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BATTERED BY ANGRY SEAS

CREWS OF WRECKED VESSELS BROUGHT INTO PORT.

Men on the Brigantine Hattie Z. Rich Took to Their Boat Just as the Schooner Muriel Came in Sight—The Muriel Herself Had Been Through a Hurricane and Last Monday Had Another Tussle with a Heavy Gale—Three of the Vera Cruz's Crew Lost.

October has been a busy month for those who audit the debit sheets of marine underwriters. Especially has it been an exciting period for the mariners who sail upon the North Atlantic.

Almost every day some shipwrecked crew reaches this port, and the task of destroying derelicts to which the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius has been assigned is a busy one just now.

The next wreck chart of the Hydrographic Office will show the ocean to be plentifully sprinkled with derelicts.

In the flotsam and jetsam which reached this port yesterday were the shipwrecked crew of the brigantine Hattie Z. Rich and five survivors of the German schooner Vera Cruz. The route of the Rich was, in this instance, the road of the rough. The crew were rescued on Oct. 16 after a week of such peril as blanches the cheek.

It was to the stout little schooner Muriel that they owe their salvation. Sturdy Capt. Roblee, who commands that craft, told to a reporter for The New-York Times the history of his own eventful voyage, of which the rescue was an incident.

The Muriel, which measures only 149 tons, was submerged to her Plimsoll mark when she sailed from San Juan, Porto Rico, on Oct. 4. One week later the heavily-laden craft was having all she could do to keep her decks above water. It was the edge of a northeast hurricane that she had run into, and as she was so deeply freighted the Captain was afraid to bring her head to the wind-driven cliffs, some of which reared their green heads high above the whipping weather vane on the schooner's mainmast.

When the wind reached the southwest, the helm of the schooner was put up, a close-reefed mainsail was shown to the hurricane, and the little vessel began her flight before wind and following seas.

When the full force of the storm was felt the decks were almost constantly under water. A hawser was trailed over the stern and oil bags were put out. They did their part very well, but, as Capt. Roblee explained, all depended upon the faithful bit of canvas which was driving the schooner along so swiftly. But it bravely held, although the storm did its utmost to tear it into shreds.

For fifty-six hours the storm lasted. Two days later the wind began to blow stiff from the northward and the schooner was jammed as close into it as the set of her sails would permit. At dusk that evening a sail was reported ahead. Capt. Roblee took his glass and saw that the stranger, which was square rigged, was running directly before the wind.

"While I was looking," he said, "I noticed something curious about her light sails. It appeared to me that they were taking in the fore royal. I looked again, and saw that instead of clewing up the fore royal they were setting a flag, and that flag was union down. There was barely enough light to distinguish the distress signal before it became dark. Well, we rounded to, and immediately we saw the crew scampering for the boat which was hanging astern, all ready for lowering. They sprang into it one after the other, and then pushed off from the brigantine—that was what we made her out to be—and began pulling toward us.

"Before they had got alongside we saw a sheet of flame shoot upward from the vessel. The boat got alongside, and we soon had the men aboard. We found that they belonged to the Hattie Z. Rich, Capt. Robinson, from Turks Island, Oct. 2, bound for Eastport, Me.

"The Rich had been in the same hurricane that we ran away from, and was on the point of going to pieces when they left her. Capt. Robinson told me that all of the brigantine's stern had been torn away, and that the crew had been laboring ceaselessly at the pumps throughout the week. The craft was a very old one, and they did not think she could keep afloat more than a few hours. The torch had been applied before she was abandoned.

"Having had adventure enough for one voyage, we thought it would be all plain sailing to New-York. But on Monday we were caught in a heavy easterly blow off Barnegat. Then I found that the breakers were close aboard, and I knew that it would take some terrific driving to get the Muriel clear."

Capt. Roblee is not a theatrical sort of skipper—very few sailors are. But he is inordinately proud of the qualities of his little craft.

"It was blowing a whole gale," he said, "but I put her under racing canvas and you ought to have seen her piling up the foam. Capt Robinson, who was hanging on to a backstay, looked as if he had much rather be back on that rickety brigantine of his, but I knew what my boat could do when she was put to it, and this was the time of all others to make her show the best there was in her. We finally 'clawed' off, but it took four hours of holding on to the weather rail and watching the waist-deep foam in the lee scuppers to do it."

The survivors of the Vera Cruz were brought in by the steamship Antila. The Vera Cruz sailed from Saguna, Mexico, bound for Hamburg, with a cargo of logwood. She encountered a northeast hurricane on Oct. 11 while off the Bahamas. Her efforts to beat against the on-shore gale were unavailing, and she struck at midnight. A shift of wind carried her clear twenty minutes later and she drifted seaward again.

It was a brief respite. An hour later the wind was blowing on shore again, and she soon lost all the distance she had gained. The vessel seemed on the point of foundering, and Second Mate Rattig went to the boat to get it ready for lowering. While engaged in that task a big wave toppled over the deck, and both mate and boat were swept away. The mate was drowned in sight of his companions, who could render no assistance. A moment later another big sea came curling over the rail.

Mate Henricksen, who was at the wheel; Cook Schultze, who was helping to haul in the main sheet, and Seaman Gieseke were all swept overboard. The first two were drowned. Gieseke, favored by another sea, which carried him near the rail, managed to clamber back on board.

In the confusion attending these disasters, the schooner broached to and was driven helplessly upon the beach. She pounded her way shoreward for half a mile from where she first struck, and then came to rest within fifty yards of the beach.

By that time all of the crew of ten had been either lost or disabled, except two men. They managed to get a line ashore, which was made fast by the natives, and the rescue was effected. The schooner will be a total loss.

A third vessel to reach port with adventures to tell was the schooner Adele Thackara. The Thackara was stranded on the Mexican coast, and the tug B. W. Morse was sent to her assistance from this city. When she was floated clear, the Morse took the boat in tow and started for this port.

When off Charleston the tug's supply of fuel gave out, and it was decided to put in there for coals. The tug stranded on a bar. The schooner, casting off her lines, floated over it. A misguided tug towed the Morse off the ledge and the Morse sank immediately afterward.

The owners of the Morse sent another tug, the C. W. Morse, to bring the Thackara to this port. The two vessels arrived yesterday. The sunken tug is insured. It is said that she will be a total loss.

HOW CORONERS MAKE MONEY.

Cruel and Unnecessary Inquests Held in Richmond County.

ELM PARK, S. I., Oct. 25.—There is probably no class of public officials against whom so many and such scandalous stories have been told as that of the Coroners of Richmond County. The latest incident in which they figure in this way occurred last Monday.

Near this town, on the north shore of Staten Island, resides a Catholic Polish family named Warsak. They are highly esteemed by their neighbors as exceptionally worthy and intelligent people. Their residence is a comfortable house situated next door to the grocery and general store conducted by Mr. Warsak.

Early Monday morning the six-weeks-old infant son of the Warsaks was taken ill, and a messenger was sent for a physician. He returned with Dr. F. E. Barber, who diagnosed the case as one of brain trouble, and assured the parents that the attack was a fatal one. He left some directions for the alleviation of the child's pain, adding that he would provide the necessary death certificate. On his way out he met the Coroner's Physician, Dr. Wood.

The rest of the story is told by Mrs. Marjyski and the bereaved mother. Mrs. Marjyski said: "Dr. Wood just came in and looked at the child. He put his hand on its heart and said nothing. Then the baby died and he went away. We notified the undertaker and told him that Dr. Barber would give a certificate. Yesterday Dr. Whitman, the Coroner, and seven men walked into the house. They took an oath with uplifted hands, looked at the body, and went away. No questions were asked about the case. No regard was shown for the feelings of the poor mother. As soon as they went away Dr. Wood came in with a case of instruments and said he was going to perform an autopsy.

"The mother cried and said she would not allow it, that the child was hers, and that Dr. Barber knew what it had died of, that he had seen it on its deathbed and would give a certificate.

"Dr. Wood was very rough and ordered her to be put out of the room. When the woman hesitated, he said he would go and get a policeman and walked toward the door.

"We quieted the poor woman and removed her."

It is impossible to print what Mrs. Marjyski and another woman added as to the superfluous autopsy.

No attempt was made by the Coroner's Physician to investigate the cerebral trouble.

For their services in this case of a six-weeks infant, taken out of the hands of a reputable physician and dissected with cruel disregard of the feelings of its parents, Dr. Wood will charge and receive $25. Coroner Whitman, in addition, will collect another $25 for holding his unnecessary inquest. With the fees of the jury, the cost of this affair to Richmond County will amount to nearly $60.

Not long ago Coroner Whitman and Dr. Wood exhumed the body of a man named Siebenheller at considerable cost to the county to verify the theory of Dr. Wood, who had not attended him, as against that of two other doctors who had, although no earthly suspicion or allegation of foul play was involved.

The widow protested, but the two officials made at least $25 apiece by the exhumation and subsequent inquest.

CENSURED, BUT NOT INDICTED.

No One to be Punished for the Berlin Railroad Disaster.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Oct. 25.—After two months' work the Grand Jury of Queens County to-night concluded its investigation of the collision at Berlin, on the Long Island Railroad, on Aug. 26, between Manhattan Beach and Rockaway Beach trains, by which sixteen persons lost their lives and fifty were injured.

The presentment of the Grand Jury was handed to County Judge Garrettson in the Court House, and by the dim light of a flickering gas jet it was read by the court stenographer in the hearing of the few persons who were gathered in the courtroom.

To the general surprise of the community the Grand Jury failed to find an indictment against any official or employe of the Long Island Railroad. Robert J. Knott, the tower man at Berlin, was held without bail by the Coroner at the time of the collision. The Grand Jury was of the opinion that Knott was less to blame than the officials who placed such a young and inexperienced person in charge of so important a post.

A. C. Hegeman, the Inspector of signal towers, was pronounced to have been derelict and careless in the management of his department.

While censuring James McCormick, the rear brakeman of the Manhattan Beach train, for not going back to signal the Rockaway Beach train, the Grand Jury found that he did not have time to go back before the collision happened.

The Grand Jury condemned the system which allowed three trains to enter the fatal Block 5 within a period of six minutes on the night of the accident.

Head Machinist Smith was censured for having permitted several of the cars on the Rockaway train to be in use in an imperfect condition.

The Grand Jury severely censured the Long Island Railroad for having operated the Rockaway Beach train by old-style vacuum brakes, instead of air brakes. The Grand Jury gave it as its judgment that the Rockaway Beach train could have been stopped in time with improved brakes. The Long Island Railroad was considered by the Grand Jury to have been guilty of great culpability.

"It is entirely clear," said the Grand Jury, "that no censure is too severe for the system under which such disasters are possible, and no rebuke too strong for the officers whose duty it was to select competent employes and to supply proper machinery and failed to do so."

On motion of the District Attorney, Towerman Knott was discharged from custody. The Grand Jury was of the opinion that his mind was so much distracted by his duties in the tower that he was not criminally responsible.

Cashier Nelson Bradley Arrested.

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 25.—Nelson Bradley, cashier of the Central Michigan Savings Bank, which last April went into the hands of a receiver, was arrested to-day charged with misreporting under oath the condition of the bank. Bradley reported overdrafts, notes, &c., at about $34,000 when they should have been placed at over $160,000. This, it is claimed, was done to cover up a systematic series of speculations and false bank entries covering a period of years.

Injured by Fire Damp Explosion.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Another explosion of fire damp occurred in the main lead of the Hyde Park water tunnel to-day, and seven workmen were hurled to the floor of the subway. Assistance was summoned, and as soon as the shaft was ventilated the work of caring for the injured workmen was prosecuted. It was found that each of the men was badly stunned, and some were burned, but their injuries were not considered fatal. The men were taken to the Michael Rees Hospital.

Resigned Because He Lost His Case.

BRENTWOOD, L. I., Oct. 25.—The Rev. Joseph Speers, pastor of the Presbyterian Churches in this village and Comac, has resigned. Mr. Speers is local agent for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. His resignation is said to be due to the case of Henry Soper, an aged farmer, arrested by him for driving a team of lame horses. The farmer was acquitted by a jury.

FOR SALUTING THE REBELS

COMMODORE STANTON REMOVED FROM HIS COMMAND.

Action of Uncle Sam's Acting Rear Admiral in Brazilian Waters Calls Forth Prompt Action in Washington—He Had Been Specially Selected for the South Atlantic Station, and His Blunder Amazes Naval Officers—The Career of the Deposed Commander.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The peremptory removal to-day of Commodore and Acting Rear Admiral Stanton, stationed at Rio Janerio, Brazil, from the command of the South Atlantic station, was one of the most startling surprises ever experienced in Washington official life, and for a time it has almost obscured the interest in the silver fight.

President Cleveland took action, after long conferences with the Secretaries of State and of the Navy, and when put in possession of all the facts, and also such further information as Senhor Mendonca, the Brazilian Minister in Washington, was able to furnish. The official order was briefly made public by Secretary Herbert in the following memorandum:

> The Navy Department learned by authority late to-day by telegram from Rear Admiral Stanton, in command of the United States naval forces at Rio de Janeiro, that this officer had saluted the flag of Admiral Mello, commanding the insurgent fleet. This salute was unauthorized by any instructions the Admiral had received. It was an unfriendly act toward a friendly power, and the Secretary of the Navy, after consulting with the President and the Secretary of State, issued an order detaching Admiral Stanton from command of his squadron and turning it over to Capt. Picking, the next officer in rank.

In the early morning, State and Navy Department officials were incredulous as to the possibility of there being any truth in the report published in the Berlin Norddeutsche Zeitung, and cabled to this country.

Commodore Stanton had been specially selected for his post of duty because he was considered to possess in a pre-eminent degree those qualifications of coolness and discretion which fitted him to deal with the revolutionary conditions prevailing in the various countries to which his assignment would naturally call him.

One of the highest officers in the service who probably influenced in no small degree Commodore Stanton's appointment remarked to-day: "This matter is as much a surprise to me as a slap in the face would be."

The relations of the United States to the recognized Government of Brazil were such that it was not believed possible that an officer of high rank and experience would go out of his way to give official salute and recognition to the commander of a naval force avowedly in insurrection against the Government and actually engaged in bombarding the national capital.

When the Brazilian monarchy was overthrown our Government, through Minister Adams, was the first to recognize the provisional Government established by the republic. Both houses of Congress on the 19th day of February, 1890, passed a resolution congratulating the people of Brazil "on their just and peaceable assumption of the powers, duties, and responsibilities of self-government, based upon the free consent of the governed."

Our friendly interest in the young republic was so powerful a factor in securing its recognition by other powers that in October, 1890, just three years ago, Brazil sent a squadron, consisting of the armored cruiser Aquidaban and other vessels, to New-York Harbor to return the visit of friendship and congratulation made by the United States squadron of evolution in Rio Janeiro in June and July preceding.

When, therefore, Secretary Herbert to-day received, through Secretary Gresham, information that the Brazilian Minister reported the story of Admiral Stanton's salute to the rebel Admiral's flag to be correct, there was a joint consultation of documents and precedents in the diplomatic room, and the conclusion was reached that Commodore Stanton's act was so contrary to the requirements of the case as to call for prompt rebuke and reparation.

With this conclusion in mind, Secretary Herbert, at 1 o'clock, went over to the White House to consult the President, who, on learning the facts, immediately coincided with the views of the Secretary of State and Mr. Herbert, and authorized the issue of the order of suspension.

Capt. Henry F. Picking of the Charleston, who will relieve Commodore Stanton, is an officer of experience. He has with him the cruiser Newark, Capt. Silas Casey, and in three days from now should be joined by the Detroit, Commander Willard H. Brownson.

Secretary Herbert was unwilling to speak as to what further action would be taken in Commodore Stanton's case, but it is supposed a court-martial will result. His successor in command of the South Atlantic station will not be determined upon hastily, but it is thought it will probably be Commodore Richard W. Meade, now on duty as a member of the World's Columbian Exposition.

Naval officers who know Commodore Stanton are utterly at a loss to understand how he came to make so serious a mistake, if such it can be called.

CAREER OF THE COMMODORE.

Has Been in the Service Over Forty Years with a Good Record.

Commodore Oscar F. Stanton entered the navy at a time when boys were not sent to Annapolis. He began a cruising life immediately after entering service on Dec. 29, 1849. Being brought up in the old school under Captains accustomed as soon as clear of the United States to be pretty much a law unto themselves, some naval men thought last night they saw a possible explanation for the Commodore's action in Brazilian waters.

It was pointed out that during the civil war the late Sir W. N. W. Hewett of the British Navy, then commanding one of her Majesty's ships, saluted the Confederate ironclad Merrimac in Hampton Roads in plain view of the Federal fleet. Hewett's crew did more. They sprang into the rigging and cheered the Merrimac after her first day's onslaught upon the Union ships of war.

As an officer and seaman Commodore Stanton has one of the most enviable records in the navy. He was born in Sag Harbor, New-York, July 18, 1834. When fifteen years old he was appointed an acting midshipman and assigned to the steam frigate Susquehanna. In the Susquehanna he made a cruise in East Indian waters and he was in one of Commodore Perry's Japan expeditions.

In 1853 he was transferred to the sloop-of-war Saratoga and made a cruise of one year in the China Sea. In the latter part of 1854 the Saratoga returned to the United States and Stanton was sent to Annapolis. He remained there one year, and then was again afloat, this time aboard the crack frigate Constellation.

He served on the Constellation until 1858, the period of service being passed in the Mediterranean. From the Constellation he was sent to the steamer Memphis, and he was on board this ship in the Paraguay Expedition.

In 1859 it fell to Stanton's lot to take a share of the hardest cruising under the American flag—on the African coast. Just before the breaking out of the war the United States and Great Britain kept war ships constantly patrolling the African coast in search of slaves. He did his African service in the sloops-of-war Portsmouth and Marion. At this time he was a Lieutenant. He was made a Passed Midshipman in 1855, and a Master in line of promotion the same year. In 1856 he was promoted to a Lieutenancy.

In 1860 he was ordered to the St. Mary's, the same craft now doing duty as a nautical schoolship for the City of New-York, and in the St. Mary's he made a cruise in the Pacific. In 1862 he was on the Atlantic coast and engaged in the war. That same year he was made a Lieutenant Commander.

During the war Stanton served in the James River and Potomac flotilla and in the West India flying squadron from 1862-3. He was on board the Pinola of the West Gulf squadron from December, 1863, to November, 1864. In 1864 he took his first shore assignment. He was made ordnance officer at the New-York Navy Yard. In 1865 he was on duty in the East Gulf blockading squadron on board the Powhattan.

From 1865 to 1867 Stanton was on duty at the Naval Academy. In 1867 he was ordered to duty in the Gulf on board the Tahoma. From 1868 to 1869 he was again on the west coast of Africa. From 1870 to 1871 he was on duty at the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard. In 1872, then a Commander from date, 1867, he was in command of the Monocacy in the Chinese Seas. He remained in China one year, and then, after a short command of the Yantic, went to the Norfolk Navy Yard, where he remained until 1877. In 1878 he did duty at the torpedo station, and from 1879 to 1881 was again at sea as Captain of the training ship Constitution.

Stanton was made a full Captain in 1879. From 1881 to 1884 he had charge of the Naval Asylum. He commanded the flagship Tennessee from 1884 to 1885, and the naval station at New-London from 1885 to 1889. He was made a Commodore within the past two years, and during a part of this period served as commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard. The Newark was the first ship to which he was assigned as flag officer.

STARTER FLYNN RENOMINATED.

Assembly and Other Nominations Made in New-Jersey Last Night.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 25.—Thomas Flynn, starter at the Gloucester race track, was renominated to-night for the Assembly by the Democrats of the Third District.

JERSEY CITY, Oct. 25.—The Republicans of the Third Assembly District of Hudson to-night renominated Henry H. Holmes. The Democrats have renominated Michael J. Coyle in the Ninth District. They have also nominated Fred Flake in the Second District, and renominated Hugh A. Kelly in the Fourth.

ELIZABETH, Oct. 25.—The Citizens' Anti-Race Track League, comprising both Democrats and Republicans, at a meeting last night indorsed the Republican nominees, Foster M. Voorhees for Senator, and George Kyte for Sheriff. The Republicans of Union County this afternoon nominated for the Assembly, First District, John N. Burger of Elizabeth; Second District, Judge Joseph Cross of Elizabeth.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, Oct. 25.—The Democratic County Convention to-day nominated Richard Servis of South River for Sheriff. W. J. McDede of this city and George H. Kohlepp of Milltown were nominated for Coroners. The resolutions adopted indorsed President Cleveland's and Gov. Werts's Administrations and denounced race tracks. They also asked for the repeal of the silver bill.

PERTH AMBOY, Oct. 25.—The Republicans of the First Assembly District, Middlesex County, in convention in this city, to-day nominated Henry S. Garretson of Piscataway for Member of Assembly.

A. W. NICHOLS'S BODY FOUND.

He Had Been Missing from White Plains Since Last July.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 25.—The body of Alvin W. Nichols, the White Plains real estate speculator, who left his home on Mamoroneck Avenue, White Plains, last July, while laboring under a mental strain occasioned by financial reverses in a paint factory enterprise at Bound Brook, N. J., was found at dusk to-day in the woods on Clinton Heights, half a mile south of White Plains Station.

The body was found by Alexander Raitt, who was cutting poles in the woods. Raitt notified Chief or Police Bogart, who went to the station. He found a pistol beside the body. One chamber was empty. The remains were unrecognizable.

The valuable chronometer and locket which Nichols's wife insisted he took with him on the morning of his disappearance were found in his pocket and were identified by A. L. Fassett, the Superintendent of the Westchester County Water Works Company, who was an intimate friend of the family, and also by Chief Bogart.

The straw hat found beside the body had the trademark of a local hatter, who sold Mr. Nichols the hat a few weeks before his disappearance.

Mr. Nichols moved to White Plains from Malone, St. Lawrence County, several years ago. His wife was a Miss Manning, daughter of a St. Lawrence County banker, who at his death left her an inheritance of $100,000. She has spent about $30,000 in her efforts to find her husband. The police did not deem it best to notify her to-night of the discovery of his remains.

Brother Louis of Priory Farm Arrested.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Priory Farm is an Episcopal institution of the Conventual Order, situated not far from Millbrook, Dutchess County. It has been doing good work, bringing up and educating boys who might otherwise become castaways. Naturally enough, these boys sometimes give trouble, and have to be punished. Brother Louis of the farm was arrested yesterday afternoon on the charge of cruelty to children, and the arrest created a sensation. Two boys show upon their bodies the marks of a whip. Brother Louis and the boys were taken before Justice Montfort at Millbrook last night. The man who made the complaint was, it was said, at one time supported by the brotherhood, and it is believed that the arrest was prompted by some feeling against the order. The complaint was withdrawn, the brotherhood paying all costs and giving the boys satisfactory compensation. The matter, however, is to be thoroughly investigated by the ecclesiastical authorities.

Water Famine in England and Ireland.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Owing to a drought that has prevailed for several weeks in the Hartlepool district, the water companies have given notice that the supply for manufacturing purposes will be stopped to-morrow. Several factories in the district have been running on short time for weeks past in consequence of the scarcity of water. These and a number of others will soon shut down entirely. Thousands of operatives will be rendered idle unless the drought breaks.

The City of Dublin is similarly threatened with a water famine. The great Guinness Brewing Company has temporarily stopped operations, and other brewing and distilling companies will follow suit. The Jameson Distillery is independent of the rainfall, it having a good supply of water obtained from artesian wells.

For the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—No picture in the Art Gallery at the World's Fair has been more admired and appreciated than "Love and Life," by the famous English artist Watts. It now hangs in Room 13 in the British section, but after the close of the fair it will be removed to the Metropolitan Museum in New-York, as it has been presented by Mr. Watts to the American people.

Explosion of Gas in a Mine.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Oct. 25.—There was considerable excitement at the Nottingham Colliery No. 15, at Plymouth, this afternoon, when it was made known that an explosion of gas had taken place, seriously burning four bratticemen who were at work in the mine at the time. Fire bosses were at once sent into the pit, and the injured men were brought to the surface as soon as possible.

CALISAYA LA BILLA IS IN ALL respects the best preparation of Calisaya.—*Adv.*

FLYER WRECKED BY A FREIGHT

PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED DERAILED AT LAWRENCE STATION, N. J.

The Fast Passenger Train Crashed Into a Heap of Seventy-five Wrecked Freight Cars—Four Tramps, Stealing a Ride on the Freight, Were Killed—Two Others and the Engineer and Fireman of the Limited Badly Injured—Traffic Blocked.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 25.—There was a bad wreck on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad near Lawrence station, three and a half miles east of here, late this afternoon, which resulted in the death of at least four men, perhaps more, and the serious injury of several others.

The second section of the east-bound Chicago Limited, or Flier No. 2, dashed into the wreckage of seventy-five freight cars and the entire train of vestibuled Pullmans was untrucked and shunted down a slight embankment into an adjoining field. Strangely enough, only one a passenger was injured, so far as known, though several of the Pullman attendants were hurt.

The four men killed were tramps who had been stealing a ride on the freight train, and were buried in the wreckage.

The injured, so far as reported, are:

CARTER, J. S., Pullman car porter.
GRAY, J. T., Pullman car porter.
M'GONIGLE, EDWARD, a tramp; badly injured.
MAHONEY, DANIEL, engineer of the limited; badly injured.
MATTHEWS, HARRY, fireman of the limited; badly injured.

It is feared Engineer Mahoney is so badly hurt that he will die. Both he and Matthews lived in Jersey City, for which place they were started as soon as a train could be sent around by the old Amboy branch.

All the injured porters were also badly hurt, but none fatally, it is thought. McGonigle, the tramp, may die of his injuries. He, with another tramp, whose name could not be learned, was brought to St. Francis's Hospital, this city.

The wreck of the freight train occurred about 5:45 o'clock. It was caused by the breaking of an axle on the forward wheel of the engine, which jumped the track. About twenty box cars were derailed and heaped one upon another over the four tracks of the road, completely blocking traffic. The cars were piled twenty feet high.

The first section of the limited left Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., and passed Lawrence station before the wreck occurred. The second section, only three minutes behind, plunged into the heaped-up freight cars.

It will be impossible to remove the débris until morning. Meantime trains are being run around by Monmouth Junction, to Jamesburg and Bordentown and Camden.

By 7 o'clock the bodies of two tramps had been removed from the wreck, and within an hour two more had been taken out.

Two wrecking crews were at work at 10 o'clock.

Twenty or twenty-five tramps, it is said, were on the freight, and more bodies may be found.

The observatson car of the limited was badly damaged. Hundreds of people from Philadelphia and other places west of the accident who attended the Princeton-Lehigh football game at Princeton were not able to leave the village until 11 o'clock to-night.

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

Train Dispatcher's Story of the Wreck—Controller Myers's Family Alarmed.

News of the wreck was received at Jersey City early in the evening at a time when the Pennsylvania station was crowded with people waiting for trains. Exaggerated reports flew about everywhere and grew more terrible as they traveled.

The train dispatcher, when seen by a reporter for The New-York Times, made the following statement:

"About 6 o'clock this afternoon extra freight No. 1,487, west bound, was wrecked at Lawrence, five miles east of Trenton. The train consisted of empty box cars, twelve of which were piled up, completely blocking the four tracks.

"A delayed passenger train ran into a portion of the wreck, derailing the locomotive. Five tramps, who were stealing a ride on the freight train were caught in the wreck, two being killed outright and the others badly hurt. The passengers and trainmen escaped uninjured. All passenger trains moving east are running over the Amboy Division and will reach Jersey City about one hour late."

The second section of the Chicago Limited, which was due to reach Jersey City at 7:02 P. M., had not arrived in Jersey City at 11 o'clock, and a notice was posted that it would arrive at 11:30.

Three coaches of the train which was partially wrecked, drawn by Engine 750, arrived at the Pennsylvania station at 12:40 this morning.

As soon as the wreck occurred an engine was telegraphed for, and No. 750 was sent from Trenton by way of Bordentown.

In the rear coach was Engineer Daniel Mahoney, badly cut and bruised about the lower extremities, and Fireman Matthews, also badly injured. Mahony is unmarried, thirty-two years old, and lives at Marion, N. J. Both men were taken from the car on stretchers.

An ambulance had been summoned and was waiting outside the station.

George Williams, who was a passenger on the train, said that the block signal system, which is used on the Pennsylvania, had given warning a few moments before the limited ran into the débris of the freight.

Air brakes, which had been immediately applied, had so far reduced the speed that none of the passengers was injured.

Another passenger, who declined to give his name, said he had seen the mangled bodies of four men, who were said to be tramps, under the wreck of the freight cars.

He heard the groans of others and thinks that there were at least seven who were either killed or maimed.

Controller Myers was expected at his home last evening, but when he did not arrive by 8 o'clock his wife became anxious.

She waited until 11 o'clock, when a reporter called at the Myers residence, 21 West Forty-sixth Street, and told Edgar J. Levey, Assistant Deputy Controller, who is Mrs. Myers's brother, that the second section of the Chicago Limited had been wrecked near Trenton, N. J., early in the evening, and that it was thought that Controller Myers was on board the train.

Upon receiving this information the household was immediately in an uproar. Mrs. Myers was almost distracted. She sent her brother to the Windsor Hotel to telegraph to any point where information could be gleaned in regard to the whereabouts of her husband. He did not succeed in finding anything, and at midnight returned to his sister in a very much perturbed State of mind.

Mr. Levey said he had expected that the Controller would be in New-York by 6 o'clock and was sure he was coming over the Pennsylvania route. He inquired anxiously for Richard Croker, who arrived at the Windsor Hotel from Chicago early yesterday afternoon in the hope that he could state positively what train Mr. Myers had taken and when it should arrive. Mr. Croker, contrary to his usual custom, was out until late, so nothing could be learned from him.

At the City Club there was a little coterie of politicians waiting anxiously to hear from Mr. Myers in hopes he would reconsider his declination to run for Controller on an independent ticket.

Nobody was more anxious than Edmond Kelly, who, when he was informed of the accident, threw up his hands and exclaimed, "My, what bad luck we do have!"

Among the passengers in the limited were Dr. Ellis Grill and wife and Philip Tinedi and wife, Trinidad, West Indies.

They were returning from the Chicago Fair. None of the party was injured. They have been stopping at the New-Amsterdam Hotel, Twenty-first Street and Fourth Avenue, and they reached the hotel late last night.

The ladies were still in a very nervous state.

JAMES G. FLOOD'S HEIRS.

His Nephew and His Niece Hope to Get a Large Fortune.

BUFFALO, Oct. 25.—It is stated on what appears to be good authority that Marcus Flood of East Otto, Chautauqua County, and his sister, Mrs. Margaret Hilliker of Glenwood, this county, have fallen heirs to $6,000,000 each of the fortune left by the late James G. Flood of California. James G. Flood was an uncle of Mrs. Hilliker and Marcus Flood. A lawyer has been intrusted with the case for the two surviving heirs, and it is stated that a representative has been sent to California to look after their interests.

Mrs. Hilliker and Mr. Flood indulged in hopes of great wealth for some time previous to Mr. Flood's death. They expected large legacies. Ten days after Mr. Flood died, detectives approached Mrs. Hilliker, it is said, and tried to get her to retain certain California lawyers to look after her interests. This she refused to do, and hired a local attorney. Since it became rumored in this neighborhood that Mrs. Hilliker and Mr. Flood were prospective heirs to Millionaire Flood's wealth, their houses have been besieged by friends and relatives.

James G. Flood came from Dublin with his brothers, George and Miles, in 1841. He and George went to California and made fortunes, while Miles remained in New-York. He died in that city in 1853, leaving two children, the present alleged heirs of James G. Flood. George Flood died in California unmarried.

KILLED BY A TROLLEY CAR.

Another Little Victim of Brooklyn's Gridiron Electric System.

Lewis Heintz, aged eight years, living with his mother, Mrs. Annie Heintz, at 104 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn, was struck by a trolley car near his home yesterday afternoon and was instantly killed.

He had been playing marbles. He ran into the middle of the street just as trolley car No. 2,113 of the Myrtle Avenue and Greenpoint line dashed along, bound for Williamsburg.

He was struck in the chest, which was crushed like a shell, and was thrown to the sidewalk. Death was instantaneous.

James Reilly, the motorman, and John Smith, the conductor of the car, were arrested. Smith was afterward discharged by Capt. Hardy, but Reilly was held.

The boy's body was taken home, and his mother, when she saw it, was distracted with grief. He was her only child.

When the officials of the road learned of the accident, they instructed the motormen to run the cars at reduced speed.

The Sheehan Men Object.

BUFFALO, Oct. 25.—Notice of objection has been served on the County Clerk to the nominations made by the anti-Sheehan Democrats for Senator in the Thirtieth District and Assemblyman in the First Assembly District. The grounds of objection are that the certificate of nomination does not name the candidate or either of them for the offices named, and does not give their names, or residence, or place of business; that the certificate was made by one Francis A. Daly, and that the statute does not authorize or empower said Daly to designate or nominate the candidates, but that such designation should have been made by the voters themselves, and that the statute does not empower the voters to delegate the authority of nomination to said Daly, or to any other person.

Newport Votes Democratic.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 25.—The result of the municipal election here to-day was a Democratic victory. Alderman Daniel B. Fearing was elected Mayor by a majority of 91 over John P. Sanborn, Republican. The City Council will be Republican on joint ballot. The Democrats, though, gain one member of the lower branch. The Republican majority on joint ballot will be four.

Daniel B. Fearing is a son of the late Henry S. Fearing of New-York City. He is a prominent member of the New-York Yacht Club, as well as of several other prominent New-York Clubs. The day was all that could be desired for weather, but each party ran behind its vote of a year ago.

Why the Wedding Did Not Come Off.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 25.—A fashionable wedding was to take place at Richmond, Ky., this evening. The invitations have been out a week, presents were sent to the bride, and arrangements were made for a big reception at the home of the groom, in Cynthiana. W. S. Faerber of that place was to be the groom, and Miss Bessie Devore of Richmond the bride. The party that was to go up to Richmond with the groom was notified yesterday that all was off. Miss Devore became Mrs. J. G. Brown Monday night. The two eloped to Aberdeen, Ohio, where they were married. There is a tinge of revenge in the actions of the bride, as it is said that the marriage was to have occurred last Summer, but was broken off by the groom without any apparent reason.

May Order a General Strike.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 25.—It is possible that a strike may be begun on the East Tennessee Railway System in a few days. Receiver Fink's refusal to rescind the order reducing wages of engineers, conductors, firemen, and brakemen 10 per cent., to take effect Nov. 1, was received with some surprise by the Grievance Committees representing several orders. Chiefs of various brotherhoods are expected Friday or Saturday. They will ask for a conference, and it is understood that if some concessions are not granted a general strike will be ordered.

The employes claim that business is improving so rapidly that a decrease in wages is not justifiable.

Mills Starting Up Again.

SCRANTON, Penn., Oct. 25.—Announcement was made here to-day that the South Steel Mills of the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company will resume work on Friday, after being practically idle since Aug. 1. Eight hundred men and boys will be given employment. One large order for steel rails is already here and enough more are expected to keep the mill running all Winter.

PALMER, Mass., Oct. 25.—The woolen mill at Orcutville, Conn., owned by J. & A. D. Ellis, has resumed operations, after having been stopped about two months. There is no reduction of wages.

Torrens System of Land Transfer.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—At the third and last day's session of the World's Real Estate Congress, in the Art Institute to-day, the Torrens system of land transfer and registration was discussed in all its bearings in a number of highly interesting addresses, together with a presentation of the workings in the different countries in which it has been adopted. One of the most interesting addresses of the session was that delivered by Virchand Baghavji Gandhi of Bombay on the land system of India and existing laws and conditions affecting the ownership and transfer of land there.

Lehigh Valley Trainmen's Meeting.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Oct. 25.—The members of the Brotherhood of Railroaders now here discussing the grievances of some of its members against the Lehigh Valley Railroad have summoned the officers of the brotherhood east of the Alleghenies to meet them here at once. The summoning of these officials seems to point to some definite action being taken, though the members of the committee refuse to talk.

Gov. Russell Begins His Campaign.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Oct. 25.—Gov. W. E. Russell made his first speech of the present campaign before an audience of 2,000 people in the Academy of Music to-night, the other speakers being Josiah Quincy and Edward J. Slattery of South Framingham.

For closing days of World's Fair the New-York Central has made special excursion rate of $32 to Chicago and return. Tickets good on all trains except Exposition Flyer.—*Adv.*

SHERMAN TALKS ABOUT BONDS

NO AMENDMENT TO REPEAL WILL BE ADMITTED.

Mr. Voorhees Says He Would at This Juncture Side-track the Ten Commandments—There Is Nothing in the Way of Action But Talk—Senators Teller, Stewart, and Squire Have a Few Words to Add—Mr. Pugh Has Relieved His Mind to Some Extent.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Nothing stops the way to the passing of the repeal bill but speech. Teller, who has spoken interminably, so that wonder is excited at the suggestion that he has still a few more remarks to make, is to speak some farewell words. Stewart wishes to renew his compliments to "the hireling press" and the "gold power," and Mr. Squire thinks he must talk about an amendment he has offered. Still, all these records could be made to-morrow and the first two or three amendments voted down, as all are sure to be, before the vote on repeal is reached.

Some impatience is felt at the delay, now that it is determined that repeal has won. Among the timid repealers there is fear lest delay, of whatever length, may give some ingenious Senator opportunity to propose an amendment about which there may be a new rally, more uncertainty and speculation, and perhaps another collapse of the opposition, although it would be difficult to match the completeness of that on Monday.

There is no reason for alarm about the report that Mr. Sherman intends to offer an amendment authorizing the issue of $200,000,000 of bonds at 3 per cent. as being necessary to enable the Government to reserve the gold in the Treasury and to meet current liabilities. A correspondent of The Times asked Mr. Sherman to-night if the published reports were correct. He was not direct in his reply.

"It does not seem to me," he said, "that the Democrats ought to compel us to provide for the expenses of the Government. They are running it, and they should provide it with the means to meet its liabilities as they mature."

Mr. Sherman was asked if he did not think it would be easier to pass a separate bill providing for bonds than to secure a bond amendment to the repeal bill. "After the repeal bill is passed," he said, "how many Senators will there be here to consider such a bill?" There was no frank assertion of his determination to offer an amendment. The fact is, and Mr. Sherman had probably found it out, that such an amendment would be short of supporters on both sides of the chamber.

Senator Voorhees, who is glad to have the plain proposition to vote the only one to take care of, said to-night that he would not consent to any amendment. To open the way by admitting one would be to invite others, and unconditional repeal would be abandoned. "I would not," declared Mr. Voorhees with calm resolution, "entertain a proposition to have the Ten Commandments, very good in themselves, added to the repeal bill. One thing at a time. We can talk about money to support the Government after we have passed the repeal bill and sent it to the President."

Then, too, Mr. Sherman cannot rely on Republican support. This is not a secret. Mr. Aldrich has not concealed his opinion that there should not be any proposition suggested that will delay repeal. Mr. Washburn is of like mind. They would both have regarded it essential, if a compromise had been effected that continued silver purchases, to insist that the Secretary should have bonds wherewith to get the money to buy the silver. Any compromise that omitted such provision would have been worse than absurd. Now, however, the necessity for bonds is to restore the gold reserve and to enable the Treasury to meet demands upon it authorized by law.

All of these facts are known to the Senators, Republican and Democratic, but with less than a solid Republican vote for bonds, and a solid Democratic, silver, and Populist vote against them, it is evident that the Sherman amendment would only be "turned down," with prejudice to its favorable consideration later on, and later on the Democrats, who are probably as well aware of their responsibility as Mr. Sherman, will be better able to judge of the necessity for a bond issue than they are now.

Canvasses of the Senate to show what the vote for repeal will be are not to be relied upon now, for the vote is apt to be as strong for repeal as it was in the House. Mr. Pugh may vote against it. His speech to-day, an unwise, unpleasant, and unnecessary effort, was in other respects like one of those subsidences that follow an earthquake shock, mostly reaction, grumbling, and harmless shiver. His Southern silver associates will probably content themselves with voting for all the amendments that were proposed to make conditions for repeal. After that, and upon the passage of the bill, Mr. Pugh, Mr. Morgan, (if he has happily recovered from the prostration from which he is suffering,) and possibly Mr. Irby, may choose to oppose the majority. The only people who will hold them to account for that are the people of Alabama.

With an adjournment next week, the Administration will be afforded about a month's time to consider whether a bond issue is necessary or desirable, or whether under new conditions of hope and confidence it can be dispensed with. Should Secretary Carlisle find that he must have bonds, there is little doubt that the Congress, meeting in regular session on Dec. 4, will promptly grant him the necessary authority to sell bonds at 3 per cent.

Populist and silver State speeches for a lost cause will help Senator Lodge, who has become anxious, it is understood, that the passage of the repeal bill shall be delayed until after the Massachusetts election. He takes about the view of the prospective effect of the passage of the bill as that entertained by Gov. Russell of Massachusetts and Senator Hill.

Gov. Russell said here that the failure to pass the Repeal bill might be disastrous to Massachusetts Democrats. Senator Hill, returning from the Brooklyn meeting, said that he was impressed with the belief, after listening to the talk about the question in New-York, that the failure to pass the bill might make the difference between Democratic success and Democratic defeat. Oh, no, Mr. Lodge cannot be helped at this time. There must be no further delay.

TALKED TO A STANDSTILL.

Senators Jones and Stewart Soon to Take Mercy on Their Brethren.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—In the Senate Chamber to-day, Jones and Stewart, the Dying Gladiators, were still defying the undertaker. A few minutes before 5 o'clock the former emitted his last groan, and will be seen no more in the arena. Stewart dies hard, and several days may elapse before his phenomenal tongue ceases to wag.

Having won the victory, the supporters of unconditional repeal have become magnanimous. Hundreds of people looked from the galleries into the Senate pit to-day half expecting to see the beginning of the voting on the amendments to the Voorhees bill. They were disappointed when they learned that the first vote might not be taken until Friday, and that the final vote would possibly be postponed until next Monday or Tuesday.

It has been agreed that to the silver men shall be given the privilege of finishing the speeches long since begun, but not completed, and of debating the different amendments. This means that Mr. Teller, Mr. Stewart, and Mr. Allen will speak at considerable length, and that everybody will have an opportunity under the five-minute rule to discuss the amendments now pending or proposed. There are about twenty-five amendments which will have to be disposed of before the Voorhees bill can come to a vote.

There were many amusing features in the session of the Senate to-day. A general desire was shown by Senators, when they reached the chamber, to ascertain whether any change had occurred since last night. There have been so many surprises in the last fortnight that some of the gentlemen would not have been startled to hear that the Voorhees bill had been passed in their absence. The inquiries brought forth the statement that the situation remained unchanged. Unconditional repeal had unquestionably overcome all opposition. The only thing remaining to be done was to perfect a plan for letting the opposition down as easily as possible.

While some of the Republican Senators showed a disposition to pluck the fruits of victory without delay, Mr. Voorhees took the ground that it would be impolitic to tighten the screws for several days yet. He was supported in this view by Mr Hill, who thinks the majority can afford to be lenient with the men who have suffered such a crushing defeat.

For the first time in more than a fortnight the Senate began its work this morning without a roll call. This in itself was a plain intimation that the fight was practically over. Nobody appeared to notice that a quorum was not present when Mr. Stevenson pounded the desk at 11 o'clock.

A thrill of apprehension passed over the chamber when the tiresome Peffer arose in his place. Many thought he proposed to unload another section of his century speech. Instead, he offered a resolution, which was speedily referred to the Judiciary Committee, calling upon that committee to determine whether the repeal of the law of 1878 by the Sherman law still left the free unlimited coining of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 the law of the land.

When Mr. Peffer had subsided, Mr. Sherman, faultlessly dressed in black and looking the thorough statesman, reported back from the Committee on Foreign Relations the joint resolution adopted by the House, tendering the acknowledgments of the Government and the people of the United States to the various foreign Governments for their generous contributions to the World's Fair. Mr. Sherman asked that the resolution be put upon its final passage. Mr. Hoar did not like the form of the resolution. It seemed to him that instead of sending each Government a copy of a joint resolution, tendering thanks to all the Governments which participated, an express acknowledgment should be made in each case by the President of the United States. Mr. Sherman did not agree to this view, and the resolution was laid aside.

Then came the sensation of the morning, the formal surrender of Mr. Pugh of Alabama, who since the compromise fiasco has been in exceedingly bad humor, and proud of being classed among the "last ditchers." After it became apparent to him yesterday that unconditional repeal had won, Mr. Pugh sat down and composed a "piece" reflecting his views on the situation. He brought it with him to the Senate this morning and read it to about fifty Senators who happened to be in the chamber. He started with the wild assertion that the President and the Secretary of the Treasury had caused a division in the ranks of the Democratic Party, and must be held responsible for what might happen to the party in the future. Then he touched upon the subject of the majority for repeal, and intimated that it had been secured by unfair means. It was noticeable that he made no charges. It was enough for him to know that before the meeting of the Congress the majority "was on the other side."

Mr. Pugh's attempt to convict the Administration of double dealing was just what might have been expected from a man whose position from the first has been due to his hatred of the President.

The Democratic Senators, knowing the desire of the people to have the question settled one way or another, endeavored to secure some form of compromise that would command a majority and maintain the unity of the party. An equal number of Senators from each side of the question was chosen, and these had numerous conferences with the full knowledge of the President and Secretary Carlisle. They accomplished their laudable purposes and formulated a measure that would undoubtedly have been successful. There is no question that forty-three Senators would have been secured to sanction the compromise and support it, but all the efforts to bring the Democratic Senators together have been foiled by the interposition of the President and his Secretary of the Treasury. Their will has served the same purpose as a cloture rule.

Mr. Pugh wound up with the confession that he could not get any Senator to stand up with him in opposition to the bill, and that, therefore, he was convinced that it would not do him any good to filibuster. He would not object, however, to being called "a filibuster," in fact he would prefer to be called a filibuster by the lickspittles of the gold king than a traitor by the people who sent him to the Senate. No speech which has been delivered in the present session fell so flat as this one.

Mr. Pugh having vented his spleen, Mr. Stewart started in to make "a few remarks," and the chamber soon presented a lifeless appearance. In the cloak rooms and the lobbies there was life enough.

Soon after the Finance Committee finished its meeting a rumor spread that Mr. Sherman had shown a disposition to throw a firebrand in the shape of an amendment to the Voorhees bill, providing for an issue of bonds. Mr. Sherman, it was said, had declared his belief that unless the Government received speedy help from the Congress in this direction it would be in a perilous position. Rumor added that he would be supported by the other repeal Republicans in case he introduced this amendment. Naturally, this report caused considerable excitement, for it was recognized that if such an amendment were put forward at this time it would excite the Southern silver men and reopen the fight now so happily ended.

Arguments were brought to bear upon Mr. Sherman which, it is claimed, were sufficient to induce him to forego his intention. He said to a reporter late this afternoon that he had not done anything in the matter, and probably would not. The rumor was magnified by the silver men, some of whom would be only too glad to see an element of discord introduced. Prominent Republicans, who were questioned by a correspondent of The New-York Times, said they did not favor any action at this time which would imperil the chances of the final passage of the Voorhees bill. Some of them said they believed a bond issue would have to be resorted to, but that it would be the height of folly to attempt to attach a bond amendment to the pending measure.

Aside from this rumor there was nothing in the situation to-day calculated to give comfort to the compromise element in the Senate. Some of the fire-eaters who talked so fiercely a day or two ago have accepted the inevitable.

Mr. Harris entertained a number of Senators in the Democratic cloak room this morning with stories selected from his war experiences. He is a good raconteur and the favor with which his tales were received served to put him in excellent humor. Mr. Butler of South Carolina was quite chipper to-day. Having made two or three speeches for popular consumption at home, he has called philosophy to his aid and feels better. Mr. Gorman was in and out of the chamber frequently, but had nothing of interest to add to the fund of general information. The present situation is not of his making, and none appreciates this fact better than he.

Mr. Hill has been quietly at work on his proposed amendment to the rules to-day. He is in no hurry to present it, now that repeal is assured. He expects to see an early adjournment. When Congress reconvenes he will ask the Senate to take up his proposition, which has the indorsement of some of the best constitutional lawyers in the country. He has been assured of Mr. Voorhees's aid.

There was general satisfaction at 5:20 o'clock this afternoon when Mr. Jones came to the end of his long speech. He had held the floor on six different occasions. He seemed to be glad that his self-appointed task was done with.

Just now there is considerable curiosity to know what course the Populists will take when the attempt is made to bring about a vote. These gentlemen have caused the idea to prevail that they prefer to have "the wagon run over them" than to get out of its way. It is impossible to please a Populist, and it may be necessary for the majority to deal summarily with Mr. Allen and his few followers.

The Senate will meet again to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock. The legislative day of Oct. 17 still remains unfinished.

ALL WAIT FOR REPEAL.

Its Need Felt on the Exchanges and by Manufacturers.

While good feeling prevailed yesterday in the down-town markets and stocks continued buoyant, repeal measures moved a little slowly for grain and cotton, in which prices sagged a trifle. The banks reduced the small outstanding issue of Clearing House certificates, and sterling exchange touched a price at which gold would have started this way but for an advance in the Bank of England's rate of discount.

Gold in large volume is confidently expected, together with substantial advances and great activity in all the markets when repeal is accomplished. The savings banks are beginning to offer loans again on real estate security.

J. L. Cilley of the firm of Cilley & Marshall, one of the largest dealers in furs and hides in this city, in speaking yesterday about the prospect of the fur trade, said: "One of the greatest obstacles in the way of a brisk revival of trade has been the long fight in the Senate over the repeal of the silver-purchase law. The doubt that has existed in the minds of many business men as to whether the silver law will be repealed has prevented them from starting up their factories and venturing their money in business undertakings. I hear this said almost everywhere and every day.

"I should venture to say that if the silver law were repealed an immediate revival of trade would result. Confidence would be restored, factories that have been closed would open again, and those that are open would increase their output.

"I am informed that fur manufacturing is rather brisk now. But the manufacturers are simply making up for lost time. The season when fur manufacture is brisk—the months of August and September—was very dull this year."

TRY IT.—Hold the edge of a common visiting card to line so that *no shadow* will fall on either side; then hold your nose to the card and you will see how easy it is for the man to swallow one of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

IT'S EASILY SWALLOWED—one of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. These little Pellets are as effective as the *best* liver pills, and are *easier* to get down and more agreeable in their action besides.

The fact is, Dr. Pierce's sugar-coated Pellets are better in almost every respect. They act in a mild, easy and *natural* way. An absolute *cure* for Constipation, Dizziness, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Sick and Bilious Headaches. For Nervous Disorders arising from weak stomach, and all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels, they are guaranteed to give satisfaction, or money is returned. Why are they not the cheapest pill for you to *buy?*

RED TAPE IN THE ARMY.

Col. King Makes Some Plain Statements Regarding Its Operation.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—It is not often that an army officer gives the service administration such an overhauling as that in which Col. W. R. King of the Corps of Engineers indulges in a report which he has sent to Gen. Casey, Chief of Engineers in this city, of work at the Engineer School at Willet's Point, New-York Harbor. Col. King has something very pointed to say on the enlisted force of the army and the red tape which surrounds army returns. In common with other officers who have expressed themselves this year he condemns the present system of discharging men, and recommends that the term of enlistment be reduced from five to three years. He says:

"The assumption that any man of ordinary prudence and intelligence knows what he is doing when he signs a contract to serve the United States five years, under the present complicated system of retained pay, detained pay, extra-duty pay, length-of-service pay, commutation of rations and clothing allowances, which vary from year to year, &c., which often call for the most careful study by those who have had years of experience in such maters to ascertain what a man's rights are, is certainly a violent assumption, and the probability is that in nine cases out of ten the recruit takes the oath blindly, or, at best, with only a vague notion of what he is to receive or how long he will be contented to remain in service. It is not likely that an ordinary farm hand or mechanic would bind himself to serve the best employer in the country for five years under such terms.

"The comparatively simple operation of getting a man out of the service at the end of three years, which could be accomplished in a few minutes at the post under a three years' term of enlistment law, now requires a correspondence which, including the two applications and their indorsements, two sets of printed orders, and receipts and ration papers, involves an expenditure of more than a quire of paper for each man who receives his furlough and discharge.

"This, of course, would be a small matter if there were any substantial advantage to be gained by it, but on the contrary, the effect of the present system is to create uncertainty and uneasiness on the part of the men as well as of the officers. During the past year no less than seventy-two men have been absent three months each, during which time their comrades have have had to perform their duties, and their places could not be filled, because it was not known whether they would return or take their discharge at the end of their furlough. In most cases these men took their furlough, not because they wanted one, but in order to accept employment elsewhere, and thus draw two salaries. The demoralizing effect of such a system is too apparent to require statement.

"The principle of buying discharges is also believed to be based on what should be an entirely erroneous assumption, viz., that the soldier has in some way been entrapped into selling his time for less than its market value. The soldier's profession is supposed to be an honorable one, and yet he is classed in this respect with criminals who 'want to get out,' while the lowest scrub-out in the Government employ would not only smile at a proposition to buy his way out of the service, but would know that there were plenty of people ready to take his place.

"The trouble is that the Government has been trying to get soldiers at a little below the market price, and with the usual result of such experiments. If this were not so, there would be no trouble in getting plenty of recruits, and not only that, but a discharge from the service would cease to be a 'favor,' and instead of being obliged to take every one who will pass inspection, the service would be enabled to select its men, just as is done in the civil service."

Massachusetts Republican Club.

BOSTON, Oct. 25.—The third annual dinner of the Republican Club of Massachusetts was held in Music Hall this evening. The first appearance of ex-Speaker Reed in New-England during the campaign and the announcement that Congressman Dalzell of Pennsylvania was to speak and all the prominent State candidates were to be present drew the largest crowd ever assembled at a dinner of the club. Nearly 900 plates were laid, and the balconies were packed with spectators. John Simpkins, President of the club, occupied the chair and upon his right were seated ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed of Maine, Frederick T. Greenhalge, candidate for Governor; W. W. Crapo of New-Bedford, Hosea M. Knowlton, candidate for Attorney General; Attorney General Pillsbury, ex-Congressman Charles S. Randall of New-Bedford, George G. Crocker, William E. Barrett, A. C. Ratshesky, Dr. E. E. Hale, William M. Olin, Secretary of the Commonwealth; William C. Lovering, and Thomas N. Hart. On the Chairman's left sat Congressman John Dalzell of Pennsylvania, the Hon. Roger Wolcott, candidate for Lieutenant Governor; ex-Representative Appleton of Peabody, Col. Samuel E. Winslow, Chairman of the Republican State Committee; Auditor John W. Kimball, ex-Gov. J. Q. A. Brackett, W. H. Bent, ex-President of the Home Market Club; Alfred Pinkerton, George A. Marden, E. C. Benton, Assistant Secretary of the Republican State Committee, and Curtis Guild, Jr. Addresses were made by Messrs. Greenhalge and Wolcott and Congressmen Dalzell and Reed.

Good Showing for the Maine's Armor.

In the test of the armor plates for the new Russian battle ship Tri Sviatitelia (Three Saints) which was recently conducted at Creusot, France, the energy of the blow struck per square inch of cross section of the 9.45-inch shot employed was 265,400 foot-pounds. The weight of the shot was 317 pounds. It was fired at a muzzle velocity of 1,945 foot-seconds. In the trial for acceptance of the armor for the new United States cruiser Maine the energy of the blow struck per square inch of cross section of shot was 310,000 foot-pounds. The Maine's armor was attacked by an 8-inch projectile weighing 250 pounds, and fired with a velocity of 2,004 foot-seconds. As shown in The New-York Times Sunday the armor for the Maine, though measuring but 12 inches in thickness, made a better showing than did the 15.9-inch armor intended for the Tri Sviatitelia. The American armor is nickel steel surface hardened on the Harvey system. The Creusot armor is nickel steel.

Died on His Way to a Mass Meeting.

While on his way to a Democratic mass meeting last evening, Harry F. Stickevers, Supervisor of the Eighth Ward, Brooklyn, was attacked with a hemorrhage at the corner of Nineteenth Street and Fourth Avenue, and died before the arrival of an ambulance. His body was taken to his late residence in Fifty-sixth Street, near Third Avenue. Mr. Stickevers was fifty years of age. He was elected to the Board of Supervisors last year, and his term would have expired Dec. 31, 1895. He was a Democrat, and a stanch supporter of Daniel Ryan, the ward leader, who was a candidate this year for the Shrievalty nomination.

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COOMBS'S IDEA OF A TARIFF

AN EFFORT TO TAKE IT OUT OF POLITICS.

He Presents a Novel Bill in the House—He Thinks Both Parties Would Be Glad to Have the Matter Settled Upon a Business Basis—He Provides for an Automatic Revision Every Year—He Makes It a Strictly "Up-to-Date" Affair in All Its Bearings.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 25.—Representative Coombs of New-York to-day offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be directed to prepare and present for the consideration of this House a bill for the collection of revenue and other purposes, substantially upon the basis and principle of the following propositions:

The bill shall have four schedules, as follows:

Schedule A.—To be composed of articles free of duty, including all raw materials necessary in the manufacture of goods.

Schedule B.—To be composed of articles which, by their nature, should not pay a duty exceeding 10 per cent.

Schedule C.—To be composed of articles, principally wine, spirits, tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, and upon which a duty must be charged sufficient at least to protect manufacturers who pay a tax under our internal revenue laws. Also of a few well-defined articles of luxury, which will bear a rate of at least 40 per cent. ad valorem.

Schedule D.—To be known as the schedule for the protection of labor, and which shall be made up from time to time in the manner hereinafter specified.

All articles not covered by the preceding lists shall be grouped and known as "unspecified," and shall have a uniform rate of ad valorem duty as provided hereafter.

The bill shall also provide that as soon as Congress shall ascertain the amount of money necessary for the conduct of the Government for the current year it shall submit a report to the same, deducting therefrom the following items:

(*a*) Surplus remaining over from preceding year.
(*b*) Estimated income from internal revenue.
(*c*) Estimated income from Schedule B.
(*d*) Estimated income from Schedule C.
(*e*) Estimated income from Schedule D.
(*f*) Estimated income from all other sources.

Which amounts being deducted from the amount to be provided for the expenses of the Government will leave as a result the amount to be raised by import tax on all "unspecified" articles.

It shall in its report to Congress estimate the gross value of such importations for the current year, and the percentage of duty necessary to be levied on the same in order as near as may be to realize the amount ascertained as above.

The bill shall also provide that in case any manufacturer or manufacturers of goods or merchandise included in the class of "unspecified" shall find that the item of labor cost, including the use of machinery, of his productions in this country shall exceed that paid by the manufacturers of the same class of goods made in foreign countries, he may present sworn proofs of the same to the committee, with the demand that such articles shall be entered on Schedule D. If upon examination the committee find that the statements are correct, or if they find that any difference exists in favor of the foreign manufacturer, they shall cause that article or class of articles to be entered upon Schedule D., with a specific duty equal to such difference, always provided that the article is not protected by letters patent issued by this Government.

Its reading was listened to with interest and some amusement on the Republican side of the House.

Mr. Outhwaite (Dem., Ohio,) said: "Let it go to the Committee on Ways and Means."

Mr. Payne (Rep., N. Y.,)—I wish to ask, Mr. Speaker, if that is constitutional?

Mr. Hopkins (Rep., Ill.,)—I think this Democratic House can dispose of that resolution without referring it to a committee.

But it was so referred.

Speaking of the resolution Mr. Coombs said his object was to take the tariff out of politics, as far as it might be done. No party had ever made a tariff bill, he said, without getting hurt by it, and his belief was that both the Democratic and Republican parties would be glad to have the matter settled upon a business basis.

The principal advantage he claimed for his scheme was that it provided a reasonable, automatic revision of the rates of the tariff every year, so that they might vary with the changes in the factors entering into the problem. A great trouble in all previous tariffs, he said, had been that they soon lost the proportion they were intended to bear to the cost of the articles affected, owing to changes in cost and methods of manufacture. This would be obviated by the operation of his plan.

As to the details of the probable changes in the rate of duties, Mr. Coombs asserted that, upon the basis of the importations of 1889, 1890, and 1891, years of great variations in the volumes of receipts and expenses, they would not exceed 2½ per cent. The average rate of duty imposed upon articles in the unspecified schedules would be about 35 per cent., and this every manufacturer with whom he had talked upon the subject had declared would be satisfactory and sufficient to protect them in the matter of wages.

Mr. Coombs said he was the pioneer exporter of American goods, having been engaged in the business thirty-eight years, and that he had been sent to the Congress because of his acquaintance with the subject. The plan, as outlined, had, he said, been approved by over 100 Democratic papers, and would bring the whole subject in accord with the declarations of the Democratic platform.

It was suggested to Mr. Coombs that the injection of his plan into the work of the Committee on Ways and Means at this time might be likely to seriously disarrange the purposes of the committee.

"Every one knows," he responded, "that under the methods pursued by the committee for the accumulation of information upon the subject of the tariff, and because of the influences represented in the hearings before that body, it will be practically impossible for it to draft a bill that will be satisfactory."

The House passed the resolution introduced by Mr. Caminetti relative to the consolidation of land offices in California.

The bankruptcy bill was taken up, and Mr. Lane (Dem. Ill.,) spoke against the proposed measure. He was followed by Mr. Coombs, (Dem., N. Y.,) who spoke in favor of it. Mr. Kilgore, (Dem., Texas,) addressed the House in opposition to the bill, and he spoke until the House adjourned.

Convicted for Assessing Employees.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 25.—In the United States Court late this afternoon, W. I. Shaw, ex-Deputy Collector, was found guilty on two counts of indictment charging him with assessing Government employes for campaign purposes. The jury was out only twenty minutes. Shaw was held in $2,000 bail, which was furnished. He will be sentenced Saturday. The limit of punishment, as fixed by law, is a $5,000 fine and two years imprisonment. The conviction of Shaw has created a sensation in local Republican circles. District Attorney Jolly (Republican) conducted the prosecution. This was the first civil service case ever tried here, and great interest was taken in it. An appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court. Shaw is about thirty years of age, and held office under Col. Scott four years.

To Fight the Coal Combination.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 25.—The contest between the Minnesota coal combination and the Anti-Combination Committee of Fifty is to be earnest, as is shown by articles of incorporation filed by the anti-combination with the Secretary of State to-day. The organization, backed by the officers of most of the labor unions, has formed what is to be known as the Minnesota Coal Company, with a capital of $50,000. The purpose is to purchase from the mines, establish docks at Duluth, and sell coal direct to consumers $2 a ton under the combination price. It was said to-night by an officer of the combination that, as soon as the new company is ready to go on the market, the old companies will cut the price of anthracite coal from $8.50 to $5 a ton, and seek to kill off the new organization.

Report on the Sugar Trust Cases.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.—James M. Beck, Examiner in the Sugar Trust cases, has completed his report, and it will be filed in the United States Circuit Court at the November term. The report makes no recommendations, but merely recites the facts in the cases. The proceedings were brought by the United States, through District Attorney Ingham, in April, 1892, and were to declare the trust invalid. The contention is based on the purchase of four Philadelphia refineries, and the increase of capital of the American Sugar Refinery by $25,000,000, with which to secure the refineries.

IT WOULD BE WORTH SEEING.

Much Interest in the Prospective Brazilian Naval Duel.

The cable reports from Montevideo that the Brazilian cruisers Republica and Tiradentes are likely to engage in a naval duel has aroused interest in naval circles in this city. The Republica and Tiradentes were both present in New York during the Columbian celebration.

The two ships are brand-new craft. They were added to the Brazilian Navy this year, and in general fighting efficiency have no superiors, probably, in their class in the world. They were built by Messrs. Armstrong & Co. at Elswick, England. Both ships were launched on May 26, 1892. They are English in design, rig, and fittings.

The two ships have splendid batteries for vessels of their small size. The Republica is slightly the larger. Her principal dimensions are: Length, 210 feet; beam, 35 feet; draught, 13 feet; displacement, 1,300 tons. The Tiradentes is a vessel of 800 tons displacement, with a length of 165 feet, beam, 30 feet, and 11 feet draught. The battery of the Republica is made up of six 4.7-inch rapid-fire Armstrong guns, four six-pounder rapid-fire Hotchkiss guns, six machine guns, and four torpedo tubes. The battery of the Tiradentes is made up of four 4.7-inch rapid-fire Armstrong guns, three six-pounder Hotchkiss guns, four machine guns, and two torpedo tubes. The speed of the Republica is 17 knots per hour, that of the Tiradentes is 14.5 knots per hour.

While the Tiradentes was at New-York, Capt. Gomez of that vessel stated to a reporter for The New-York Times that the Tiradentes had repeatedly shown herself to be an abler sea craft than the Republica. It was thought just possible, it was intimated, that the Republica had been over-batteried.

In the opinion of American naval men, assuming that the batteries of the two ships are equally well handled, the Republica should be able to crush the Tiradentes. On the other hand, if the Republica has shown herself to be at all unstable, the battery of the Tiradentes, it is argued, may be able by playing on the Republica's water line to careen that ship in a few shots to the point of turning over. This, it is feared, is in store for the Republica if her upper bunkers fill with water.

The batteries of the Republica and Tiradentes are the most modern known in naval services anywhere. If skillfully served they should afford to naval experts valuable data. Some doubt is being expressed, though, that an engagement between the Republica and Tiradentes will be marked by good gunnery work. As one officer put it:

"The tools, the finest of their type, are ready for use aboard the two ships. In the hands of some of our best ordnance men—say John F. Meigs or R. B. Ingersoll—of the United States Navy, it would be a grand sight to watch their serving. If the guns of the Republica and Tiradentes are to give good results, they must be worked in unison, and it remains to be seen if the Brazilians possess men sufficiently well up in artillery to realize this fact."

Several American officers who met Capt. Gomez of the Tiradentes, when he was in New-York, declare him to be well-posted in the theory of gunnery, and they believe him to be equally well-grounded in its practical application.

The Republica is one of Admiral Mello's ships. The Tiradentes has remained loyal to the Brazilian Government.

Fell from a Patent Fire Escape.

Adolph Kliesrath, ten years old, narrowly escaped death yesterday by falling from a newly-patented fire escape, which the inventor was exhibiting at Third Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street. His mother, who keeps a cigar store at 1,101 Third Avenue, gave him permission to ride on the fire escape, which is a rope affair working through a frictional pulley. When the escape had dropped from a fifth story window to the third floor it stopped. The boy became frightened and fell from the back of the invention to the ground, breaking his right leg. When relieved of the weight of the boy the escape moved again and took the inventor safely to the ground. Young Kliesrath was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital.

Midnight Plunderers Warmly Received.

SUMMITVILLE, Ind., Oct. 25.—This village was the scene of a desperate fight at 2 o'clock this morning. Night Watchman George Stroud knew that a raid was to be made on the stores of Wilkins, Rosebaum, and others by a gang of robbers. In the Wilkins store were Deputy Sheriff Amos Coburn and two other men. At 2 o'clock a window was raised and Dick Goodman entered. At the order to throw up his hands he began shooting, slightly wounding Coburn. Goodman was shot, but got out of the window and ran for some distance. He cannot recover. He was accompanied by Thomas May, who was also captured. The organization of plunderers is supposed to include over a dozen members.

Six Days in a Trance.

SCRANTON, Penn., Oct. 25.—Richard Wheeler of Ninth Street, this city, to-day awakened from a trance that had lasted six days, due to a blow dealt him with a sand-bag by footpads. He had his month's pay in his pocket, and started home about 7 o'clock in the evening. To shorten the distance, he went by way of a branch railroad track, and while in a lonely spot he was attacked, felled to the ground, and robbed. His wife found him on the porch, unconscious, the next morning, and it was six days before he spoke.

Yellow Fever Still Increasing.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., Oct. 25.—Thirty new cases of yellow fever were reported here to-day, five being white, and one new case on Jekyl Island. There are now under treatment 40 whites and 222 negroes, a total of 262. Four hundred and sixty cases have been discharged. Thirty-three whites have died and nine colored, a total of forty-two. Seven hundred and sixty-four patients have been and are under treatment to date. The number discharged to-day exceeds the new cases by one.

The Murderer Not Found Yet.

RED BANK, N. J., Oct. 25.—The examination of witnesses by the Monmouth County Grand Jury in the Lizzie Farrell murder case was concluded to-day. The examination was the outcome of the efforts of Eben Scott, a Red Bank grocer, who was a self-appointed detective on the case. Over forty witnesses were subpœnaed. The jury found no indictment. Lizzie Farrell was the servant girl who was murdered here on the night of April 28, 1892, and, despite the vigorous work of the authorities, no one was convicted for the crime.

Hermit Found Dead in His Home.

CAMDEN, N. J., Oct. 25.—George Sheriff, aged seventy-six years, was found dead at his home, 458 Berkley Street, this city, to-day. He had lived entirely alone for the past three months. He had a hatred of men and refused to speak to females. He was last seen alive on Thursday. When found the body was badly decomposed.

Took Mail, Stamps, Money, Horse, Phaeton.

MILLVILLE, N. J., Oct. 25.—The post office at Tuckahoe, Cape May County, was entered last night. The burglars took all the mail, postage stamps, and money, then went to the stable of Anthony Steelman and took a valuable horse and phaeton and came to this place. The horse and phaeton were found in the woods about half a mile from here. The thieves have not been caught.

Robbed the Railroad's Safe.

NORFOLK, Neb., Oct. 25.—The safe in the Valley Railroad office was robbed to-day of $219 in cash and $72 in time checks. The loss was not discovered until the remittances were being made up this evening. It is supposed that the robbery was committed while the clerk was away checking off the cars.

Schooner F. C. Kimber and Crew Lost.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 25.—The Lunenburg schooner F. C. Kimber, Capt. Blue, which left Ponce, P. R., Aug. 17, for Halifax, has not since been heard of, and is believed to have been lost in the August gales with all hands. She was 100 tons, and was built in 1889.

To State Prison for Over Two Years.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 25.—Isaac Liepscheitz, who on July 10 shot Lena Getz and her mother, of Hoboken, because the young woman refused to go to a theatre with him, this afternoon pleaded guilty in the Court of Sessions to a charge of assault with intent to kill, and was sentenced to State prison for two years and six months.

Wanted to Join His Wife in Death.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 25.—Michael Zarro, twenty-three years old, fired two bullets into his head this morning, less than an hour after the death of his wife, of whom he was very fond. He was very tired this morning and lay down to take a rest. He fell into a doze. When he awoke his wife was dead. Many of his neighbors were present when he shot himself. He is not expected to live.

Princess Marguerite of Orleans Dead.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—Princess Marguerite of Orleans, daughter of the Duc de Nemours, died of consumption to-day.

Every Requisite in Men's Furnishings.
Correct Styles.

J. W. Johnston,
379 6th Avenue,
above 23d St.

Fall and Winter
UNDERWEAR,
SWEATERS,
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
Latest Designs in Neckwear.
DENT'S,
FISK, CLARK & FLAGG'S,
AND PERRIN'S GLOVES.

OUR WELL-KNOWN
MAKE OF
FINE DRESS SHIRTS
at $1.00, $1.25, $1.50.

Also 114, 116 Nassau St.
(near Beekman.)
Many years at 260 Grand St.

AMERICAN HOSIERY CO.
Factories: New-Britain, Conn.
Salesrooms: 108-110 Franklin St., New-York.
Manufacturers of
FINE KNIT UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY.
NO BETTER IN THE WORLD.
MEN'S, WOMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S SILK, MERINO, BALBRIGGAN, AND NATURAL WOOL,
in all weights. Adapted to all climates and seasons. Every length of Sleeve and Drawer. Non-shrinkable. Black, blue, and red stamps show relative quality.
Fro sale by Leading Houses. - - Ask for them.

GETTING READY FOR THE TEST.

Heavy Calibre Rapid-Fire Guns Arrive at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground.

Two of the heavy-calibre rapid-fire guns entered for the United States international rapid-fire gun test have arrived at the Sandy Hook proving grounds. One gun is from the shops of Sir William Armstrong at Elswick, England, and the other from the Paris shops of the Hotchkiss Ordnance Company.

The two guns belong to the 4.7-inch class. The projectiles fired weigh about 45 pounds. In the case of the British gun the exact calibre is 4.724 inches; total length, 194.1 inches; weight, 41.5 hundredweights; weight of projectile, 45 pounds; service muzzle velocity ranging from 2,100 foot-seconds up to 2,265 foot-seconds. For 2,100 foot-seconds velocity the chamber pressures are 12.4 tons per square inch. For 2,265 foot-seconds' velocity the chamber pressures are 14.8 tons per square inch.

On 2,100 foot-seconds velocity the service energy at the muzzle is 1,376 foot-tons. On 2,265 foot-seconds' velocity the muzzle energy is 1,601 foot-tons. At a distance of 1,000 yards the muzzle velocity of 2,100 foot-seconds imparts an energy of 591 foot-tons. The proof muzzle velocity of the Armstrong gun calls for 2,436 foot-seconds. The proof pressure is 18 tons per square inch. On the service velocity of 2,100 foot-seconds there is claimed for the British weapon the power to penetrate 11.7 inches of wrought iron at the muzzle.

So far as is known, the Armstrong 4.724-inch gun has never attained a rapidity of fire greater than twelve rounds per minute of unaimed shots. When aimed from a gunboat in motion, there is required for 10 rounds 1 minute and 38 seconds. Without outer shields the 4.724-inch naval mount weighs 40 hundredweights. With outer shields the weight is increased to 64 hundredweights.

The Hotchkiss gun is the invention of Hotchkiss, the American.

The coming international rapid-fire gun test will comprise a trial of two classes of guns. In the first class will be six-pounder guns. In the second class will be 4.7-inch guns.

Capt. Frank Heath of the Ordnance Corps, United States Army, who is in charge of the Sandy Hook Proving Grounds, stated yesterday that the six-pounder gun test would take place, he expected, in the course of three weeks. The 4.7-inch gun test will be delayed, he is of the opinion, for fully two months.

In the 4.7-inch gun test Capt. Heath expects to find entered, in addition to the Hotchkiss and Armstrong guns, those of Canet and Schneider et Cie. Both these establishments are French. A Canet gun is understood to be now en route to Sandy Hook. The Schneider et Cie gun to be entered in the test is at present on exhibition at the World's Fair.

Capt. Heath is not so positive that a Krupp gun will be entered for the test. It is learned that there has been some communication between the War Department and Krupp's representatives, but the result is not yet known. In the event of Krupp entering the test, one of the guns now on exhibition in the Krupp World's Fair exhibit will be fired.

In the six-pounder rapid-fire gun test Capt. Heath is assured that there will be entered guns by Hotchkiss, Driggs-Schroeder, Seabury, and Sponsal. Maxim, Adamson, and Maxim-Nordenfeldt are also expected to compete, though it is not known positively as yet if the last mentioned three firms can be counted upon. Maxim, Adamson, and Maxim-Nordenfeldt guns of the six-pounder types are now on exhibition at the World's Fair. Although it could not be learned yesterday from Capt. Heath that these latter guns would positively enter in competition, the representative of The New-York Times has been assured by gentlemen in positions to know that the Maxim and the Maxim-Nordenfeldt guns will compete. In ordnance circles the Maxim-Nordenfeldt gun is deemed a dangerous competitor. Great faith, however, is also placed in the American designed six-pounders.

The six-pounder gun trial will only be delayed, it is said, by the failure to receive smokeless powder in season for the date set down. The majority of the six-pounder guns will employ smokeless powder.

The new six-pounder Hotchkiss gun to be entered has to its credit the enormous muzzle velocity of 2,665 foot-seconds on a chamber pressure not exceeding fourteen tons per square inch. The new Hotchkiss gun is capable of sending a projectile through 7.9 inches of wrought iron at the muzzle. The new Hotchkiss gun employs smokeless powder.

In the coming Sandy Hook test the various guns will be fired under the conditions to which rapid-fire guns are subjected on the proving grounds. In addition the guns will compete for rapidity of firing, range, accuracy, and ease of manipulation.

Socialist Ticket in Suffolk County.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Oct. 25.—The Socialistic Labor Party of Suffolk County has filed with the County Clerk the following ticket: For member of the Assembly—A. F. Tooker; County Treasurer—Frank J. Wade; Sheriff—William Caulkins; District Attorney—George Farley; Superintendent of the Poor—Thomas Moylan; Coroners—Clifford Miller and Charles Halsey; School Commissioner, First District—Louisa Langner. The nominating convention was held in Sag Harbor, where all the candidates live. This is the first time the party has put a ticket in the field in Suffolk County.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
A Dining Room Recipe.

To make your dining room handsome and comfortable for Winter, first stir up your memory until you recall the fact that we make the finest furniture and sell it at factory prices. Then visit us. Go to our dining room floor and take time enough to look around carefully. Note especially the beauty of our designs in TABLES, SIDEBOARDS, and CHINA CLOSETS. Make your selections to taste and have the furniture placed in your room.

This recipe is sufficient to beautify one room for 100 years. It never fails.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."
GEO. C. FLINT CO.,
104, 106, and 108 West 14th St.

OUTSPOKEN JUDGE KING.

He Gives His Opinion of Sheehanism in Open Court.

BUFFALO, Oct. 25.—A story which shows the desperation of the Sheehan "machine" in the First Ward, where Lieut. Gov. Sheehan's relative, John Sheehan, is the "machine" candidate for Alderman against Jack White, came out to-day.

When Mr. Henry Kilcourse, the Canal Street saloonkeeper, moved into the building at 133 Main Street, and filled that human rat hole up with colonizers, he engaged a man named William Morris to look after his colony. His orders were very strict. Morris was faithful until a day or two ago, when he disappeared. Kilcourse found that Morris had gone over to White. He saw the police, and orders were given to arrest Morris. That was Monday; yesterday noon Morris was quietly arrested by Policeman Joseph Pike of the First Precinct. His name was not entered on the blotter, and his friends were not notified of the affair. Judge King bailed him out last night and he was arraigned in the Police Court this morning.

In charging him with carrying concealed weapons without a permit, Pike spoke so low nobody could hear him. Attorney John Hazel, who appeared for Morris, requested him to speak louder. That made Pike surly. "If you want to hear me, get nearer," he blurted out.

"Now, see here," said Judge King, "you're a disgrace to this rotten police force. I'll not let you come into this courtroom and practice your Sheehan tactics. I never saw such damnable work in the Police Department before. I was out pretty late last night, and when I went home I was tired out. Somebody pulled my doorbell some time near midnight, and when I opened it, I found a lawyer there to get me to come down town and release an innocent man on bail. This was Morris, who was arrested because Billy Sheehan knew he couldn't use him to carry on his dirty work. Now, Pike, or Perch, or whatever your name is, you keep a decent tongue in your head, or I'll send you to jail. Do you hear? You answer these questions as a gentleman should."

Pike, very much flustered, then said he was told Morris had threatened to kill people, and he arrested him. Then Judge King said: "I have been a Democrat all my life, but I can not vote for a man like Billy Sheehan, who has corrupted the police force. I never heard of such desperate work. Here the policemen arrest decent citizens when they refuse to carry out Sheehan's orders."

He then adjudged Morris guilty, but suspended sentence.

Against the "Church Saloon."

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—The idea of the "Church Saloon" fostered by Dr. Rainsford of New-York was not approved this afternoon by the Bishops, Presbyters, and laymen of the Missionary Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which has been in session here since Sunday. Bishop Walker of North Dakota in discussing "Missions in Cities," said, among other things: "These so-called rescue missions, with their billiard rooms, card tables, and all may be very well, but the church saloon! May God forbid!" The speaker's words were echoed from every part of the house with an earnest "Amen."

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—House, Lawson & Connor, wholesale dealers in dress goods at 356 Broadway, have become financially embarrassed, and Michael E. Bannin was yesterday appointed receiver for the firm on the application of William B. Lawson, one of the partners. He said that the firm had become insolvent, that for five months past business has been unprofitable on account of depreciation in merchandise, and difficulty in making collections, that the assets consist of a large stock of goods, bills, and accounts receivable, and the lease of their business premises, and the assets nominally are equal to the liabilities. The partners are Everett House, William B. Lawson, and John J. Connor. Mr. House was formerly in business in Chicago, and with Mr. Lawson started in business in this city four years ago as House & Lawson. Mr. Connor became a partner on July 1, 1892. Creditors express much synpathy for the firm, and say that it tried to do too much business for its capital, that it did a business of $750,000 a year on only $30,000 capital, the margin of profit being very small. The liabilities are stated to be about $150,000, and some of the creditors who have looked into the affairs of the firm think that the assets will not realize more than 35 to 40 cents on the dollar. The principal creditors are said to be C. A. Auffmordt & Co., Boessneck, Broessel & Co., Botony Company, Harding, Whitman & Co., Lawrence & Co., Michan & Co., Remy, and Schmidt & Pleissner. A creditor said that the normal assets are $130,000, of which $80,000 are outstanding accounts, and $50,000 is in merchandise.

—An attachment against Thomas J. Swift has been received by the Sheriff for $8,500 in favor of Allan H. Hoffman of Poughkeepsie, $500, being for money loaned, and $8,000 for shares of the National Switch and Signal Company of South Bethlehem, Penn., which Mr. Swift refused to repurchase. It was alleged that Mr. Swift had left the State, and was last seen in Baltimore on Oct. 3. It was also stated that judgment had been entered at Poughkeepsie against Mr. Swift for $6,000, in favor of Oakley Thorne. The Sheriff could not find any property here to levy upon.

—An attachment against George C. Napheys & Son, lard refiners at Philadelphia, for $28,277, in favor of the American Cotton Oil Company, has been received by the Sheriff. The claim is for $11,277 for 300 barrels of cotton oil, delivered in Philadelphia to the firm, and for $17,000 for damages on 1,700 barrels of cotton oil which the company offered to deliver on a contract for 2,000 barrels made on Feb. 8, 1893, but which the firm declined to accept. The attachment was served on eight wholesale grocers in this ctiy, to levy on any money which may be due the firm.

—Two executions against Andrew Ruehl, proprietor of the Windsor Market, at 644 and 646 Sixth Avenue, has been received by the Sheriff. One is for $5,017, in favor of Louis Volp, on a note, and the other is for $1,226, in favor of Edward Davis, balance due for meat. Mr. Ruehl has been in business since 1879, and lately claimed a capital of $20,000 invested in the business. He has also confessed judgment for $1,910, in favor of Joseph Hahn & Son, for fruit which he bought.

—Two executions against Jacob Zion, shirt manufacturer, formerly of this city, but now of Philadelphia, have been received by the Sheriff, for $2,218, in favor of the H. B. Claflin Company, but they have been returned unsatisfied. He is the founder of Ziontown, N. J., about ten miles from Vineland, and was reputed to own 1,000 acres of land at the former place.

—Edwin H. Brewer has been appointed receiver of the Cortland (N. Y.) Chair and Cabinet Company. An order is also made by the court restraining all creditors from any proceedings against the company and directing the creditors to show cause why the corporation should not be dissolved. The liabilities are about $35,000; assets not more than $25,000.

—An execution against S. Baum & Co., importers of knit goods at 34 Walker Street, for $8,491, on a confessed judgment in favor of Julia Baum, on a demand note dated July 23, 1892, has been received by the Sheriff. Siegmund Baum started in business in 1885, and admitted his son Edward in June, 1892. They claimed a capital of $30,000.

—The Great Romance Gold Mining Company, which was organized in May, 1887, with a capital stock of $1,000,000, to mine for gold in the United States of Colombia, is in the hands of E. C. Perkins, as receiver. The proceedings were taken to dissolve the corporation, as it ceased active operations several years ago.

—Judgment against David J. Mackey, banker, at 11 Wall Street, was entered yesterday for $16,666 in favor of the Seaboard National Bank on a demand note dated July 25, 1892. Mr. Mackey has been reputed to be worth $1,000,000, principally in investments at Evansville, Ind., where he was formerly in business.

—Morris & Salomon, manufacturers of clothing at 28 and 30 Waverley Place, have failed, and Deputy Sheriff Young has taken possession of their place of business. The partners are Charles Morris and Radjewski Salomon. The former has been in business twenty years, and the latter became a partner in 1880.

—The Electroloid Manufacturing Company, whose office was in Temple Court and factory in Wallingford, Conn., has been placed in the hands of John Hoye, as receiver, on the application of L. Plant & Co., and other creditors, on the ground that the company is insolvent.

—An attachment against Talbot Freres of Bordeaux, France, has been received by the Sheriff for $4,336 in favor of Walter Lea of this city, damages being claimed for failure to deliver 1,000 cases of French peas according to contract.

—James Billings, broker, of Duluth, Minn., has assigned to Page Morris, for the benefit of his creditors. No statement of the condition of his affairs has been made. The liabilities will run high, probably reaching $200,000.

—R. L. Stanton & Co., dealers in ladies' and misses' clothing, at Providence, R. I., have assigned to J. C. Thurston. The liabilities are $35,000; assets unknown.

West Point Cadets at Practice.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 25.—The second eleven and regular football team played a practice game on the plain to-day. Capt. Carson had his men in fairly good shape, and Laurie Bliss was assisted in giving them points by Corbin, Yales former famous player and coach. The work done by the first team was not quite as satisfactory as it might be. The interference was poor, and there was a want of snap and vigor plainly visible throughout the game. If the cadets expect to score against Yale next Saturday or even keep the New-Haven players in reasonable bounds, they must work harder and with greater snap than was shown in to-day's play. Stacy and Stout went out after the first half, and their substitutes practiced until the finish. Corbin thinks the team a good one, but knows that they are handicapped for want of sufficient time to practice.

Latest Foreign Shipping.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Hamburg-American Line SS Fürst Bismarck, Capt. Albers, from New-York Oct. 19 for Hamburg, passed the Lizard at 12:10 A M to-day.

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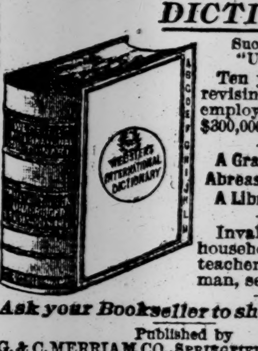

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READY TO DO WHAT'S FAIR.

What Capt. Hinkey Says on the Undergraduate Question.

A meeting of the College Football Association was called last night to take place in the Windsor Hotel to settle the undergraduate question and other matters now agitating the members of the association. It was nearly midnight before Capt. Trenchard and Manager Munn of Princeton put in an appearance. They had been delayed by an accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and said that it was impossible for the University of Pennsylvania delegates to get here until early this morning. In consequence the meeting was adjourned until this morning.

Capt. Hinkey and Manager Halter of Yale and Capt. Gordon and Manager Gordon of Wesleyan walked about the corridors of the hotel last night waiting for the representatives of Princeton and the University of Pennsylvania to put in an appearance. The meeting was scheduled for 8 o'clock, and before that hour the Yale and Wesleyan delegates, accompanied by a crowd of followers and sympathizers from New-Haven and Middletown, were in attendance. They lounged about the café and billiard rooms, and occasionally asked the clerk if the other delegates had arrived.

The first scheduled game of the championship series is between the Wesleyan and Princeton teams and is to be played at Manhattan Field on Saturday next. The probabilities are that the "Tigers" will come on the field with King the quarter back and Balliet the centre in the eleven and insist on playing the game with these two men in their regular positions, no matter what the outcome of the meeting is. In the event of Wesleyan refusing to play under the conditions, Princeton will withdraw. When spoken to on this subject last night Manager Judd of Wesleyan said:

"I have been misquoted. I never said that the Wesleyan team would withdraw and refuse to play against King and Balliet. I don't know just what we would do in that event. On the contrary, that thought never entered my mind, and for the purpose of having the question settled I came here to-night."

"Would you play the game under protest?" he was asked.

"Well, that seems to be the only way out of the difficulty. If Princeton comes on the field with men on the team whom we consider ineligible, of course, we shall have to take some action in the matter. It wouldn't do to disappoint the spectators, and perhaps it would be policy to play the game under protest, but really I can't say just now what would be done under the circumstances."

Capt. Hinkey of Yale was the centre of attraction as he walked up and down the corridor. He appeared to be ill at ease and looked up at the clock every few minutes. As the night wore on, the Yale Captain pulled his hat down over his eyes, dove his hands in his pockets, pulled an arm chair in the corner, sat down, closed his eyes, and was perhaps figuring how Yale would win the championship, when he was accosted by a Times reporter. Hinkey has the reputation of being a hard Captain to interview, and he is known in college circles as the "silent man." On this occasion, however, he was in a very communicative frame of mind and spoke freely on the subject at issue.

"The undergraduate question," he said, "is one that has given all of the colleges more or less trouble. Of course Yale favors it, but if it is objectionable to the other colleges, why, we ought to bring up the subject and agree upon some settlement. For that purpose both Yale and Wesleyan are here to-night. Yale has been charged with unfair dealing in the matter, and now she is here to do anything that is fair and just to settle the dispute, but, strange to say, the other colleges are not in attendance."

"Will Yale and Wesleyan hold a meeting and determine on what course to pursue in the event of Princeton and Pennsylvania's failing to agree on terms before the championship season opens?" he was asked.

"I think not. If Princeton comes on the field on Saturday next, and the question is not settled, the Wesleyan men will have to use their own judgment. Yale will not instruct the Wesleyan men one way or the other."

Receiver Freedman of the Manhattan Athletic Club was one of the spectators in the corridor of the hotel last night. He feels confident that the Thanksgiving Day game will take place at Manhattan Field.

Newark's Big Dog Show.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 25.—The prize lists are ready for the bench show of the New-Jersey Kennel League, to be held during Thanksgiving week. All dogs must be entered by 5 P. M. on Nov. 18. The league has received a letter from Dr. J. Frank Perry ("Ashmont") of Boston, offering an Ashmont trophy for the best pointer. Herbert Meade, Secretary of the American Mastiff Club, has offered two cups. He will act as judge in the mastiff class. It will not be necessary to have dogs registered, nor have their pedigree, if not listed in the American Kennel Club. The owners, on the payment of 25 cents extra to the New-Jersey Kennel League, can have their dogs listed and exhibited, and the winners at the show will take the same position as though exhibited in New-York.

For other sporting news, see Page 3.

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WORK ON RIVER AND HARBOR

IMPROVEMENTS IN NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY.

What Has Been Accomplished During a Year Under the Direction of Col. Gillespie—How the Appropriations Have Been Spent in Widening and Deepening Channels—Condition of the Different Projects at Present in Course of Progress—Gen. Casey's Estimates.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—This is the alternate year when Gen. Casey submits estimates for river and harbor work, and his annual report, the vehicle of these recommendations, has been handed to Secretary Lamont. Of the district, the improvements in which are supervised by Col. G. L. Gillespie, the projects are situated in the vicinity of New-York City. Gen. Casey makes the following recommendations regarding the rivers and harbors in that important section:

Hudson River, New-York—The improvement has been restricted by the appropriation acts to that part lying between Troy, six miles above Albany, and New-Baltimore, about fourteen miles below Albany. The plan of improvement adopted in 1867 proposed making the navigable depth between New-Baltimore and Albany 11 feet, and between Albany and Troy 9 feet, by the construction of longitudinal dikes to direct the currents and by dredging. The estimated cost of making this improvement is $2,[illegible]00,000. The amount expended during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, inclusive of outstanding liabilities, was $65,448,22, and was applied under the old project to the repairs of the dikes, to the construction of new dikes, to the removal of overslaugh rock above Van-Wies Point, to the partial removal of rock at Breaker Island, near Troy, and to the removal of wreck from the navigable channel under improvement.

Under the new project a contract was entered into with P. Sanford Ross, Dec. 19, 1892 for the removal of all the rock and sand-covering rock in place, and with Edwards, Howlett, & Thompson, Dec. 23, 1992, for all the dike work and dredging required for the improvement. Under these contracts the work of repairs to existing dikes, construction of new dikes, dredging at Mull's Crossover and Austin's Rock, and the removal of Austin's Rock is in progress at the close of the fiscal year. Gen. Casey says it will take $1,760,406 to complete the work, and he asks an appropriation next year of half a million.

Harlem River, New-York.—The Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek are both included in this improvement. The amount expended during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, inclusive of outstanding liabilities, was $197,411.39. At that date the excavation of the section of canal prism lying between the two dams had been completed, with the exception of a ledge of rock covering an area of about 8,000 square feet in the northeast corner of the cut, which was in process of removal when the dams were breached during the severe storm of April 21, 1893, and which will be removed by drilling and blasting without restoring the dams. A total of 730 linear feet of stone-retaining wall and 190 linear feet of timber revetment had been built to protect the side slopes of the canal chamber where necessary, to prevent the loose rock and earth arising from degradation of the slopes from falling into the cut after the canal had been opened to navigation.

In the Harlem River, a channel, 9 feet deep, mean low water, and about 160 feet wide, had been dredged from a point 600 yards north of Morris Dock, where it connects with the natural channel, to within 200 feet of the east dam. A number of large boulders had also been removed from the channel at High Bridge and from the cross-over directly south of Morris Dock, increasing the navigable depth from 7½ feet to 10 feet at the former point and from 6½ feet to 8 feet at the latter.

In Spuyten Duyvil Creek, a channel, 9 feet deep, mean low water, and 140 feet to 150 feet wide, had been dredged from the Hudson River Railroad drawbridge, at the mouth of the creek, through the point of meadow known as Bell Pumpkin, and also through the point of meadow lying directly north of the Government dock, to within 140 feet of the west dam.

A survey of the river was made during the year to determine the best manner of applying the appropriation made by the River and Harbor act of 1892. All the necessary data furnished by the survey had been properly studied, but before a project could be prepared to be submitted for approval, the coffer dams inclosing the working pits of the contractor were breached during a severe storm in April, 1893, which caused the suspension of all work. The contracts expired June 1, 1893, but the work contemplated by them had not been entirely completed. When matters connected with the settlement of these contracts have been adjusted, the work to be done under the available balance will be advertised according to law and new contracts made. It will take $1,805,000 to finish this project, and $500,000 is asked for at once.

East River and Hell Gate.—Originally the channel of the East River contained many dangerous rocky obstructions to navigation, lying both above and below mean low water. Especially was this the case at Hell Gate, where the bounding beaches had regular and rocky foreshores, and the inclosed waterway had a few detached rocky isles, with crests rising several feet above high-water mark.

The amount expended during the fiscal year ending June, 1893, inclusive of outstanding liabilities, was $157,708.20 and was applied in removing, by hired labor, stone from Flood Rock by the use of the two engineer dredges; removing of rock by use of steam drilling scow from Ferry Reef, off Thirty-fourth Street, completing its removal to 24 feet, mean low water; in removing rock by use of steam drilling scow and engineer dredges from reef off Barretto Point, completing its removal to 24 feet, mean low water; in removing broken stone by use of drilling scow and dredge from reef off Sunken Meadow, and in removing, under contract, fine material and boulders from Shell Reef, off Ninth Street. It will take $888,840 to complete the work, and $200,000 is asked for.

New-York Harbor.—The project contemplated a thirty-foot channel at a cost of $6,000,000. The amount expended during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, was $116,371.72, and was applied to purchase under contract of the hydraulic dredging steamer, to operating the steamer by hired labor, and to connecting the wharves at Fort Hamilton and Fort Wadsworth with the main ship channel by dredging channels 100 feet wide and 10 feet deep. Gen. Casey asks for $100,000 for next year's work.

Harbor at Saugerties, N. Y.—The improvement contemplated is the deepening of the channel by dredging at a cost of $52,000. Of the available funds $2,930.95 was expended last year in repairing timber work of the South Dike and the refilling of both dikes with stone where settlement had taken place, and in removing, by hired labor, by use of a drill scow, several boulders from the channel near the shore end of the jetties and removing the rocky reef at Barclay's Point. The existing channel is 150 feet and 300 feet wide, and 9 feet deep at mean low water. It is recommended that $5,000 be appropriated as a sum which would complete the project within another year.

Harbor at Rondout, N. Y.—The project contemplates the formation and maintenance of a channel 100 feet wide and 14 feet deep, mean low water, at the mouth of the creek, to be obtained by means of dikes and dredging. The estimated cost of the project was $172,500. The amount expended during the fiscal year ending June 30 last was $2,927, and was applied in repairing the North Branch and South Dikes. The repairs were still in progress at the close of the fiscal year. The improvement is in fair condition, but annual repairs to the dikes will be required. It is recommended that $5,000 of the $15,000 necessary to complete the project be appropriated this year.

Wappinger Creek, New-York.—The project which provided a good channel has been completed. No estimate is presented.

Newtown Creek, New-York.—This is a two-hundred-and-fifty-thousand-dollar improvement and provides the creek with a navigable channel above Vernon Avenue Bridge. During the past year $36,000 has been expended, being applied in dredging from various reaches of the creek. At the close of the year the channel from the entrance to the bridge was 175 feet wide and 18 feet deep; from the bridge to Central Oil Works, 80 feet wide and 16 feet deep; to Queens County Oil Works, 100 feet wide and 14 feet deep; to Nichols Chemical Works, 75 feet wide and 10 feet deep; to Maspeth Avenue, 50 feet wide and 10 feet deep; to Metropolitan Avenue, East Branch, 100 feet wide and 9 feet deep, and on West Branch, 50 feet wide and 10 feet deep. In the English Kills Branch the channel is 100 feet wide and 8 feet deep from Nichols Works to a point 700 feet eastward. The amount required to complete the project, $78,000, is recommended for appropriation.

Buttermilk Channel, New-York.—The project was the removal of shoals at a cost of $529,000. The amount expended during the fiscal year 1892 was $320,000, and was applied to dredging the shoal lying above Governors Island. The shoal had been entirely removed to a depth of twenty-six feet mean low water. The expenditure to last June was $12,000, and was applied to dredging 32,308 cubic yards of material from Red Hook Shoal. It will require $404,000 to complete the project, and Gen. Casey asks that $200,000 be appropriated for the work

Gowanus Bay, New-York.—The plan of improvement provided for a wider and deeper channel, and was estimated to cost $600,000. About $3,000 was expended last year on the Red Hook and Gowanus channels, the operations being dredging, and there is now a channel from the entrance to Erie Basin to Twenty-eighth Street 255 feet wide and 21 feet deep, and thence to Twenty-third Street 150 wide and 21 feet deep. Nearly $30,000 was expended on the Bay Ridge channel, the dredging operations providing a channel 140 feet wide and 21 feet deep from Twenty-eighth Street south to Thirty-third street, thence 120 feet wide and 21 feet deep to Thirty-ninth Street, and thence 90 feet wide and 21 feet deep to Sixtieth Street, opposite Bay Ridge. The beds of both channels have been lowered from 5 to 15 feet, and, as the material removed has been sand, the banks, having no confining bulkheads, have correspondingly increased their slopes, the unstable material sliding into the channels and reducing their depths. The channels also suffer from deposits carried down from Gowanus Canal and from deposits brought in from outlying shoals by the waves. These sources of degradation will be appreciably exhausted only when permanent bulkheads are built along both shores to hold the soft and unstable banks. It will take $281,400 to complete the project, and of this Gen. Casey asks Congress to appropriate $250,000.

Jamaica Bay, New-York.—The project of providing a better channel has been completed during the past year. There was only $10,000 involved. The amount expended during the year was $3,727.61, and was applied in dredging from the channel under contract. Twenty-two hundred feet of the channel had been dredged to the full projected width of 60 feet.

Raritan Bay, New-Jersey.—The improvement involves the removal of a shoal and the deepening and widening of the channel. The channel from deep water at the head of Raritan Bay past Seguine Point to Perth Amboy, exceeds five miles in length, is crooked, and is subject to constant shoalings. As the amount appropriated any one year for the execution of the project has been much less than the estimated cost of the improvement, and as the channel excavated under each appropriation has been impaired by shoaling in a greater or less degree before work could be resumed under the succeeding appropriations, the original estimates for this improvement have little value, and cannot be used for determining the amount required for completing the project at this date.

The amount expended during the past year was $35,000, and was applied in dredging from the channel leading from Great Beds Light to South Amboy and from Seguine Point Channel. The channel leading eastward from Seguine Point is 250 feet wide and 21 feet deep, mean low water, and the channel from Great Beds Light to South Amboy is 300 feet wide and 15 feet deep. It will take $95,000 to complete the project, and this sum is asked for by Gen. Casey.

Gen. Casey reports that examinations have been made in two localities by the engineer officers. The examination in Fort Pond Bay, in the eastern end of Long Island, resulted in the decision that the locality is not worthy of improvement by the General Government, and the same conclusion was arrived at in regard to the channel west of Robbin's Reef Lighthouse, connecting the mouth of the Arthur Kill with New-York Harbor.

In referring to the work of the Board of Engineers at New-York having in charge the harbor lines, Gen. Casey reports: "The board submitted a report recommending modification of the harbor lines around Riker's Island, East River, at the request of the City of New-York, and to enable it to carry out contemplated improvements on the island. The modified lines were approved. At the request of riparian owners who had inadvertently, owing to indefinite location of the established lines, constructed piers extending beyond the harbor lines established by the Secretary of War in 1890, the board recommended modification of the lines on the east shore of the East River at Ravenswood, L. I., so as to afford relief. The modified line was approved."

RANGE-FINDING DEVICES.

They Play an Important Part on Vessels of War.

Range-finding devices of the Fiske type are now in service aboard the United States cruisers San Francisco, Baltimore, Chicago, Newark, and Vesuvius. This device has been condemned by an official Russian Naval Board on the ground that its electrical connections are apt to fail in time of action, and, further, that the telescopes constituting a part of the system would be useless once a ship became enveloped in smoke.

To a representative of The New-York Times, Lieut. B. A. Fiske, United States Navy, recently stated that the advantage of the range finder arises from its being able to pick up the position of the enemy as soon as he was made out. Without the range finder, one would be compelled to approach the enemy without any certain knowledge of his distance. It would be necessary to fire shot after shot to determine the range, whereas the range finder enables all guns bearing to fire with accuracy at the first shot. The delivery of a broadside with telling effect before the enemy is able to locate his opponent's ship will probably decide the engagement.

So long as the enemy's distance can be accurately determined, it is argued, there will be no necessity to trust to the hazardous chances of close action.

The range finders now in service aboard United States war vessels are regarded as having an important part to play at the opening of a fight. Once two combatants decide upon close action, the fight will assume the nature of a melee. The range finder could at such a time be discarded. Experiments before an official naval board of the United States Navy have credited the Fiske range finder with an error of only one-tenth of 1 per cent.

A Banking House in Difficulties.

CITY OF MEXICO, via Galveston, Oct. 25.—**The French banking house of Pedro Martin & Co. of this city is in financial difficulties. The firm is a respected one and has been in business fifty years. The liabilities are placed at $1,250,000, but the assets will probably be sufficient to cover these.**

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—8 P. M.—Forecast for Thursday:

MAINE, fair, cooler, north shifting to east winds, increasing in force Thursday night. NEW-HAMPSHIRE and VERMONT, fair, warmer, winds shifting to east. MASSACHUSETTS, fair, cooler in east portion, warmer in west portion, winds shifting to east, increasing in force Thursday night. CONNECTICUT and RHODE ISLAND, fair, winds shifting to east and becoming fresh and brisk.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair Thursday, rain Thursday night or Friday morning, winds shifting to east and increasing in force by Thursday night. EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, generally fair during Thursday, followed by increasing cloudiness and rain Thursday night or Friday morning, warmer in the interior, east winds increasing to brisk by Thursday night. NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, except rain in west portion in the afternoon or evening, warmer in North Carolina, southeast winds, increasing in force. GEORGIA, fair, except rain in north portions, brisk southeast winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, except showers over southern portion, east winds increasing to fresh and brisk on the east coast. WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, south shifting to southwest winds and increasing in force.

ALABAMA and MISSISSIPPI, rain in north, fair in south portions, southeast shifting to southwest winds and increasing to brisk and high. LOUISIANA, fair, except rain in north portion, cooler, brisk and high southwest winds. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, except showers in extreme northern portion, decidedly cooler in the interior, brisk and high south to west winds. OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and ARKANSAS, showers, decidedly cooler, winds shifting to northwest.

TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, rain, warmer in east and cooler in west portions, east to south winds. WEST VIRGINIA, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, WESTERN NEW-YORK, and OHIO, increasing cloudiness and rain in the afternoon or evening, warmer, east winds, becoming brisk and high on the lakes. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, cooler, except warmer in Eastern Indiana, east to north winds, high over Southern Lake Michigan. UPPER MICHIGAN, LOWER MICHIGAN, and WISCONSIN, rain, cooler, except warmer in Eastern Lower Michigan, brisk and high northeast winds.

MINNESOTA, fair except rain in extreme southeast portion, warmer in north and cooler in south portion, north winds. IOWA, rain, clearing in west portion in the early morning, cooler, north winds. MISSOURI, rain, decidedly cooler, east, shifting to northwest, winds. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, north winds, becoming variable. NEBRASKA, fair, preceded by rain in east portion in the early morning, coler in east and warmer in west portion, northwest winds.

KANSAS, cloudy, with rain in northeast portion, cooler, northwest winds. COLORADO, fair, preceded by rain or snow in the early morning, warmer, west to north winds. MONTANA, generally fair, warmer, west winds.

Signals are displayed at all lake stations except Red Wing and Duluth, and on the Gulf Coast from Corpus Christi to Pensacola.

RIVERS.—The rivers will remain about stationary.

WEATHER CONDITIONS AND GENERAL FORECAST.—A storm of marked energy has developed over the Western States, and is central this evening over Oklahoma. The barometer is high over the eastern lake region, and an area of high barometer extends from the Pacific coast over the middle Rocky Mountain region.

The temperature has fallen from the eastern lake region and the Upper Ohio Valley over the Middle Atlantic and New-England States. A marked fall in temperature has occurred over the middle Rocky Mountain region. Elsewhere the temperature has risen. An extensive area of cloudiness, with light rain, covers the region between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains.

Fair weather will continue in the Atlantic coast States during Thursday, followed Thursday night by warmer weather and rain. In the central valleys rain will be followed by clearing and cooler weather by Thursday night. Northeasterly gales are indicated for the lake regions Thursday.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the same date of last year, as indicated by the thermemometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1892.	1893.		1892.	1893.
3 A. M.	41°	54°	3:30 P. M.	49°	63°
6 A. M.	41°	53°	6 P. M.	48°	58°
9 A. M.	48°	54°	9 P. M.	47°	51°
12 M.	49°	63°	12 P. M.	46°	46°

Average temperature yesterday……55¼°
Average for same date last year……45½°
Average for same date last fifteen years……49°

PROTECTION FAILS IN CANADA

IT PROVED DISASTROUS TO TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

A Government Analysis of the Canadian Customs Tariff Which Is Full of Discouragement for the Loyalists—Framed to Encourage Commerce with the Mother Country, It Was Helpful to the United States—What the Specific Duties Amount to in Practice.

OTTAWA, Oct. 21.—An analysis of the Canadian customs tariff prepared by Government officials for the confidential information of the Dominion Ministers, who are now, like the United States Congress, preparing to revise the protective duties, has just been printed. The book contains tables showing ad valorem equivalents of all specific or mixed specific and ad valorem duties imposed upon goods imported into Canada from Great Britain and the United States, according to the quantities and values of the imports of the various classes of merchandise imported in 1892.

To the great surprise of the ultra loyal protectionists, who declared, when they introduced their protective policy, that it would promote trade with Great Britain and discourage importations from the United States, the Government's tariff analysis shows that the system of specific duties, which is the essence of the present tariff—and which the manufacturers say must be maintained to support their industries — discriminates squarely against British goods.

The reason is obvious. British manufacturers, as a rule, make and sell goods cheaper than their American competitors, and the specific duty falls heaviest upon the low-priced articles. Hence it is that the average percentage of duty levied upon British goods imported into Canada is lighter than upon similar goods, or goods bearing exactly the same rate of specific duty, brought from the United States. The tables showing the actual ad valorem rate of duty in those cases where specific or mixed duties were imposed in 1892 were prepared with the view of enabling the Ministers to combat the claims of protected manufacturers, who will, no doubt, resist all attempts to reduce the protective duties next season, and who pretend that the duties imposed according to the pound, yard, ton, or barrel do not amount to such a percentage on the value or give them so much protection as they actually do.

The Government did not anticipate, however, that its analysis of the specific-duty system would disclose straight discrimination against British goods, and the revelation will give an impetus to the farmers' agitation in favor of the abolition of all specific duties. The cause of the discrimination is apparent. For instance, the specific duty upon bar iron is $13 per ton. Bar iron can be bought in Birmingham, England, for $30 per ton, while in Pittsburg the cost is about $50. The specific duty of $13 per ton, when reduced to an ad valorem basis, amounts to 43 1-3 per cent. on the iron bought in England, but only 26 per cent. on the Pittsburg iron. And so on all through the list, excepting in a few instances in which the Americans are able to manufacture cheaper than the Britons, but in such instances the imports from Great Britain amount to very little.

As a result of the specific duty system, levying a high percentage of duty upon low-priced goods and the importation of free goods from the United States, the average rate of Canadian customs taxation in 1892 was 22½ per cent. on British goods and 14 4-5 per cent. on imports from the United States. From Great Britain the imports were $41,348,435 and the duty $9,074,200. From the United States the imports were $53,137,572 and the duties paid $9,841,666. This result has astounded the friends of the present Government, who imagined that, by maintaining a protectionist policy, they were showing their loyalty to Great Britain, promoting British trade, and punishing the Americans. Here are some of the results produced by reducing to ad valorem rates the specific and mixed duties levied and collected on like classes of goods imported into Canada from England and the United States in 1892:

Articles.	From Great Britain. Per Cent.	From United States. Per Cent.
Iron axles	61	44
Bar iron	38¾	27½
Boiler iron	41	23½
Cast-iron pipe	52	43½
Cut tacks and brads	133½	30½
Hoop or band iron	47	28
Iron in slabs, blooms, &c	53	42
Iron bridges	42	37
Pig and scrap iron	34	26½
Iron rivets and bolts	64	42
Sewing machines	40	33½
Railway fish plates	41	30½
Rolled iron or steel angles	45¾	29¾
Iron or steel screws	64	37
Barbed wire fencing	40	48
Wrought iron, nuts, bolts, &c	55	41
Steel ingots, slabs, &c	39	25
Lead pipe	46	28
Lead shot	40	29
Show cases	76	52
Blankets	55	37
Cassimeres	34	26
Coatings	36	27
Flannels	34	31
Woolen socks	39	38
Coats, vests, &c	34	30
Shirts and drawers	38	32
Woolen carpets	37	38
Rice	52	39
Buggies costing $100 or under	52	44
Other buggies	47	35
Cotton and linen collars	55	47
Pianofortes	41	33
Coal oil, refined	46	86
Wall paper	26	69
Sauces in bulk	107	97½
Slate for roofing	65	31

Not only is the discrimination against Great Britain disclosed by the Government's analysis of the specific-duty system likely to create a commotion among the "Britishers" residing in Canada, but the outrageously-high rates of taxation imposed upon necessaries are likely to create an irresistible movement in favor of destroying every vestige of protection. The reformers are now pressing their campaign against the protective system more energetically than ever. Speaking at Durham, Ontario, on Monday, Mr. Laurier, the reform leader, declared that he and his party would never rest until the protection system was destroyed, root and branch. The Patrons of Industry, an organization similar to the Farmers' Alliance of the United States, has also declared against protective duties of every kind.

Looking for Buried Wealth.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 25.—Not since New-Haven people started a systematic search for Capt. Kidd's treasure a couple of centuries ago has so much digging for hidden riches been instituted as to-day. Borneo Moskego, the alleged Zulu chief's son, who was arrested here while delivering a missionary sermon a month ago, has sent word from jail that he has a treasure buried in a lot near here, whose whereabouts he discloses. To-day a dozen persons who learned of Borneo's buried wealth have been out with shovels and dug over two acres in hopes of securing a rich find. Their labors thus far have been unrewarded, but some of the men will renew the search to-morrow.

Condemned the High Tariff.

BURFORD, Ontario, Oct. 25.—Sir Richard Cartwright, one of the leaders of the Liberals in the Dominion Parliament, delivered an address to his constituents here to-day. He dealt principally with the protective policy of the Conservative Government, contending that the high tariff was responsible for the decline in value of farm lands and farm products, and for the loss of population, and that the present tariff discriminated against British goods in favor of United States manufactures. Sir Richard declared himself in favor of free trade with all the world if possible, and certainly with the United States.

Confederate Monument Unveiled.

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 25.—The Confederate monument, erected at Greenwood Cemetery was unveiled to-day. S. F. Wilson of Gallatin was the orator. The shaft is of Vermont granite, 48 feet high, and 13 by 9 feet at the base. A bronze statue, 8 feet high, representing an infantry Confederate soldier, ornaments the top of the shaft, and near the base on either side are two statues, each 16 feet 6 inches in height, one representing a cavalryman, and the other an artilleryman. On the front and reverse panels are inscriptions.

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THE NEW LAMP---THE "MILLER"
(Patented 1893.)
All who have seen it are delighted with the new features used exclusively in the "Miller." Every lamp warranted, and none genuine without our Trademark, The "Miller."
We make a full line of staple and beautiful designs.
Edward Miller & Co., 10 & 12 College Place, New-York. (Manufacturers since 1844.)
In Boston at 63 Pearl St. Factories at Meriden, Ct.
Ask your dealers for the "Miller" lamp. Send for circular.

WESTERN PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

Union Pacific Accused of Bad Faith in Making Immigrant Contracts.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Any settlement of the European Immigrant Commission question seems further off than ever. The delay of the Union Pacific in replying to the request of the committee of the Western Passenger Association for a conference on the subject is now accounted for by the fact that the Union Pacific has already made its contract with the New-York immigrants' agents for next year's business. This will prevent the establishment of any clearing house in New-York or distribution of the business by the Chairman of the Western Passenger Association. It will continue the old free-for-all scramble for the business by the competing roads and the perpetuation of the demoralization that has always attended the handling of it.

It is admitted that the commissions the Union Pacific has agreed to pay are low, but it does not follow that this will insure their remaining so. Competition for the business will speedily advance them until the profit to the roads in doing the business is wiped out. The Union Pacific is charged with bad faith in making these contracts. It agreed that though not a member of the association it would conduct its business under association rules and make it as much as possible a matter of agreement. Without letting it be known what its policy was in regard to this immigrant business, or seeking to reach an agreement thereon with its competitors, it has contracted for the business and upset all the plans so nearly perfected for preventing further demoralization therein.

Rate clerks of the Western Passenger Association roads find it an impossible task to make any progress in the preparation of Winter tourist rate sheets. The whole transcontinental rate situation is so involved that it is impossible to arrange rates or diverse routes. Little progress was made at the meeting to-day. H. P. Bronson of the Chicago Great Western was elected compiler of the Winter tourist rate sheet.

From Mobile to the Atlantic Coast.

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 25.—E. L. Russell, general attorney of the Mobile and Ohio Road, says, regarding the proposed building of a connection between the Mobile and Ohio at Columbus, Miss., and Montgomery, Ala., where relations will be established with the Plant line of railways reaching to the Atlantic coast and into Florida, that at the Directors' meeting in New-York last week a contract was signed, wherein is provided that the Montgomery, Tuscaloosa and St. Louis Railway shall issue its bonds to the amount of $2,500,000, guaranteed as to principal and interest by the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, the proceeds to be used in completing the road, a part of which has been graded.

J. W. Woolfolk and his associates, contractors, will complete the road without delay and deliver it to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company to be operated. The main line and branches will be about 200 miles long, and will cross the Cahaba and Warrior coal fields, the richest in the South. Work will begin as soon as the proceeds of the sale of the bonds are available. President J. C. Clarke of the Mobile and Ohio is assured that the bonds will be placed without difficulty.

Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago.

The exchange of the old stock of the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago Railroad for the new classified stock has been completed, and the new stock took its place in Stock Exchange dealings yesterday. Vice President Greenough said yesterday: "The action of the company in converting the $12,000,000 of old common stock into $3,000,000 preferred, and $9,000,000 common, was based on a belief that the company could pay dividends on the preferred stock. Dividends will be payable semi-annually, and the dividend for the current half year has already been earned. The Directors will undoubtedly pursue a conservative policy, and not declare more at the start than there is a reasonable probability of being able to maintain. The physical condition of the road and equipment is, for the first time in its history, such as the operating department need not feel ashamed of. The effect of this is seen in increased earnings."

J. Kennedy Tod Wants a Settlement.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Oct. 25.—J. Kennedy Tod & Co. of New-York, who held nearly $3,000,000 worth of stocks and bonds of the Sioux City and Northern and Pacific Short Line Roads, and have been enjoined from disposing of it till the court determines its ownership, have taken steps to hasten this determination. They have petitioned in the United States court for the dissolution of the injunction, and the case has been set for Oct. 28, at Des Moines, before Judge Shiras. The decision in the case will determine whether the Great Northern Road will secure control of the railroad properties. If the title of J. Kennedy Tod & Co. to the collaterals is sustained, it is a victory for the Great Northern.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—The Atlantic coast line, having put on through palace sleeping-car trains from New-York to Charleston and Columbia, S. C., and to Jacksonville and Port Tampa, Fla., will begin the sale of Winter excursion tickets on the 1st of next month.

—At the annual meeting of the St. Louis Southwestern Railroad Company, held in this city last Tuesday, all of the old officers were re-elected, including S. W. Fordyce, President; Edwin Gould, Vice President, and J. C. Otteson, Secretary.

—Dr. Siemens and Mr. Braunfels of Berlin, who represent the Deutsche Bank, are now in Milwaukee, looking into Northern Pacific Railroad affairs. They have had two or three conferences with Receiver Henry C. Payne.

—The old Board of Directors of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad was re-elected in St. Louis yesterday, with the exception that Robert Harris was chosen to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Allen Manvel.

ATTACKED BY A BURLY NEGRO.

Two Maiden Ladies Wounded by the Would-Be House Robber.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 25.—**Miss Juliet Niles, a niece of the late John M. Niles, at one time Postmaster General of the United States and afterward a Senator from Connecticut, and her friend, Miss Annie Ennis, who is visiting her, were mysteriously attacked by a burly negro early this morning. Miss Niles lives on the Windsor Road, one mile this side of Poquonock, in the town of Windsor.**

The family is well-to-do. Last night Miss Niles, Miss Ennis, and a servant girl, Alice Daly, were alone in the house.

At 12:30 Miss Niles was awakened by a man and began to scream. She was dealt several blows on the head and was badly cut on the head and face. Miss Ennis ran into her friend's room only to be met by the burglar, who struck her over the right eye and dealt her some terrible blows about the body. Miss Ennis ran out of the room, locked herself in a front room, and, throwing up the window, screamed for help. The burglar, frightened by the noise, ran down stairs just as neighbors came running to the house. He was captured about 3:30 o'clock.

He is 6 feet in height, and otherwise exactly answers the description Miss Ennis was able to give. He gave the name of John Tyler, and said he belonged in Pennsylvania. He claimed to have come from Suffield. In his pocket was found a slungshot with fresh blood upon it. Both women will probably recover. The burglar secured no booty.

The negro claimed to be innocent, but to have been in the company of the man who broke into the house. He could not account for the slungshot. He gave conflicting stories of his whereabouts last night. In his pockets were found letters addressed to H. B. Watson, which is believed to be his right name.

Miss Niles is eighty-three years old, and Miss Ennis about fifty.

Mole St. Nicholas May Be Ceded.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 17.—**The report that the United States Government will once more open negotiations for the acquisition of the Mole St. Nicholas has caused considerable discussion in West Indian newspapers. The majority of the papers can see no good reason why the United States should not obtain the Mole for a coaling station. The Colonial Standard and Jamaica Despatch, commenting on the subject, says:**

> Something ought long since to have come of the business had President Hyppolite kept faith with the United States Government, to whom we have for some time known he stood pledged. During President Legitime's rule and the revolution of the inhabitants north of Haiti against Legitime's government, it was agreed that if the United States would support the efforts of the north, in the event of success to their arms, Mole St. Nicholas should be ceded to the United States. Zealously did the United States carry out their part of the contract, but thus far President Hyppolite has defaulted in ratifying a positive contract.

—F. J. Lee, the English chess player, will give an exhibition of simultaneous play at the rooms of the Brooklyn Chess Club Saturday evening at 8 o'clock.

YALE MEN IN GREAT FORM

THEY DEFEAT WILLIAMS'S PLAYERS BY 82 POINTS TO 0.

Armstrong Proves a Star Half Back, Making Ten Touch-Downs and at the Same Time a Record that Is Not Likely to be Beaten This Season—He Gained 620 Yards in All for His Team—Long Runs and Old-Time Interference—Williams Weakened by Substitutes.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 25.—**In one respect Yale broke a record this afternoon by defeating Williams by the figures 82 to 0. The largest score made this season by a college team was rolled up against the opponents of the blue. It was the most remarkable game of the year here. Brilliant runs were the order of the day. Of the fourteen touch-downs, eight were made from a distance of half the length of the field and three were from even beyond the centre.**

All the Yale coachers have been out with a searchlight for a new star half back. They have found him and now the successor to Graves, McClung, and Bliss may be heralded abroad as Richard Armstrong of Hampton, Va., last year's substitute tackle. By making 10 touch-downs to-day he has set a record which has not been equaled this season if it was last. The sum total of all the ground gained by "Broncho" Armstrong this afternoon is 620 yards, another record which aspiring half backs are not likely to touch this season in a single game. Yale to-day gave her initial exhibition of old-time interfering, and nearly all her long runs resulted from dashes past Taylor and De Groat by the Yale backs, one of whom held the ball while the duo by his side cleared the way. Thorne and Morris were invariably Armstrong's assistants on his sprinting tours around the end, and the judgment they exercised was well timed in most cases.

The Yale tackles—Messler and Murphy—also made their debut to-day in a new rôle, that of rushes with the ball. Messler showed speed and struck the line forcibly, but exhibited no improvement over last year's form. Murphy surprised his friends by his fine work. He failed to make his five yards through the strong Williams centre at no time, and once broke through the Williams line and landed the ball twenty-five yards down the field. He was pitted against Townsend, the old Andover Captain, and held his end up well.

Hickok again tried the goal, kicking after touch-downs, and scored a success in thirteen out of fourteen chances. Some of his attempts were at ugly angles, but he put the ball between the posts except in the last instance. For Williams, Townsend and the three centre men were in fine fettle. Too many substitutes were on the team, though, and Yale's team work shot her backs down the field past Williams's shattered forces incessantly.

"Fourteen touch-downs in sixty minutes—that's not so bad," said "Pop" Smith, the Yale mascot, after the game, "in comparison with the 52 points made by Harvard in her match with Williams at Cambridge Oct. 14."

Of the 82 points scored, 42 came in the first half and 40 in the second. At no time was the ball nearer the Yale goal than thirty yards.

The score is as follows:

Yale.	*Positions.*	*Williams.*
Hinckey, (Capt.)	Left end	Taylor.
Messler	Left tackle	Townsend.
McCrea	Left guard	Ogilvie.
Beard	Centre rush	Perkins.
Hickok	Right guard	Sawtelle.
Murphy	Right tackle	Walsh.
Greenway	Right end	De Groat.
Morris	Quarter back	Ide, (Capt.)
Armstrong	Left half back	Gage.
Eaton	Right half back	Hyde.
Thorne	Full back	Draper.

Score—Yale, 82; Williams, 0. Touch-downs—Armstrong, 10; Eaton, 2; Hart, 2. Goals from touch-downs—Hickok, 13. Umpire—Mr. M. Dyer of Yale. Referee—Mr. Hartwell of Yale. Attendance, 1,500. Weather warm. Injured—Wright. Substitutes—Hart for Eaton, Holcomb for Murphy, Jeffrey for Gage, and Hickey for Hyde.

LEHIGH SCORES AGAINST PRINCETON.

In the Second Half Old Nassau's Team Weakened Badly in the Line.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 25.—**Princeton allowed Lehigh to score in the second half this afternoon after rolling up a score of 28 to 0 in the first half. Two halves of 45 and 30 minutes, respectively, were played. In the first, Princeton had everything her own way from the very start, making repeated gains of 25 and 30 yards, while Lehigh was unable to gain 5 yards at any one time, except on the "V." Princeton's line was impregnable to Lehigh, while Taylor and Wheeler got through again and again.**

In the second half Lehigh shut Princeton out, and scored 6 points. The Lehigh contingent went wild with enthusiasm, and with reason, for their team simply outplayed Princeton. Princeton's line weakened, her interference disappeared, and the backs were utterly unable to advance the ball.

Caspar Whitney witnessed the game, and expressed the opinion that Princeton's chances with the University of Pennsylvania are very poor. The points were scored as follows: The first touch-down was made by Trenchard, who secured the ball on Hutchinson's fumble, and, with the aid of interference, made a run of fifty yards. King kicked the goal. Lehigh led off again with the V, making her usual five yards, but kicking on the fourth down.

With the ball on Princeton's forty-five-yard line, Hearn made ten, following it by a beautiful run of thirty, and Ward added twenty-five, placing the ball behind Lehigh's goal for the second touch-down. King kicked a goal. Time—4:00. Score, 12 to 0.

The third touch-down was made by Trenchard, who secured the ball on Hutchinson's muff. King kicked the goal.

Lehigh kicked on fourth down to Blake, who passed to King, who made the star play of the day, dodging right through the Lehigh men for 80 yards and securing the fourth touch-down and kicking the goal.

For the other touch-down, Lea made a run from the twenty-five yard line. No goal. Score, 28 to 0.

Early in the second half Blake was injured and replaced by Betts. Ward gave out and Burt took his place. King was disqualified, and Bradley took his place. None of the four men now behind the line had ever played before in any 'Varsity game. Lehigh gradually worked the ball toward Princeton's goal. Ordway tried twice for a goal from the field, but both kicks were blocked. It was passed to Betts, who kicked straight into the air, the ball being caught by Okeson, who was pushed over the line for the touch-down. McClurg kicked the goal. Time—25:00. Score, 28 to 6.

The line up:

Princeton.	*Position.*	*Lehigh.*
McCauley	Left end	Best.
Holly	Left tackle	Thurston.
Wheeler	Left guard	Traiton.
Balliet	Centre	Keyes.
Taylor	Right guard	Wooden.
Lea	Right tackle	Budd.
Trenchard, (Capt.)	Right end	keson.
King	Quarter	McClung.
Ward	Left half	Roderick.
Hearn	Right half	Ordway, (Capt.)
Blake	Full back	Hutchinson.

Score—Princeton, 28; Lehigh, 6; Touch-downs—Trenchard, (2,) Ward, King, Lea, Okeson. Weather fair. Attendance—1,000. Substitutions—Betts for Blake, Burt for Ward, Browne for McCauley, Bradley for King, Ordway for Hutchinson, Gadd for Ordway. Referee—Mr. H. Janeway, '89, Princeton. Umpire—Mr. J. G. Ferguson of Lehigh.

CORNELL EASILY BEATEN.

Outplayed by Tufts at Almost Every Point—The Score 6 to 0.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Cornell suffered a defeat at the hands of the Tufts College football eleven to-day. There seems to be no excuse for the defeat. The playing on the part of the Cornell eleven was very poor. Time after time the Tufts half backs went through the Cornell line for large gains. Most frequently this happened between centre and right guard. Webber is a comparatively new man, and by his work to-day showed himself lacking in a knowledge of the game. He will have to learn more about the game before he can hold a strong opponent.

When the game was called Cornell proceeded toward her opponent's goal with great speed until the fifteen-yard line was reached. Tufts then took the ball and slowly advanced it toward Cornell's goal until, eighteen minutes after the game was begun, Creig carried the ball over the line. Capt. Clark kicked goal and the score stood Tufts, 6; Cornell, 0.

This was the only scoring during the game. Tufts again forced the ball to Cornell's five-yard line when time was called. One more line up and Tufts would have scored on Cornell again.

The Cornell playing was characterized by very poor team work, high tackling, weak interference, and a good deal of slugging. The line seemed to give way whenever it was bucked by an opposing half back, and great holes large enough to let three and four men through was the result. Unless there is radical improvement, Cornell cannot expect to win another game this season. Tufts put up a steady, careful, and strong game. Their playing was not so rapid as that of Cornell, but much more effectual in gaining ground. The game was two twenty-five-minute halves.

Following are the positions and the teams:

Tufts.	*Position.*	*Cornell.*
Stroud	Left end	Young
Mallett	Left tackle	Gallaher.
Brussell	Left guard	Warner.
Whitney	Centre	Wagner.
Healy	Right guard	Webber.
Knowlton	Right tackle	Barr, (Capt.)
Dunham	Right end	Curtis.
Clark, (Capt.)	Quarter back	Beacham.
Craig	Right half back	Robbins.
Foss	Left half back	Daley.
Ward	Full back	Ohl.

Score—Tufts, 6; Cornell, 0. Weather cloudy and cool. Attendance—500. Referee—Mr. Haskell of Tufts. Umpire—Mr. Mills of Lafayette. Touch-down—Mr. Creig, (1.)

NO TEAM WORK OR INTERFERENCE.

University of Pennsylvania Plays a Poor Game Against the State College.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.—The University of Pennsylvania eleven gave a dreadful exhibition against the State College to-day, and the quiet feeling of confidence in the result of the Princeton game has pretty much departed. Not one word of praise can be spoken of the Pennsylvanias as a team, although Gilbert, Knipe, and Abbott played individually good football. No criticism of team play is possible, because team play of any sort was not in evidence. There was no interference, and the line, instead of being a coherent body, was a collection of individual players.

State College's touch-down was scored on a fluke. The game was an unfortunate one for Pennsylvania in many ways, Osgood, Oliver, Newton, and Upton being badly injured. Oliver is in the worst condition of the lot, and this evening but little hope of his recovery in time to play against Princeton is entertained.

The teams lined up as follows:

Pennsylvania.	*Position.*	*State College.*
Upton	Left end	Harris.
Mackey	Left tackle	Dunsmore.
Oliver	Left guard	Clark.
Woodruff	Centre	Hoskins.
Wharton	Right guard	Hildebrand.
Reese	Right tackle	Dowler.
Newton	Right end	White.
Vail	Quarter back	Atherton.
Gelbert	Left half back	Church.
Osgood	Right half back	Haley.
Knipe	Full back	Stewart.

Final score: 18 to 6. Touch-downs—Newton, Knipe, Gelbert, White. Goals from touch-downs—Brooke, (2,) Knipe, Stewart. Attendance, 3,000. Weather fair. Substitutions—Upton for Rosengarten, Oliver for Thornton, Newton for Abbott, Osgood for Brooke, White for Robertson, Atherton for White. Referee—Mr. E. O. Wagonhurst. Umpire—Dr. J. K. Schell of Dickinson.

News of the Football Players.

—Yale eleven has given up the idea of wearing the newly-invented rubber spiked shoes. They were not found durable. Harvard's men will use rubber nose and mouth protectors.

—Princeton's next important game will be with the University of Pennsylvania on Nov. 4 at Philadelphia.

—Armstrong's work in yesterday's Williams-Yale game will stamp him at once as a great half back.

—Cornell's bad defeat by Princeton last Saturday appears to have taken the spirit out of the Ithacans.

—In Richards and Butterworth Yale is well supplied with able full backs.

MOLLY MORGAN'S CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

A Long Shot Gathers in One of England's Rich Fall Stakes.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—This was the second day of the Newmarket Houghton meeting. The principal event of the day was the race for the Cambridgeshire Stakes, which was won by Molly Morgan. Raeburn was second and Prisoner third. Distance, 1 mile and 240 yards.

There were twenty-two starters. Among them were Callistrate, La Fleche, Castle Blarney, Macready, Le Nicham, Llanthony, William, Mervyn, Metallic, The Smew, Lady Rosebery, and Haut Brion. The last betting was 17 to 1 against Molly Morgan, 6 to 1 against Raeburn, 33 to 1 against Prisoner, 7 to 1 against Callistrate, 8 to 1 each against La Fleche and Castle Blarney, 12 to 1 each against Macready and Le Nicham, 14 to 1 against Llanthony, 20 to 1 against William, 25 to 1 each against Mervyn and Metallic, 40 to 1 against The Smew, 50 to 1 each against Lady Rosebery and Haut Brion, and 100 to 1 each against the seven others.

After a few breaks the horses got away to a splendid start. Laodamia went off in the lead, followed by Molly Morgan, Prisoner, The Smew, Metallic, Lady Hermit, Macready, and La Fleche in the order named, the others running in a bunch behind. This order was maintained until they were nearing the winning post of the two-year-old course, where The Smew came out and took a short lead from Lady Hermit, who was second, followed by Molly Morgan, Macready, Le Nicham, Raeburn, Callistrate, and La Fleche as named. La Fleche was being hard ridden.

As they approached the Bushes, Molly Morgan took up the running, with Le Nicham, Raeburn, Brocatelle, and The Smew well up. Going down the hill, Le Nicham got in trouble and fell back. This gave Molly Morgan a clear lead from Raeburn, who was the next behind her. Prisoner was running well behind Raeburn, followed by Metallic. After getting this lead, Molly Morgan could not be headed, and, coming on, won the race by four lengths. There were two lengths between Raeburn and Prisoner. The time of the winner was 1:57 3-5. La Fleche finished eighth.

A BAD DAY FOR RECORD TROTTING.

None of the Horses at Terre Haute Better Their Marks.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Oct. 25.—With a chilling southeast wind and clouded skies, horsemen lost hope of seeing records go down in this, the first day of the special meeting. Under these unfavorable circumstances, however, several of the trials to-day were remarkable. This was notably true of Manager's effort against his mark of 2:06¾, made last week. With Doble up, the gray pacer came with a terrific burst of speed into the homestretch. Doble, in plying the whip, dropped one of the reins, and had to make two efforts before recovering it. Manager kept his stride, but would in all likelihood have lowered his mark but for this mishap.

Knowing ones declare that Stamboul's mile in 2:09¾ to-day is the best he has ever shown, the mark of 2:07½ given in California last Fall always having been discredited. The pole, Zembla and Aubine, went a well-rate mile in 2:13½. Reina and Aubine will go against the team record on Friday. Nancy Hanks showed up well to-day in her work-out miles, and will be sent to-morrow against her own world's record.

Greenlander, who took a lower mark to-day, will on Friday be sent against the two-mile record of 4:11½.

2:40 trot.

Ganymede, b. s., by Princeps, (Fleming)	2	1	1	1
Wild Olive	1	2	2	2
Expectation	3	dr.		

Time—2:27¾; 2:34¾; 2:35½; 2:35½.

To beat 2:13¼. Greenlander, b. h., by Princeps, (Odell,) won. Time—2:12.

To beat 2:07¾. Arion, b. c., by Electioneer-Nutwood, (Doble.) Time—2:08¼.

To beat 2:07½. Stamboul, b. h., by Sultan-Fleetwing, (Dickerson.) Time—2:09¾.

To beat 2:06¾, pacing. Manager, gr. h., by Nutwood, dam by George Wilkes, (Doble.) Time—2:06¾.

DUTCHESS COUNTY BELLE WINS.

Excellent Trotting at the Hudson River Driving Park Meeting.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 25.—The first day's racing of the Fall meeting at the Hudson River Driving Park took place to-day. The first race was open to trotters and pacers in the 3:00 class. The main fight was between Carleton Chief and Dutchess County Belle, the latter taking the first, third, and fourth heats, and Carleton Chief only winning the second.

In the two-year-old 2:35 class Ruprecht won the first and third heats and Prince Lavaland the second. In the 2:24 class the contest was between Hurlingham and Quarter Stretch, the former taking the first heat, making it in 2:19½, lowering his record 4½ seconds. Quarter Stretch took the second and third. Darkness coming on, the finish was postponed till to-morrow. Summaries:

3:00 Class.—Pacers and trotters.

Hudson River Stock Farm's r. m. Dutchess County Belle	1	2	1	1
J. Arnold's b. h. Carleton Chief	3	1	2	2
Ridgewood Farm's b. h. Reville	2	3	3	3

Time—2:38¾; 2:29¾; 2:28¾; 2:29½.

2:35 Class.—Two-year-olds.

Hudson River Stock Farm's br. c. Ruprecht	1	2	1
E. F. Carpenter's b. c. Prince Lavaland	2	1	2

Time—2:34½; 2:29¼.

2:24 Class.—Unfinished.

Ridgewood Farm's b. h. Quarter Stretch	2	1
F. Howell's blk. h. Hurlingham	1	3
Ridgewood Farm's b. m. Lessee	4	2
Maple Croft Farm's b. m. Corner Belle	3	4

Time—2:19½; 2:24½.

J. J. Webster's b. m. Rose Almont was sent a mile to beat 2:32, and made it in 2:31½.

Racing at Linden.

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Madstone, 114 pounds, (Midgely,) 11 to 10, won; Little Fred, 105, (Clay,) 10 to 1, second; Play or Pay, 103, (Clare,) 15 to 1, third. St. Anthony, Airplant, Melba, Lallah, Volunteer II., Bob Sutherland, and Red Light also ran. Time—1:17½.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Son Malheur, 93 pounds, (R. Doggett,) 80 to 1, won; Yucatan, 96, (Griffin,) 5 to 1, second; The Bully, 96, (Reiff,) 8 to 5, third. Memento colt, Cunarder, Sadie W., Maggie Smith, Sappho, Bonnie Mead gelding, Katie colt, Sprite, She illy, and Foxetta also ran. Time—1:04.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Loantaka, 113 pounds, (Midgely,) 5 to 2, won; Candelabra, 102, (N. Hill,) 14 to 5, second; Soundmore, 110, (Clerico,) 8 to 1, third. Major Daly and Correction also ran. Time—1:43½.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Tom Skidmore, 91 pounds, (Griffin,) 13 to 10, won; Harry Alonzo, 104½, (Bergen,) 11 to 5, second; Bolero, 102, (J. Lambley,) 11 to 5, third. Plenty also ran. Time—1:51¾.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Mary S., 97 pounds, (Griffin,) 7 to 5, won; Midnight, 107½, (Littlefield,) 10 to 1, second; Treasure, 100, (Penn,) 11 to 5, third. Faithful also ran. Time—1:31.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile. Clio colt, 85 pounds, (J. Lamley,) 3 to 1, won; Comanche, 118, (Sims,) 8 to 5, second; Sleipner, 120, (Taral,) 2 to 1, third. Rico and Aerolite also ran. Time—1:44½.

ENTRIES FOR TO-DAY.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Factotum, Maud Ward gelding, and Black Hawk, 114 pounds each; Drum Major, 112; Faustina colt, 108; Lento, Milan, and Little Pirate, 103 each; Equation, 100; Robin Hood, 97; West Park, Oporto, Yucatan, Dr. Garnett, and Wilman-Guinore colt, 94 each; Blossom, Maggie Smith, and Sadie W., 91 each.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and an eighth. Beansey, 115 pounds; Fidelio, 97; Stockton, 96; Redskin, 90.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. King Cadmus and Melba, 107 pounds each; Sandowne, 105; Minnehaha and Chiswick, 102 each; Wheeler, Khaftan, Flatlands, and Red Light, 98 each; Azrael and Melanie, 95 each; Ingot, 93.

FOURTH RACE.—Five and one-half furlongs. Nahma, 108 pounds; Neiglen, 107; Tenacious, 104; Pirate Chief, 102; Proverb, 100; Gertie, 97.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Copyright and the Ironmaster, 110 pounds each; Kildeer, 107; Kilkenny, 106; Rico and Airplant, 100 each; Marshall, 95.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Vestibule and Pessara, 118 pounds each; Copyright and Picknicker, 115 each; Rico and the Ironmaster, 112 each; Dalsyrian and Wampezo, 108 each; Major Daly, 102, Harry Alonzo, 96.

Lena Hill's New Pacing Record.

DALLAS, Texas, Oct. 25.—**Lena Hill yesterday made a new pacing record for two-year-olds, covering the mile in 2:13¼. There were 15,000 persons present at the Exposition track, and when the game filly came under the wire and her record-breaking feat was announced, the crowd went wild.**

Yachting Odds and Ends.

—Admiral Hopkins, who commanded the English war vessels during the Columbian naval celebration, in speaking of the Valkyrie's defeat, said: "If England wants to win the cup it seems to me she will have to send over a boat with much greater beam than the Valkyrie. The Vigilant carried much more canvas than the Valkyrie, and, on account of having so much live ballast on board, was not compelled to give the time allowance she should have given. This trick was open to Englishmen, but they did not seem to get to windward of it."

—There will be a meeting of the members of the New-York Yacht Club at the clubhouse, 67 Madison Avenue, this evening. Lord Dunraven will be elected an honorary member of the club, and about forty new members will be added to the roll. This will make the number of members pass the 1,000 mark. A report will be received from the Regatta Committee, and some action will probably be taken regarding a new town clubhouse.

—Capt. Cranfield, Navigator Harvey, Mate Ponder, and thirty-three men of the crew of the Valkyrie sailed yesterday on the steamship Teutonic. Two of the crew will remain here during the Winter to look after the yacht in Tebo's basin. Capt. Cranfield expects to return next Spring and sail the Valkyrie in her races here. He is confident that he will win some mugs, and hopes all the eighty-five-footers, including the Volunteer, will be in commission and enter the races.

—Designer Henry J. Gielow is busy preparing plans and specifications for several yachts, including some steamers, schooners, and sloops. Mr. Gielow, although a comparative new-comer in the yacht-designing profession, has turned out some good boats. One of his best is Mr. Harrison B. Moore's steamer Marietta. This boat has steamed 17 miles an hour without forced draught.

—In the twenty-rater class in England the Fife boat Dragon III. headed the list of winners. She started in thirty-three races and won twenty-three first and seven second prizes worth $2,200. Lord Dunraven's Deirdre, designed by Watson, was second. She was first ten times and second ten times, out of thirty-four starts. Her prizes were worth $2,000.

—Mr. H. Laughlin's new steamer Vesta has returned from Chicago. This boat was designed by Henry Gielow, and Mr. Laughlin is very much pleased with her. The Vesta is now laid up in Tebo's yard.

—Mr. F. E. Whitney's schooner Pastime is hauled out at Frisbee's at Salem. She is to have a new overhanging stern and will have her lead taken from the inside and run on the keel outside.

—The forty-six foot fin keel Carmita has had 18 inches cut off her fin at Lawley's, and her lead bulb remodeled.

—The American Yacht Club will give a ball at the clubhouse, Milton Point, Rye, on Friday evening.

NEWARK CYCLERS ON PARADE.

Essex County Wheelmen's Lantern Procession a Big Success.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 25.—About 200 cyclists participated in the lantern parade of the Essex County Wheelmen to-night. The streets along the route were lined with spectators. The start was made at 8:30 o'clock from Lincoln Park, and the parade proceeded up Broad Street to Harvey Street, thence to Belleville Avenue, to Broad, to Warren, to High, to Market, to Broad Street, where the cyclists disbanded.

There were about 1,000 persons at the starting place, and as many again at the finish. Many of the riders were in fancy costumes, some of them being very funny. One rider was dressed in Arabian costume.

Among the clubs which participated were the Essex County Wheelmen, Century Cycle Club, Newark Wheelmen, Kearney Young Men's Catholic Union, South Park Wheelmen, Union County Roadsters of Rahway, Atalanta Wheelmen, Excelsior Bicycle Club, Montclair Wheelmen, National Turn Verein, besides about fifty unattached riders. The Century Cycle Club made the best showing.

The procession was headed by Messrs. Blauvelt and Blanchard of the Essex County Wheelmen. They rode a tandem wheel. It was the prettiest wheel in the parade, having several rows of lanterns arranged tastily overhead, surmounted by an immense letter "E." One of the lady riders was Miss Libby Bolles, who rode a very handsomely-decorated wheel. Her costume was a brown suit, with a neglige shirt front, cap, and a "bloomer." She created quite a sensation. One of the wheels was rigged out to represent the Vigilant. It had a mast, and full sails set, which were made of the American flag. B. H. Franklin of Newark rode it.

The prizes will be awarded to-morrow evening. They will probably go to Mrs. Staice and Philip Fink, neither of whom represented a club, for having the most handsomely-decorated wheels. Mrs. Staice's bicycle was trimmed entirely with flowers. She sat within an immense floral horse-shoe. Mr. Fink's wheel was tastily decorated with bunting and dozens of tiny lanterns. The rider was dressed as a jockey. The prizes are gold medals. The judges were Frederic W. Voigt, Charles Lothrop, and Herbert E. Ehlers.

Among the Wheelmen.

—Miss Margaret Kirkwood has completed her twelfth century run, the record for women cyclists in this country. Miss Kirkwood is a member of the Century Club, which is composed of long-distance bicyclists.

—The Belleville Wheelmen will hold their third annual race meet on Tuesday, Nov. 7. The events will be one-mile novice, quarter-mile dash, one, two, and five mile races.

Central Gun Club Opening.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Oct. 25.—**The Central Gun Club opened their grounds here to-day for the season. The club is composed of some of the best-known sports in the State. The first event was a match shoot, five live pigeons each, twenty-eight yards rise, five traps. Teams of seven men each, headed by A. P. Cubberly and E. W. Price. The Cubberly team won, killing 22 out of a possible 35. Their opponents killed 20 out of 35. The same team shot 10 blue rocks each. The Price team won this match by smashing 41 out of 70 to Cubberly's 34 out of 70.**

TORPEDO NOT RETARDED.

Net Easily Pierced by a Projectile from the Submarine Gun.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 25.—Off the torpedo station this afternoon a second shot in the series of comparative tests of the strength of the English and American manufactured torpedo-defense nets was fired under the direction of Commander George A. Converse. Thomas Midgeley of Beaver Falls, Penn., the inventor of the two American nets to be used, was present.

The net he first made four years ago for a protection against the Whitehead torpedo was fired into suspended from a round spar. The lasso projectile was used, fired from the submarine gun of the Ericsson Destroyer. The range was 200 feet and powder charge 20 pounds. The class now at Torpedo Station for instruction witnessed the shot.

After the gun was fired there was a great commotion of the water off the bow of the Destroyer, followed by the appearance on the surface of a thin, white smoke. These were the only visible effects of the passage of the fifteen-hundred-pound projectile. In thirty-five seconds the projectile came to the surface about 300 feet beyond the net, or about 500 feet from the gun.

The net was drawn up and it was found to have been pierced and to all appearances it had but little interfered with the force of the shot. The projectile did its work cleanly and quickly, for the spar supporting the net showed no motion from the effect of the shot.

Mr. Midgeley did not expect much of the net used. It is of steel with meshes about six inches square. The vertical strands are woven wire about one-half inch wide and the horizontal strands are thick braids of wire. The shot to-day tore through one of the heavy strands and partly broke two of the lighter ones.

Friday morning Commodore Sampson, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, will be present when the heavier American net will be shot into and one of the Cunningham rocket torpedoes given a trial. The heavier American net is by test, twice as strong as that shot into this afternoon. It is of the same design.

The shots clearly show the destructive power of the submarine gun and the lasso projectile. It is believed that they can pierce any net that can be built.

The range of the projectile to-day did not vary 6 feet either side, and in 200 feet it fell only 1½ feet.

Editor McGrath Severely Assaulted.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Oct. 25.—**P. T. McGrath, editor of The Herald, was violently assaulted last night by Robert Thorburn, son of Sir R. Thorburn, formerly Premier and late leader of the opposition in the Newfoundland Parliament. The cause of the assault was the publication of writings against Thorburn's father in The Herald. The assault was unexpected. Thorburn took his victim at a disadvantage and attacked him while he was bending over a writing desk. Thorburn hit McGrath with a heavy bludgeon, beating him senseless. McGrath, who had been alone in the office, was carried home unconscious. His injuries are extremely serious. Thorburn was arrested and held for trial in the Supreme Court.**

Appraiser Bunn Visits Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Appraiser Bunn of New-York reached here last night, and busied himself during the day visiting the several executive departments. He had an extended interview with Postmaster General Bissell, and he subsequently called on Assistant Secretary Curtis of the Treasury Department. He left for New-York this afternoon. It is stated semi-officially here that no important New-York City or State appointments will be made until after the November election.

Brutal Farm Hands Arrested.

NEWTOWN, L. I., Oct. 25.—Frank Martin and Frederick Zieg, German farm hands, who on Sunday assaulted John Tumar, his wife, and daughter, were arrested to-day and remanded until their victims are well enough to appear against them. The assault was committed with an axe, and Mr. and Mrs. Tumar are quite badly injured.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

Spirits of turpentine firmer at 30¼@30½c. with sales of 150 bbls. Resins firm but quiet at $1.17½@$1.20 for common to good strained.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 25.—Resin firm; strained, 95c; good strained, $1. Spirits of turpentine steady at 27½c. Tar steady at 90c. Crude turpentine firm; hard, $1; soft, $1.60; virgin, $1.60.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 25.—Turpentine firm at 27c. Resin firm at $10 for good strained.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 25.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 27⅝c. Resin firm at $1.05.

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Hotel Windermere.
Brentano's, 204 and 206 Wabash Avenue.
Columbian News and Novelty Company, Fair Grounds—Casino, Public Comfort Buildings, and Terminal Station.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY, 14th St-Irving Place—8:00—In Old Kentucky.
AMERICAN THEATRE, 42d, 41st St-8th Av—8:00—Prodigal Daughter.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
BROADWAY, Broadway-41st St—8:00—Erminie.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Peaceful Valley.
DORE GALLERY, 53d St—10 A. M. to 6 P. M.—Paintings.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—2:30 and 8:00—Vaudeville—Waxworks.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Younger Son.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:15—In Mizzoura.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—The Cornеcracker.
GARDEN, 26th St-Madison Av—8:00—The Algerian.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Fritz in Prosperity.
HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-6th Av—8:00—The Woollen Stocking.
HERRMANN'S, Broadway-29th St—8.15—The Merchant of Venice.
IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL, Broadway-29th St—8:00—Vaudeville.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Lolo's Vater.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:15—Sheridan; or, The Maid of Bath. Matinee.
MADISON SQUARE, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Temperance Town.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St-4th Av—Day and evening—Paintings.
NIBLO'S, Broadway-Prince St—8:15—A Trip to Mars.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—1492.
STANDARD, Broadway-32d St—8:30—Charley's Aunt.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:00—The Second Mrs. Tanqueray.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 26, 1893.

The Weather Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair weather, winds shifting to east and increasing in force by to-night.

There seems to be some doubt about the legal validity of the objections made to the certificates of nomination of certain independent candidates for the Assembly in this city, but we do not see what practical difference it makes to the candidates. The only effect of the filing of these certificates is to entitle the candidates to have their names printed upon official ballots, but they cannot have them printed now with the names of candidates of any party for other offices. They could only get official ballots for their districts at public expense, bearing their names alone in a wide waste of blank paper, saving the designation of offices. Nobody would use such ballots at the polls, unless possibly a few dupes who could be induced to vote for Assemblyman and nothing else. It will be much easier for these candidates to get votes by means of pasters to be used on one of the regular ballots, and no certificate of nomination is necessary for that purpose or for any purpose except getting separate official ballots, which would be of no practical use.

The laws of the State of New-York are very strict in the prohibition of the levying of political assessments. By the laws of 1892, Chapter 693, any person is guilty of a misdemeanor who "prepares or makes out or takes any part in preparing or making out any political assessment, subscription, or contribution with the intent that the same shall be sent or presented to or collected of any officer or employé of the State or of any political subdivision thereof," or who "sends or presents any political assessment, subscription, or contribution to, or requests its payment of, any such officer or employé." Unfortunately no law is self-enforcing, and we suppose that there are very few District Attorneys in this State who will lift a finger to bring this one into operation. But there are Grand Juries in every county, and we trust that in some of the counties violations of this law, which will take place by the thousand before Nov. 7, will be called to their attention, and that trial, conviction, and punishment may follow.

To the citizens of Brooklyn THE TIMES presents this morning a four-page supplement filled with what may be termed "interesting reading." No boss ever received so severe an arraignment as is thus presented against HUGH MCLAUGHLIN. If the decent voters of Brooklyn desire to know why they should form a solid phalanx against the encroachments of the cohorts that rally under MCLAUGHLIN'S banner, here can the reasons be found. The ring that rules and will ruin Brooklyn can be overthrown. The way to success in this respect is clearly pointed out in the matter that is furnished readers of THE TIMES in Brooklyn.

It is announced by the *Engineering and Mining Journal* that negotiations looking to the importation of anthracite coal from Wales "are now on the point of consummation, the only question still open being the term of contract." The Welsh producers desire that the term shall be six months, with provision for renewal, while the American importers insist upon one term of ten years. In this contract the price of screened Welsh anthracite, free on board at Cardiff, is only 85 cents a ton, and it is said that the coal can be laid down at this port for $2 per ton. There is no tariff duty on anthracite coal. We do not see why large importations should not be made profitably at these rates The coal in question is said to be a very good steam coal, and the importation of it would afford relief in many industries that are now paying the prices fixed by the combination of anthracite producers in this country. It is not probable that it would be substituted in large quantities for domestic anthracite in dwelling houses, because it is not so suitable for use in stoves and grates, but the introduction of it under the terms of a contract which provides for the delivery of at least 500,000 tons per annum, would undoubtedly cause a reduction of the prices which consumers are now compelled to pay for the native anthracite.

Those who may still be in doubt regarding the merits of MAYNARD as a candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals may get enlightenment at the meeting to be held in the great hall of the Cooper Union to-night. It is called for the special purpose of making this matter clear to the people, and among the speakers will be some eminent members of the bar who are peculiarly qualified to deal with questions of judicial integrity and fitness for the bench, including WHEELER H. PECKHAM, JAMES C. CARTER, FREDERIC R. COUDERT, and E. ELLERY ANDERSON of this city, and THEODORE BACON of Rochester. The opportunity of hearing so many distinguished lawyers on a subject of great popular interest is not often presented.

THE VICTORY.

Though there is still some sulky talking among the men whose attempt to override the majority in the Senate is now seen to be hopeless, it will not last long. The vote on unconditional repeal may not be taken this week, or even early next week. But it will be taken soon, and the certainty that it will is the main thing. Two things assure this—the invincible firmness of Mr. CLEVELAND and the manifestation in the Senate of a purpose to come to a vote with or without a change in the rules. The latter was largely an effect of the former. Had it been possible to shake Mr. CLEVELAND'S purpose and frighten or cajole him into the acceptance of a compromise, a majority could have been made up of Democratic votes by which the compromise would have been passed. But while Mr. CLEVELAND stood firm it was plain that the pressure of public opinion would soon bring together a majority of Senators, some from each party, who would use the reserved power of the majority and force a vote. So the minority collapsed.

The Stock Exchange yesterday responded promptly to the influence of the news that the end was sure and near. As always happens there, the response was too energetic, and will probably be followed by a reaction. But that is only an incident. What the Exchange feels at once and with exaggeration the whole country will feel gradually, but surely and with rational and steady force. The one grave element in the situation was uncertainty as to when and in what shape repeal would come. So long as it was indefinitely deferred, or so long as there was danger of a settlement that would not be definite and lasting, confidence could not be established, credit could not return, capital could not enter the arteries of commerce, and—last and worst effect of all—there could be no sure and general employment of labor.

We are deeply gratified to be able to believe that the advantage to the country will not be confined to these immediate gains. The fight of the coalition between the silver Republican and the silver Democratic Senators was a fight in the "last ditch" of the silver cause. Its disastrous close leaves the country free to take up the question of the safe and honest limited use of silver as currency and to solve it with deliberation and care. What has made the silver agitation a peril has been the fact that those engaged in it were believed to hold the balance of victory in their hands and to control the result of a struggle between the two parties nearly equal in strength. That condition is abolished. The largely imaginary power of the silver faction is dispelled. It is not likely ever again to enter seriously as a factor in any important political contest in this country. Relieved of this incubus, the Nation can go on to mature its financial system, and to carry on that vast mass of enterprises by which its prosperity is secured. It is a famous victory, and every year that passes will make its significance plainer, our debt to the brave and wise men who have won it greater.

KEEP THE PLAIN FACTS IN MIND.

Defenders of MAYNARD depend upon muddling the public mind with confusing statements of alleged facts upon which they put their own interpretation. The material facts in the case are few and simple, and in the main undisputed. If these are clearly kept in mind, every citizen can judge of their significance for himself. They relate solely to the election returns of Dutchess County in 1891 on the vote for Senator. Whether or not, as Senator HILL stated in his Brooklyn speech, on account of the death of Candidate DEANE, the action of Senator EDWARDS, elected as an independent, and the casting vote of the Lieutenant Governor, the Democrats would have controlled the Senate in any case, it was then supposed that its control depended on the election of OSBORNE. MAYNARD was at that time Deputy Attorney General, and should have been concerned only for the honest and faithful observance of the law in any disputed case.

A Board of County Canvassers acts only in a ministerial capacity. It cannot determine the validity of the returns of local Inspectors, but can only compute and sum them together and certify the result for the county. That is the plain provision of the law, and it was so declared by Judge BARNARD, Judge EDWARDS, and the Court of Appeals in the Dutchess County proceedings. Nevertheless, the Dutchess County Board did reverse the result in the Senatorial district by rejecting certain returns, and it did so under the advice of MAYNARD, a State officer, charged with securing a true interpretation and just execution of the laws.

The ballots rejected bore certain accidental marks caused by the rising of what are called "quads" in printing, so as to take the ink where the paper was meant to be blank. These ballots were thrown out because they were alleged to have been "marked for identification" and thereby invalidated. Where ballots alleged to be thus marked are either counted or rejected by Inspectors, against protest, the law provides for a judicial determination of their validity, and they must be included or excluded by the County Canvassers according to that determination. Judge BARNARD decided that the so-called marked ballots were not "marked for identification," were legal votes, and should be included in the certified county return, and on that decision the corrected return was made. That decision was fully sustained by the Court of Appeals.

Judge BARNARD'S decision was rendered on Dec. 5, after the Mylod return had been filed, and on the 7th Judge EDWARDS granted a mandamus requiring the State Board of Canvassers to disregard the Mylod return and to consider only a corrected return subsequently to be filed, having in view, of course, Judge BARNARD'S order of the 5th. It was on an appeal from the Edwards judgment that the case went to the Court of Appeals. What was to be decided there was not only whether the Mylod return was to be disregarded, but whether the corrected return "only" was to be considered. The agreement of counsel to expedite the appeal proceedings contemplated the determination of the whole question and not part of it. In these legal proceedings Deputy Attorney General MAYNARD acted as counsel for the State Board of Canvassers, whose sole duty was to canvass the true returns and declare the result, and he used all his efforts to secure the counting of the Mylod return and the rejection of the corrected return.

The Court of Appeals decided that the mere fact that the first return did not bear the signature and seal of the County Clerk was not sufficient to invalidate it so that it must be disregarded by the State Board if no other return was before it, but at the same time it pronounced that return to be the result of an "illegal and erroneous canvass," and declared that "the court should not permit it to be canvassed," and that if another return containing the result of the legal action of the Board of County Canvassers should be duly sent and properly authenticated the State Board could canvass it. This decision was plainly against the Mylod return, and in favor of the corrected return, sustaining BARNARD and EDWARDS, except as to the necessity of the County Clerk's signature and seal on a certificate of the return.

The only escape then was to keep the Mylod return on file with the State Board and to prevent the corrected return from getting before it. MAYNARD had been attending to this in the meantime, the decision of the Court of Appeals not being rendered until Dec. 29 and the State Board taking final action the same day. The corrected return was filed in Poughkeepsie under BARNARD'S order Dec. 9. On the 14th an order was obtained from Judge FURSMAN restraining the County Clerk from forwarding it to Albany and ordering a stay until a final hearing on the 19th. That hearing was before Judge CULLEN in Brooklyn, who decided against a further stay and ordered Clerk EMANS to forward the return "forthwith." By some means never made clear the filing of his order at Poughkeepsie was delayed until the 21st, though it was entered in Brooklyn the 19th, and then it appeared after office hours, and, it is claimed, was not legally filed till the next morning. On the 21st Judge INGRAHAM, in this city, granted an injunction forbidding EMANS to forward the return, but before being served therewith, and according to his own testimony before knowing of it, he had mailed the copies. The dispute about these various judicial orders is irrelevant, so far as MAYNARD is concerned, but it was afterward judicially held that Clerk EMANS had legally sent the return and could not legally reclaim it.

Now comes the final act of MAYNARD—the alleged "crime." Copies of the legal return of Dutchess County had been legally forwarded to the Governor, Secretary of State, and Controller, whose sole duty and authority in the premises was to file them for the State Board of Canvassers. The return did not belong to the Clerk of Dutchess County and he had no further power to touch it. It did not belong to Gov. HILL, Secretary of State RICE, or Controller WEMPLE. Each copy was a public document in the hands of the officer designated by law as its recipient. He could not refuse to take it, he could not send it back to Poughkeepsie, he could not make way with it, he could not fail to have it transmitted to the State Board of Canvassers without violating the law, and no other person, counsel and attorney or not, had any right to meddle with it. No public document is more sacred than a duly-certified election return, judicially declared to be valid, or even in dispute. To destroy such a document or take it from a public office where it belongs is a crime under the Penal Code. But if this return went to the State Board of Canvassers it would have to be accepted and the Mylod return would have to be rejected, and the Democrats would fail in their scheme to control the State Senate. Mr. MAYNARD did take it from the office of Controller WEMPLE, he did give it back to EMANS and tell him to lock it up in Poughkeepsie, and he did prevent it from getting before the State Board of Canvassers.

These are the plain facts. The only consistent defense is Gov. FLOWER'S. MAYNARD stole the return and stole the Senate for the Democrats, but the Republicans had previously stolen the whole Legislature, and he did right and ought to be rewarded with the highest judicial office in the State. Those who agree with Gov. FLOWER'S view of the legal and moral right of the case will support MAYNARD. We do not see how anybody else can.

A SUGGESTION.

The Secretary of the Interior sent to the Treasury Department a few days ago his estimates for the appropriations required by his department in the next fiscal year and we presume that Senator STEWART has noticed that the estimate for the General Land Office exceeds by about 40 per cent. the sum appropriated for the current year. He may have noticed also that the increase in this branch of the service relates to the work of protecting the public lands from thieves and of making surveys.

As there have been indications from time to time during Mr. STEWART'S term of service in the Senate that he was interested in the work of the General Land Office, we suggest that he should introduce a resolution calling upon the Interior Department for information as to the depredations of thieves on the public lands in the last ten years, with especial reference to false and fraudulent surveys and the money taken from the Treasury by rings engaged in making such surveys and in getting possession of public lands unlawfully. We remember that on one or two occasions he has exhibited great interest in matters relating to such depredations and surveys, and possibly he would like to know whether any of the money for which the Secretary asks is required for the pursuit of thieves or the making of surveys in districts where the Government has already paid large sums of money to a ring for surveys that were not made. We presume the Land Office could, in answer to such a resolution, send to the Senate and to Mr. STEWART a very interesting story about the operations of at least one surveying ring and of the efforts by which certain persons sought successfully to prevent the punishment of the guilty.

We could not expect that Senator STEWART would make such a report the text for a speech, and it may be that he is already so familiar with the subject that he needs no additional information. But if he or any other Senator or any member of the House really desires to know why so much money is needed for surveys, and how the money appropriated for surveys in the last ten years has been used, and whether any powerful combination of men has robbed the public Treasury of $5,000,000, more or less, by means of false and fraudulent surveys and the fraudulent acquisition of public land, we are confident that a resolution of inquiry would bring out a story that should be preserved by itself in a public document.

THE SPEEDWAY AND THE SIDEWALK.

The resolution submitted by Mr. DANA in the Park Board yesterday, about the water front of the new speedway, puts a serious responsibility upon Mr. DANA'S colleagues. People are willing enough to believe that their first action in the matter was merely the result of a natural desire to oblige the "trotting men," without due consideration of the public interests involved. But now that the matter has been fully discussed, and the rights and wishes of the public made so clear, a reaffirmance of their previous action would put them in a very unenviable predicament.

As the wording of Mr. DANA'S resolution shows, the question is whether the public shall be denied access to two miles of water front acquired by the payment of public money and devoted to an ostensibly public purpose. It is quite true that the land was acquired for a speedway, and that nothing should be done with it that would unfit it for that use. But it is also true that the establishment of a beautiful and attractive promenade upon the river shore would not interfere with the primary purpose of the acquisition, and, moreover, it is quite certain that the public will not consent to be shut out. Does any one of the Park Commissioners imagine for a moment that, when a regatta is in progress on the river, the spectators on shore will consent to look at it only between the legs of the trotters upon the speedway? The notion is preposterous. Not all the park police could keep them back. If the speedway is constructed according to the plan already adopted, which was not prepared by a landscape architect, or with any reference to the æsthetic possibilities of the shore, it will have to be reconstructed within a year or two, in obedience to an irresistible public demand. It happens that this shore is the most eligible for boating purposes of our whole water front, and it is also capable of being made a promenade almost equal to that offered by the Riverside Drive. To undertake to deny the public access to such a place is perfectly hopeless. Moreover, as Mr. DANA also points out, the scheme proposed would actually shut off the visitors to two existing public parks from the water front of those parks. It is doubtful whether as to these parks the closing of the water front would be legal or could be maintained before the courts. But whether the proposed shutting off of the water front would be legal or not, it is ridiculous and impracticable. Mr. DANA'S resolution gives his colleagues a chance to recede gracefully from an untenable position. If they are sensible men they will take prompt advantage of their opportunity.

THE PRUSSIAN LIBERALS.

It is not surprising that the result of the Prussian elections, which are to take place next week, should be expected to be a defeat of the Liberals. The discouragement given to those Prussians who are anxious to see their country as much as possible freed from what HERBERT SPENCER calls "militarism" and advanced in the career of "industrialism" by the passage of the Army bill was very great. To be sure the question had two sides. Germany cannot disarm, even partially, so long as her neighbors and rivals show no signs of disarmament. But to say that is a very different thing from saying that the national burdens ought to be increased in order that Germany may be able, single-handed, to withstand possible enemies on two frontiers at once. To impose such burdens for such a purpose is to ignore the existence of allies. What is the use of the Dreibund if Germany is bound to equip herself forever as completely as if neither the Dreibund nor the national sentiments and interests that called it into being had any existence? To insist that she shall be able to stand alone against a world in arms shows the "abundant caution" of a professional soldier with whom military considerations are not only controlling. but exclusive. That is the condition of the Emperor and also of his Chancellor.

The defeat of the Liberals on this question naturally makes their defeat on any other all the easier. Moreover, it has emphasized the fact that the Liberals have at present neither the organization nor the leadership that is requisite to make any effective stand against the autocratic or the bureaucratic elements of Prussian officialism. A real and inspiriting leadership is necessary to give coherence and effectiveness to any opposition to the will of the official classes. Without it that opposition must remain what Lord PALMERSTON once described the opposition to his own Ministry as being, a "fortuitous concourse of atoms." When we consider the political divisions of France and Italy and Spain, with their multiplication of "groups" and factions, we are apt to draw conclusions unfavorable to the capacity of the "Latin" races for effective self-government, but in Germany we see an equally active ramification among a Teutonic people. It is only in the English-speaking countries that the normal division seems to be into two great parties, into one or the other of which all factions are merged. In our own politics the third party can become of national importance only by absorbing one or the other of the two principal parties. But in Germany there are no parties in our sense, but only groups in the effective combination of which political skill consists. A great popular leader might weld these, during the time of his leadership, into a party, such as arises and subsists naturally in British and American politics. In the absence of such leadership, an official class, with the chief of the State at its head, having the bestowal of all the "good things" going, and knowing exactly what it wants, is, in ordinary times, almost sure to prevail, and can be defeated only by a popular uprising, under the pressure of distress, that comes very near being a revolution. If the uprising be violent, the weight of the army can always be thrown into the scale on the side of the administration. Germany is therefore still a long way from possessing what we regard as a constitutional government, and there are no signs that she is any nearer to that government than she was twenty years ago.

It is likely that the Minister of the Interior and the Prefect of the Seine heaved sighs of relief when the Russians left Paris. There were so many chances that irritating "incidents" might arise that would somewhere turn an excited and enthusiastic assemblage into a mob, that any officer charged with maintaining order must have had a grave sense of his responsibility. This danger has been safely passed for Paris, and it is not likely to arise in any provincial city. The reception at Lyons is not less enthusiastic than its predecessors. Nay, it is more so, for the presence of 200,000 strangers in Lyons is an addition of nearly one-half to the permanent population, and means as much as would mean the invasion of Paris by a million of people. The occasion is really one for rejoicing, without as well as within France, for, in spite of M. PAUL DE CASSAGNAC, the world will persist in regarding it as a guarantee of peace and not a threat of war.

Boswell—Whitney.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Miss Marie Alice Whitney, youngest daughter of Charles Stewart Whitney of Port Chester, N. Y., was married to-night to William Scofield Boswell, son of Henry C. Boswell, a wealthy resident of Greenwich, Conn. The Whitney home, at 259 Westchester Avenue, was decorated with choice flowers and palms. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Ellsworth Bonfils of the First Presbyterian Church.

The bride wore a gown of white silk with white lace trimming and a corsage bouquet of bridal roses. The bridesmaid was Miss Wilhelmina Hoagland of Brooklyn, and the best man R. F. Wellstood of Greenwich, Conn. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Whitney, Miss Marion Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Boswell, the Misses Boswell of Greenwich, Mrs. A. E. Coon of Brooklyn, N. Y.; F. J. Foote of Darien, Conn.; A. G. William of Hartford, Conn.; Mrs. Henry Burger, and Mr. Burger of Brooklyn.

The Wrecked Crew of the Vera Cruz.

NASSAU, N. P., Oct. 19.—The Captain and crew of the German schooner Vera Cruz, bound from Laguna for Hamburg, stranded on the reefs at Grand Bahama on Oct. 12, have arrived at this port, and are being cared for by the German Consulate. The vessel encountered a hurricane on Oct. 11 and 12, during which Mate Hendricksen, Second Mate Ameal Bettuch, and the cook, Edward Schultze, were washed overboard and lost. On the 12th the schooner went ashore on the reefs of Grand Bahama, and became a total loss. She had a valuable cargo of logwood. The cargo is being salved and brought to Nassau.

ART NOTES.

—The impossible is what happens. Nobody would have thought that Congress would pass a bill for a group of statuary for the Capitol at Washington, naming as the sculptor a man whose work is one of the eyesores of a New-York square. Yet that is just what the House has done. It has practically asserted that the model of a group called "Columbus and Isabella," made by Giovanni Turini of New-York, is fit for erection in the Capitol. Passing by the great sculptors of America, it gives the commission to an Italian, whose "Garibaldi," on Washington Square in this city, is a by word and reproach. Where is the Sculpture Society? Why do not the members of this young organization protest against the underhand methods by which sculptors of no artistic value win commissions? Congress has opened no competition for a group of "Columbus and Isabella." By what right are American sculptors excluded from the chance of showing their superiority? Surely a sculptor who could perpetrate such a Guy Fawkes as the Garibaldi on Washington Square cannot of a sudden become an artist. Is there a "job" in this secretive way of using public money? Representatives who have the artistic future of the country at heart, ought to watch this bill closely, and discover who it is that takes such an extraordinary interest in bad sculpture.

—The artistic feature of the November "Harper's Monthly" is a series of sketches made in Persia by Edwin L. Weeks during his trip with the ill-fated art critic, Theodore Child. A tattered group of Persian peasant, wife, child and donkey forms a frontispiece capitally engraved by F. S. King. Good in light and shade is the view of the entrance to the great bazaar at Teheran; while in "Packing Baggage Before Sunrise," the artist suggests well the desert and desert travel. Drawings by W. T. Smedley to illustrate some verses by Col. John Hay, and for an account of the Acadians on Bayou Teche, are full of character and humor. Good are also drawings by Dana Gibson, H. M. Wilder, and W. H. Drake.

—The fourth quarterly of The Architectural Record for 1893 goes to Philadelphia for its "architectural aberration," and finds it in the Hale edifice. Robert Kerr begins an elaborate investigation into the problem of a national architecture for the United States; an unsigned protest against the competition for the new City Hall is not so much concerned with the competition, as the location of the building. This should be placed, it thinks, to the northward, on a square bought by the city, in connection with the Elm Street improvements. It finds no good whatever in the present plan of operations. "The removal of the City Hall would be an act of vandalism; the retention of the Court House would be an act of vandalism still more wanton and disgraceful. The best result to be hoped from the competition is that it may come to nothing."

Yonkers Poor Need More Assistance.

YONKERS, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Another urgent appeal is made by the Relief Committee for additional subscriptions for the relief of the destitute of this city who were thrown out of work by the shutting down of the factories. The committee has already done a great deal of good work, and has spent about $200 a week providing food for those who have no money. Without this aid during the past month the poor of the city would have suffered intensely.

Col. McClure Growing Worse.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 25.—The physicians' bulletin with reference to Col. McClure says to-night: "His condition shows no improvement. On the contrary, at a consultation held this afternoon, Drs. Lane, Martin, and Pepper decided that there had been a distinct increase in the symptoms of exhaustion of nervous force, which have lately caused so much apprehension."

Gen. W. T. Prince Dead.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 25.—Gen. W. T. Prince, a leading lawyer and citizen of Peedee Section, this State, died this morning at Cheraw. He was a prominent secessionist, stood high as a criminal lawyer, and was counsel for Col. Cash after the celebrated duel with Shannon.

VICTORIES WON BY THE TIMES.

From The New-Haven Palladium.

One of the most notable victories ever achieved by an American newspaper has just been scored by The New-York Times. Ring politicians, in compact with a gang of prize-fight promoters, have been brought to a halt. The combine was arrogant, confident of its ability to set public decency at naught, aiming only at the bagging of profits from a brutalizing "exhibition." An "athletic club" was the cloak for the hippodrome which had been arranged—not only with the knowledge and approbation of city officials, but, as a matter of fact, in outright partnership with the officers of the law.

Professional prize fighters had been hired to undertake the "contest," and there was an utter throwing to the winds of everything like consideration for wholesome public sentiment. The most conspicuous public officers of Brooklyn and Kings County were openly and actively engaged in the deal. The Times intruded its opposition. The politicians sneered. The Times persisted. The politicians threatened. The Times went right on. It appealed to the decent people of Brooklyn to rally and suppress the enemies of its good name. The response was not precisely spontaneous, but The Times is so old and earnest a fighter that preliminary cold water does not depress it, and instead of weakening in its campaign, its efforts merely redoubled. Soon there came results of the most substantial sort. The clergymen of the city came to the front and enlisted in the cause; the business men of the community followed; citizens generally were awakened and induced to assert themselves.

But the political gang of prize-fight backers did not surrender without resort to all of their cheap tricks of opposition. The most desperate of their schemes was to start a "boycott" on The Times. They sought to interfere with the business of the paper, tried to check its delivery, endeavored to scare advertisers out of its columns. But The Times's only answer to tactics like these was to go on with its campaign more vigorously. The end is a complete victory for the cause of public decency and for the brave newspaper that championed that cause. The prize fight has been abandoned; the politicians and the bruisers have been wholly routed.

In many ways this fight made in the public's interest by The New-York Times is one of the most notable in modern newspaper history, and it points, we believe, to what will lead to most important and significant developments in journalistic influence and power. The Times has always enjoyed an exalted reputation for its honesty and bravery. Since it single-handed and alone, and against incomparable odds, drove Bill Tweed and his gang of freebooters from public power, The Times has always stood as the ideal champion of the people. It is encouraging that such a defender of public honor is not content to rest upon laurels won in the past. The present rout of the gang that had prepared to disgrace Brooklyn is but one of The Times's current achievements.

Fresh in the public mind is the campaign it waged and won for the protection of policy holders in one of the giant insurance companies, whose overprosperous managers were looting and destroying it. Similar examples are abundant. Francis Weeks, the trustee of estates, who stole and squandered millions of inheritances in New-York, and who was permitted by a not overzealous official scrutiny to escape from the country, is now on his way back to New-York to stand trial for his crimes—because The Times, pursuing and locating him in the remoteness of a foreign country, exposed his hiding place, and insisted that plans of compromise be pushed aside and the millionaire thief brought back.

Such accomplishments cannot fail to encourage a broader and more devoted public spirit throughout the journalistic world, for, with such examples followed, the press of the country becomes, indeed, a power for mighty good. Therefore, all honor to the foremost and best exponent of what a great American newspaper should be—all honor to The New-York Times.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—The Rev. Joseph C. Price, President of Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C., died yesterday. Mr. Price was one of the most energetic and indefatigable workers among the colored people of the South, and through his energies $75,000 was raised for the maintenance of Livingstone College. He was well known to the clergy of Boston and the other large Northern cities, having been in attendance upon all important religious occasions. He was a brilliant orator, and his life work was devoted to the elevation of the negro through educational channels and through the pulpit.

—Col. R. Dudley Frayser, banker and lawyer, died at Memphis, Tenn., yesterday, at the age of fifty-three. Col. Frayser was at one time President of the Memphis City and Security Savings Bank and President of the Street Car Company. Three years ago he was worth $250,000, but all of his fortune was swept away, and he had nothing at the time of his death. His life was insured for $135,000, but $49,000 of this amount had been assigned.

—Philip Henry Brown, banker, of Portland, Me., died yesterday, aged sixty-two. He was the wealthiest man in Portland, and was prominent in the business interests of the city. A widow, three sons, and three daughters survive him.

—Capt. Robert Simonson, a Pilot Commissioner for New-Jersey and a well-known Democrat, died yesterday at Orange, N. J., aged sixty-nine. His wife and two children survive him.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

—Congressman William Everett, recently master of the Adams Academy at Quincy, Mass., is to be present at the annual dinner of the Academy Alumni Association to be held at the Parker House, Boston, next Monday evening. Mr. W. R. Tyler, the present master, is also to be there, and Mr. T. C. Thacher will preside. The association's Treasurer, Arthur Rindge Wendell, of the sophomore class of Harvard University, has general charge of the arrangements for the dinner and the disposal of the tickets. Invitations are extended to all past members of the school, whether belonging to the association or not.

—Mrs. Livermore, describing her last meeting with Lucy Stone, about a fortnight before her death, says she spoke of the work she had done and then sadly added. "And now I have dropped out." But immediately she revealed her perfect fearlessness of death. "I have always believed it is better further on," she said; and when Mrs. Livermore took her hand before she went away, she said: "We shall shake hands again some time, somewhere. We shall know each other and be comrades still."

—Mr. Asger Hamerik, the director of the Peabody Conservatory of Music in Baltimore, says that some years ago, while passing an evening with Gounod at his country place at St. Cloud, the great composer said he did not believe the Parisians would have received "Faust" at all, with its German legend, had it not been for the march, the familiar soldiers' chorus, which he characterized as trash.

—Late reports from Montreal represent that Sir John Abbott, while very weak, is suffering little pain, and it is hoped that his remarkably strong constitution will insure his recovery from his present illness. He is in no immediate danger, but a great detriment to his convalescence is his inability to assimilate a sufficient amount of nourishment.

—Lady Aberdeen has consented to speak some day this week at the meeting in Toronto of the Canadian branch of the National Council of Women Federations, of which she is President.

SMALL TALK.

—Now there is trouble about another "rebel flag," and this one is in bronze, too. It has been discovered on one of the bronze groups on the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument in Cleveland, Ohio. There are two Confederate soldiers in the group, one of whom bears the rebel flag, with a broken staff. It is said they are the first figures of rebels ever placed on a Union soldiers' monument in this country. There are six men and a horse in the group, which represents an advance guard of Union soldiers suddenly coming upon the enemy's line. One former Union soldier, speaking of the presence of the flag, said: "If there had not been any Confederate there would never have been any war. I cannot see that they in any way injure the group." Others objected to their presence, and especially to the presence of the flag.

—The Enfield Shaker community at Enfield, N. H., celebrated, Wednesday, Oct. 11, the centenary of its foundation on the shores of Lake Mascoma. There are three families there of about fifty members, who are mostly engaged in agricultural pursuits. The Presiding Elder is Abraham Perkins, who is eighty-six years of age, but still alert and vigorous, both mentally and physically. There are seventeen societies of Shakers in the United States.

—It is proposed in California to call the site of the midwinter fair Palm City, it being argued that this title will remove any wrong impression that might be derived from the name of the fair, as nobody would ever think of associating cold or inclement weather with a palm city. San Francisco papers wish it to be understood that in California Winter is an arbitrary term, used to designate certain months of the year.

—The Hartford Courant quotes a New-York physician who advised a patient suffering from weak lungs to be careful about his diet, take proper exercise, and "never go to church and go to the theatre very rarely," because of the vitiated air; and it adds: "What the constructive arts need is to learn how to apply ventilation to the structures they create."

NUGGETS.

—"Mr. Potts, we have come on behalf of the Charitable Cooking School. We wish to get all things at cost or below. If you refuse this, Mr. Potts, we are in a position to make you regret it—but, dear Mr. Potts, we feel sure you will oblige us, it is such a beautiful charity."

Mr. Potts (aside, sadly)—They get the halo, and I pay the piper.—Brooklyn Life.

—It has been stated so often that the Blarney stone at the World's Fair is not the genuine article that we cannot remember ever hearing that it was.—Rochester Post-Express.

—The man who is always ready with a reason is generally an exemplary citizen, and also somewhat of a bore.—Milwaukee Journal.

—There are few people who can pay a just debt without acting as if they were conferring a favor.—Atchison Globe.

—There is nothing more difficult to deal with than complacent ignorance.—Louisville Recorder.

Ratification by the Pontiac Club.

The Pontiac Club held the first of a series of ratification meetings to indorse the Democratic State and local tickets in its new clubhouse, on Amsterdam Avenue, between Eighty-first and Eighty-second Streets, last night. The large hall of the clubhouse was filled to the doors by the enthusiastic auditors of the various speakers. Bernard S. Levy presided over the meeting. The speakers were Maurice F. Holahan, ex-City Chamberlain I. C. T. Crain, Judge John Henry McCarthy, George C. Coffin, candidate for Assemblyman from the Twenty-third Assembly District; John A. O'Gorman, candidate for Civil Justice; Charles L. Gay, candidate for State Senator from the Thirteenth Senate District, and Assistant District Attorney Osborne.

One Victim a New-Yorker.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Oct. 25.—Through checks found in the pocket of the clothing of one of the victims of the wreck, the body of Charles Strub, a drug clerk, of 142 West Thirty-sixth Street, New-York, has been identified.

WARFARE ON THE GAMBLERS.

From The Newark Times, Oct. 24.

Under its new management The New-York Times is becoming a power in the land. It has not forgotten that it was the chief instrument in the overthrow of the Tweed gang of lawbreakers and embezzlers many years ago, and it is striving now to rival that good work in the overthrow of the gambling fraternity whether found in the Legislature, the Municipal Government, the poolroom, or the race track.

The New-York Times of last Sunday contained more than a page of anti-gambling literature, and it was about the severest arraignment of the gamblers, especially of those who make this State their base of operations, we have ever seen. It covers the history of all the prominent tracks and the men who own and manage them, with portraits to match, and if any citizen of New-Jersey can read it and not feel ashamed of the prominence New-Jersey holds in the gamblers' catalogue, he must be insensible to decency. This is not a pleasant sermon on crime with a warning to the ungodly, such as we hear from the pulpit, but it contains charges, with names and dates, and one of the most disagreeable of the former in a State which has always boasted of the purity of its courts is the overhauling of the judiciary.

We could fill the columns of The Times with extracts, but the better plan is for our readers to buy The New-York Sunday Times and read for themselves. They will see a specimen of persistent newspaper warfare on a dominant evil, which will in the end triumph. The New-York Times has lessened the number of gambling resorts in the metropolis and it has broken off the fistic contest between Corbett and Mitchell at Coney Island. That it will do as good a service for New-Jersey depends wholly on how its efforts are seconded by the people of this State. If they rise in their might and determine to rid New-Jersey of the foul blot on its fair name, and to expel every man from its courts and its councils who have been false to their trusts, the end will be worthy of the means. We hope and trust.

TO CONDEMN JUDGE MAYNARD

PROTEST TO BE MADE AT A MASS-MEETING TO-NIGHT.

Leading Lawyers Will Raise Their Voices Against His Election as Judge of the Court of Appeals—Bar Association Endeavoring to Perform Its Duty in Keeping the Judiciary Untarnished—Reform Club Untiring in Its Fight—Prominent Men Willing to Aid.

The mass meeting to-night at Cooper Union, under the auspices of the Bar Association, to protest against Isaac H. Maynard as candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals, promises to be an enormous one. Wheeler H. Peckham, President of the Bar Association, will preside and make the opening address. He will be followed by James C. Carter, Frederic R. Coudert, Seth Low, Theodore Bacon of Rochester, E. Ellery Anderson, and John D. Kernan of Syracuse. It had been intended to read an address prepared by the committee of the Bar Association, dealing with Judge Maynard, but this has been reserved for a later date, as the speakers will take up all the time.

Lawrence E. Sexton of the committee of the Bar Association which has the meeting in charge, in talking about the nomination of Judge Maynard, said:

"Judge Maynard's nomination as the candidate of the Democratic Party for Judge of the Court of Appeals was a political crime. His moral unfitness for judicial position is a matter not only of common notoriety, but of public record. He has been formally and almost unanimously condemned by the Bar Association of the principal city of the Union, as well as by other like associations in the State. He is strenuously opposed by many, if not by most, of the leading Democratic newspapers of the State. Most of the prominent and distinguished members of the bar, and many representative citizens—many of them lifelong Democrats of recognized party influence and standing—have publicly expressed their intention to vote against him. The moral sentiment of the community is aroused against Judge Maynard as it has not been aroused in many years. To elect such a man to such an office would be a degradation of the office and a disgrace to the people of the State.

"Maynard's nomination was dictated by the self-constituted managers of the present Democratic State organization for personal reasons. It was made in defiance of an overwhelming public sentiment, and in utter disregard of its necessary and lasting injury to the Democratic Party. The conduct of those who professed to act in a fiduciary capacity for a great political party in making such a nomination should be repudiated and rebuked at the polls by every member of that party who has its best interests at heart.

"This can be done the more easily at such a time as this because the office in question is not a political office, and there are no great party issues at stake which will be affected by the result.

"The judiciary of this State has heretofore, and very properly, been generally regarded as outside and beyond the field of partisan politics. Only last year, when party lines were sharply drawn, and party feeling ran deep and strong, the same men who are responsible for Judge Maynard's nomination dictated the nomination of a Republican for a like office, as the Democratic Party candidate. If the Democrats could afford to ignore party lines and vote for Charles H. Andrews for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals last year, in a Presidential campaign, they can certainly now, without the sacrifice or loss of party feeling and party prestige, and as consistent Democrats, refuse to vote for such a candidate as Isaac H. Maynard."

The following statement was given out at the Reform Club last night:

"Since the original call for the meeting to express the opposition to Judge Maynard, signed by a few of the most prominent lawyers and business men of this city, was issued, letters have been received from a very large number of lawyers and others favoring the movement in opposition to Judge Maynard, and consenting to the use of their names in connection with it, although no general effort has been made to secure signatures to a call or to canvass the opinions of the entire community. Almost every one who has been spoken to or written to in this connection by those in charge of the movement has promptly expressed his approval of the efforts being made to defeat Judge Maynard, and has allowed his name to be used for that purpose.

"The names of the lawyers include one or more members of almost every prominent law firm in the City of New-York. Many bankers, merchants, and business men of the very few who have been communicated with are heartily enlisted in this work."

Some of the many names received by the Reform Club follow:

Charles Coudert of Coudert Brothers.
Isidor Straus of R. H. Macy & Co.
Everett P. Wheeler.
Frederic H. Betts.
Henry R. Beekman.
A. Von Briesen.
J. Harsen Rhoades, President of Greenwich Savings Bank.
John S. Kennedy.
W. D. Guthrie.
Frederic de P. Foster.
Austin Abbott.
Herbert B. Turner of Turner, McClure & Rolston.
Paul Fuller of Coudert Brothers.
E. W. Coggeshall, President of Lawyers' Title Insurance Company.
Edward King, President of Union Trust Company.
G. G. Williams, President of Chemical Bank.
George G. De Witt of De Witt, Lockman & De Witt.
George V. N. Baldwin.
Charles E. Strong.
John L. Cadwalader of Strong & Cadwalader.
Edmund Wetmore.
William A. Jenner of Wetmore & Jenner.
George H. Adams.
William A. Keener, Dean of Columbia Law School.
Henry C. Tinker, President of Liberty National Bank.
A. Augustus Healy.
Walter Edwards.
Hamilton Odell.
Thomas R. Manners, President of the East Side Bank.
John McL. Nash.
Gen. Henry L. Burnett.
Grosvenor S. Hubbard.
Gen. Francis C. Barlow.
J. N. A. Griswold.
Richard W. Gilder.
Julien T. Davies.
Harrington Putnam of Wing, Shoudy & Putnam.
Clarence R. Conger.
W. C. Le Gendre.
Robert L. Harrison.
Edward W. Sheldon.
Edward N. Tailer.
Charles Stewart Smith, President Chamber of Commerce.
Gustav H. Schwab.
Abraham Van Santvoord.
William Man of Man & Man.
Francis M. Scott.
Carlisle Norwood of Norwood & Coggeshall.
Samuel B. Clarke.
Thatcher M. Adams.
William G. Wilson of Wilson & Wallace.
R. L. Edwards, President of Bank of the State of New-York.
Henry Hentz.
William Jay of Jay & Candler.
S. Sidney Smith.
Charles E. Miller.
W. C. Gulliver of Alexander & Green.
Charles Stewart Davison.
W. W. MacFarland.
Dr. George Tucker Harrison.
Eugene D. Hawkins.
Amasa A. Redfield.
J. A. Beall.
Charles B. Hubbell.
John D. Wing.
Lawrence Godkin.
Benjamin F. Lee.
Wallace Macfarlane.
S. Greenbaum.
Robert S. Minturn.
Edwin Baldwin.
Arthur H. Masten.
Henry H. Man.
Rufus W. Peckham, Jr.
John W. Houston of Cravath & Houston.
William Travers Jerome.
Thomas M. North of North, Ward & Wagstaff.
Alfred Bishop Mason.
Edward M. Shepard.
Henry E. Howland of Anderson & Howland.
George L. Rives.
Myer S. Isaacs.
Thomas L. Ogden.
Stephen H. Olin.
Charles B. Fosdick, President Hide and Leather National Bank.
Edward Cary.
Joseph Pulitzer.

In addition to the foregoing names, a very large number of letters have been received from others equally prominent, but the number is so large, and they are coming in by every mail in such quantities, that it has been impossible for the club to give a full list, owing to the other numerous matters requiring the attention of the committee having the matter in charge.

Among the numerous comments which have accompanied the letters received by the committee is one by Mr. John Frankenheimer. He says:

"I deem it an honor to be permitted to join the band of 'briefless, namby-pamby busy-bodies,' (to quote the elegant language of the senior Senator for the State of New-York,) who have called the meeting, and who, no doubt, because of lack of other professional engagements, as said Senator would charge, have accepted a brief in favor of the plaintiff in the pending suit of Political Honesty vs. Political Theft."

CAN'T ESCAPE SUPT. BYRNES.

Those Who Register Illegally Almost Sure to Come to Grief.

That Superintendent Byrnes is keeping such a close watch on the registration lists that there is little chance of a case of fraud passing unnoticed is evidenced by the fact that twenty indictments were found yesterday by the Grand Jury against Bartholomew Buckley of 165 Mott Street, for aiding and abetting the false registration of as many men. He was arrested shortly after noon at 203 Bowery, taken to the Court of General Sessions, and arraigned before Judge Martine, who fixed bail at $5,000, which was furnished.

The twenty men accused of false registration gave the address 203 Bowery, and registered a week ago at 1½ Rivington Street, the proper place for the Seventeenth Election District, Third Assembly District. The witnesses who appeared before the Grand Jury were Winfield N. Thompson, Alexander K. Moses, and Henry E. Rood.

The men had given in addition to the address the number of the floor upon which they lived. Some said they were on the fourth floor, some on the fifth. The place 203 Bowery has only two stories above the ground floor, where there is a saloon, kept by "Young Tim" Sullivan, a cousin of "Dry Dollar" Sullivan. One flight above the saloon had been an assembly room and a billiard room. One of these was turned into lodgings and Buckley was the landlord, it was reported. The sleeping accommodations were not provided, it was said, until the first of the present week, when twenty cots were moved in. The registrations were made on Wednesday of last week.

After Buckley had pleaded he was put into the prisoners' pen while the papers in the case were being made out by Clerk Holt.

"This is an imposition," he said. "I am a free born American citizen. I am just as good as a bank director, and Judge Martine had no right to put me into that pen."

Superintendent Byrnes admitted yesterday that he had possession of a batch of warrants for the arrest of persons who are charged with having registered illegally. These will be held for service on election day, and when the persons for whose arrest they call appear at the polls they will be arrested. The Superintendent said he was having the registry lists closely scrutinized, and everything would be done to protect the purity of the ballot and secure an honest vote.

To Protect Naturalization.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The article in to-day's issue of The Times on the character of the present method of investing aliens with the privileges of American citizenship should arrest the attention of every citizen.

The City Reform Club could render service to the people in having a member of the bar at every court open for the purpose, who would examine every applicant for naturalization, every witness that may be produced on the occasion, and who would use all proper means to prevent unqualified aliens from assuming the rights of citizenship.

Reputable members of the bar, doubtless, could be enlisted in the work, who would undertake it without remuneration, and it could be so arranged among a number that the burden of the duty would be divided, and require on the part of each only a moderate outlay of time. A member of the bar, being an officer of the court, has the right as amicus curiae to intervene in the proceedings, and it is presumed the Judge would be glad to have members of the bar share his duty and his responsibility.

In the orderly conduct of business the Judge could establish fixed hours for these applications, of which all parties in interest could take notice.

WINCHESTER HALL.

New-York, Oct. 25, 1893.

NATHAN STRAUSS'S SUICIDE.

Nothing Definite as to the Cause of the Well-Known Buyer Shooting Himself.

Nathan Strauss, local manager and buyer for the San Francisco firm of Levi Strauss & Co., dry goods merchants, shot himself in the right temple in his office, 88 West Broadway, at 9:40 A. M. yesterday. Without recovering consciousness, he died at the Chambers Street Hospital at 12:12 P. M.

Mr. Strauss reached his office about 9 o'clock, his usual hour, and as he passed through to his private room, he spoke pleasantly to his clerks, and gave several orders. He then sat down at his desk, but paid no attention to the morning papers and the mail piled before him.

In about half an hour he went out to a closet, and soon the shot was heard. A porter found Mr. Strauss unconscious and bleeding from a bullet wound in the right side of his head. By his side lay a brand-new revolver.

Mr. Strauss was not in any way related to Park Commissioner Nathan Straus. He was the son of Jonas Strauss, who, with his brother Louis, William Sahlein, and David Stern, founded in San Francisco in 1849 the firm which is now Levi Strauss & Co. He was born in this city forty-six years ago. In 1863 he entered the office of the firm in this city. He remained here only two weeks, and then went to San Francisco.

In 1874 Mr. Strauss returned to succeed Mr. Sahlein as local manager and buyer. When his father died, he left more than $1,000,000, and Nathan had a large share of this. The firm of Levi Strauss & Co. is one of the wealthiest on the Pacific coast.

Mr. Strauss lived with his wife and children in the Grenoble, 200 West Fifty-seventh Street. The children are a boy thirteen and a girl eight years old.

His wife, who arrived at the hospital an hour after his death, and his friends can give no reason for Mr. Strauss's suicide. They say he was a cool, careful business man, being considered one of the shrewdest buyers in the country. His home life is said to have been unusually happy.

David Stern, one of the members of the firm, arrived from San Francisco yesterday, and it is hinted that a quarrel between him and Mr. Strauss may have had something to do with the suicide.

Deputy Coroner Weston gave a permit for the removal of the body to the Grenoble late in the afternoon.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25.—Inquiry at the office of Levi Strauss & Co. to-day failed to throw any light on the cause of the suicide in New-York this morning of Nathan Strauss, the firm's manager there. He had an interest in the firm, and the relations with the other members were of the most pleasant character and his conduct of the firm's business in New-York had been entirely satisfactory.

Washington—Beckwith.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 25.—Miss Martha Rose Beckwith, daughter of S. R. Beckwith, was married to-day to Henry Stephens Washington by the Rev. Dr. Anthony Schuyler in Grace Church. It was a chrysanthemum wedding. The maid of honor was Miss Annie Wilson. The bridesmaids were Miss Helen Eckert, Miss Alice Gillet, Miss Bertha Gillet, and Miss Eleanor Goodrich, all of New-York. The ushers were Charles M. Washington, brother of the bridegroom; Archibald Mackintosh of Elizabeth, Alfred Decker of South Orange, and Charles H. Sherrill of New-York. The best man was Dr. Louis Bishop of New-Haven. The gown worn by the bride was of white crêpe de chene, with pearl trimmings, full train, and tulle veil. She carried a bouquet of white chrysanthemums, and potted chrysanthemums of all colors adorned the church. The maid of honor was clad in a pretty dress of yellow silk and white chiffon and yellow tulle veil. She also carried white chrysanthemums. The bridesmaids were gowned in costumes of yellow silk mull. They wore large leghorn hats and carried yellow chrysanthemums. The ushers wore white chrysanthemums. Immediately after the ceremony a breakfast was served at the home of the bride's parents. Mr. and Mrs. Washington will spend a few days at the bridegroom's country seat, at Atlantic Highlands, and then will sail for Venice, where they will make their home.

Fourth-Class Postmasters Named.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The total number of fourth-class Postmasters appointed to-day was eighty-two:

New-York.—J. M. Magee, Aquebogue; G. B. Wells, Baiting Hollow; W. H. Benham, Centreport; T. J. Scully, Creedmoor; F. H. Ingalls, Crown Point; W. J. Saunders, Dickinson Centre; Mrs. A. L. Griffin, Eastport; F. L. Miller, East Moriches; Lawrence Burke, Lewiston; A. S. Lane, Manorville; G. E. Terry, Orient; E. N. Smith, St. James; P. K. Jennett, Scotia; Mrs. A. E. Rowland, Setauket; C. H. Smith, Jr., Shelter Island Heights; J. S. Arthur, Smithtown; J. S. Hunting, Smithtown Branch; W. A. Cochran, Southold; John Leary, Sspook; E. H. Golder, Valley Stream; F. C. Thompson, Youngstown.

Swift's Butterine at the World's Fair.

WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—The Jersey butterine of Swift & Co., Chicago, was given the highest award at the World's Fair for good taste, appearance, and color.

THEIR LAST NIGHT IN PARIS.

Many Casualties During the Week of the Russian Fetes.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—The most notable feature at the gala performance given last night at the opera in honor of the visiting Russians was the ballet, which is pronounced to have been the finest ever produced in France. Upon the conclusion of the performance the artists, attired in Russian costumes, passed before the curtain, and were received with frenzied plaudits by the spectators. One of the performers, who was dressed to represent Ivan the Terrible, sang the Russian anthem, and the whole house rose at him, cheering, and crying, "Vive la Russie," "Vive la Francaise," and "Vive l'Alliance."

A cannon shot from the rear of the stage ushered in the final scene—the apotheosis of peace. This evoked further enthusiastic cheering, and then the spectators joined in singing the "Marseillaise." Admiral Avelan was evidently carried away by the enthusiasm that was everywhere manifested, and, springing to his feet, faced the audience and shouted, "Vive la France!"

To describe the scene that followed would be well nigh impossible. The audience was absolutely delirious with patriotic enthusiasm, and it is very doubtful if the opera house or any other place of public entertainment had ever before furnished such a scene of wild excitement.

During the entre act, Admiral Avelan and the other Russian officers visited the greenroom, where they were the recipients of the most cordial attention. The Russians left Paris, on their way to Lyons, at 2 o'clock this morning.

Parisians are now seeking amusement in the incidents and side lights of the festivities, that, amid the furore, while the Russians were in town, passed unnoticed. One thing that causes laughter is the statement that while here Admiral Avelan received 19,000 letters. This huge mass of correspondence necessitated the constant service of four officers to attend to. Among these letters were 10,000 from ladies, begging for an audience, a lock of the Admiral's hair, or his autograph. It is not plainly apparent who the joke is on—the writers or the unfortunate officers detailed to open and read the letters. It can be said, however, that there are a few persons who imagine the officers thought the task imposed on them was consolation for missing some of the festivities.

It is stated that Admiral Avelan intends to acknowledge the receipt of each of these letters, and that he will post the replies in a batch when the Russian fleet reaches the Piraeus, which will materially add to the Greek postal receipts.

Many casualties have been reported every day during the fetes. Besides a large number of men, women, and children crushed in the crowds, several persons were injured by falling from trees and other vantage points. At Clichy yesterday morning, while the train conveying the Russians to Versailles was crossing the Seine on the Asnieres Railway Bridge, a woman on the parallel bridge waved the French and Russian flags, shouting: "Les voir et mourir; vive la Russie," jumped into the river and was drowned. The body, when recovered, was found to be attired in a chemise neatly made of Russian flags and a petticoat made of Russian and French flags.

President Carnot will start for Toulon at 4:30 P. M. to-morrow and will arrive there at 8 o'clock Friday morning. He will be accompanied by Premier Dupuy, M. Develle, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Admiral Rieunier, Minister of Marine, and Comte de Montebello, French Ambassador to Russia. Upon arriving at Toulon the President will board the French war ship Formidable. Admiral Avelan will pay his respects to the President aboard the Formidable, and later the President will pay a return visit aboard the Russian flagship. At noon breakfast will be served at the Maritime Prefecture. In the afternoon the new French man-of-war Jaureguiberry will be launched in the presence of the President and party and the Russian officers. In the evening all will attend a grand dinner. The President will return to Paris on Saturday morning.

President Carnot gave audience this afternoon to Grand Duke Sergius of Russia.

For Reception of Russian Officers in Lyons see Page 9.

SILVER FOR THE NEW-YORK.

A Handsome Service Presented as the Gift of New-York Citizens.

To the new United States armored cruiser New-York was presented yesterday a handsome silver service, the gift of a number of New-York citizens.

The service comprised a punch bowl, entree and vegetable dishes, salad bowl, and dessert compotiers. The presentation was made by Congressman Amos J. Cummings. Capt. John W. Philip of the New-York received the gift on behalf of the ship.

The crew of the New-York, nearly 400 seamen and marines, was paraded on the dock, and engaged in several simple manoeuvres. About 100 invited guests were present. A number of citizens of New-York and Brooklyn took advantage of the occasion to inspect the big ship. Yesterday was practically the first time the New-York has been open to the public. The ship's appearance elicited much admiration.

The Navy Yard Band furnished music throughout the afternoon. On board the war ship the day was given up to the men for recreation. A number of the crew was permitted to go on liberty toward evening.

The service presented to the New-York will be kept in the cabin of the ship. Ordinarily, when at sea, the plate will be kept in a stout chest. Whenever the craft is thrown open for inspection, the silver service will be exhibited upon a handsome side table.

It is not intended that the service shall escape duty. In the event of an official dinner, such as war ships are called upon to give on numerous occasions, the silver service of the New-York will be brought into requisition.

The United States Government makes little or no provision for official entertainment on war ships. All the ware necessary, even for table use, must be furnished by the officers. The result is that on many ships the mess equipments are meagre.

Since the advent of ships of the new navy, a number of cities and towns, the names of which are borne by new craft, have subscribed to handsome service sets for the use of the vessels. San Francisco did this for the cruiser San Francisco, and the State of Maine gave to the armored cruiser Maine a handsome punch bowl. The City of Atlanta remembered the cruiser Atlanta in the shape of a service set. Newark and Baltimore each remembered the ship bearing its name. Philadelphia presented to the cruiser Philadelphia a handsome clock, and Concord presented to its namesake a bronze figure of a "minute man."

Bank-Note Tax Bill Debated.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The House Committee on Banking and Currency to-day heard Representative Brawley of South Carolina in support of his bill to suspend the operation of laws imposing a tax of 10 per cent. on notes issued by banks during the late period of stringency.

Mr. Warner (Dem., N. Y.,) was in favor of reporting the bill. The New-York banks had issued $40,000,000 worth of notes, and he did not think they were taxable.

The committee referred the bill to a subcommittee to report on Friday.

Mr. Bell (Dem., Texas,) introduced in the House to-day a bill providing for the retirement of national bank notes, and for the issue in their place of United States notes. Hereafter national banks chartered, or where charters are renewed or extended, are not to be required to deposit bonds, and are not to be allowed to issue notes. When the notes of any national bank are retired, the Secretary of the Treasury is to substitute for them an equal amount of United States notes, with which he is to purchase United States bonds.

LOSSES BY FIRES.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Thirteen buildings were burned at Monterey, Schuyler County, last night, including Rusch's Hotel and barns, Thompson's general merchandise store, Busco & Sharp's grocery, George Sharp's tailor's shop, Jerome Hall's dwelling and barn, Mrs. Bell's residence and barn, Tucker's store, Roy Gaylord's barn, wagon house and shed, and two ice houses. The fire originated in Rusch's Hotel.

BUTLER, Ohio, Oct. 25.—Fire started last night in the dry goods store of Joseph Carruthers, and before the flames could be extinguished the dry goods store, Jason Nichol's drug store, Shafer's hardware store, and several dwellings were consumed. The loss is $15,500; insurance one-half.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 25.—The residence and stables of James S. Brown at North Stonington were burned this morning, with 35 tons of hay, 15 tons of straw, 300 bushels of oats, and office furniture. The loss is $13,000; insurance, $9,000.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 25.—The residence of John McKean, 100 Raywood Avenue, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $12,600; fully insured.

HOW BOODY TRIES TO DODGE

EDWARD M. SHEPARD EXPOSES HIS EVASION AND FALLACY.

He Tells an Eastern District Mass Meeting More About Those Tax Comparisons Between Brooklyn and New-York—Property Decreased in Value One-Half Since Seth Low's Administration—Mr. Schieren Pledges Himself to a Personal Mayoralty and No "Bosses."

Before a throng of applauding independent Democrats of the Eastern District of Brooklyn, at Washington Hall, Broadway and Park Avenue, last night, Edward M. Shepard exposed in a most convincing manner the evasion and fallacy of Mayor Boody's defense to the showing up which Mr. Shepard made the other evening of Brooklyn's extraordinary and extortionate system of taxation.

At a mass meeting held last week in Brooklyn, Mr. Shepard instituted the following comparison between taxation in Brooklyn and New-York:

Taxes for 1892 on property 96 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, worth $21,000	$510.39
Taxes for 1892 on property 99 Bowery, New-York City, worth $70,000	499.50
Excess of value of 99 Bowery, New-York, over 96 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn	49,000.00
Excess of Taxation on 96 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn	10.89
Amount of taxes that would have been levied on 99 Bowery, New-York, if assessed at Brooklyn rate	1,391.00
Amount of taxes that would have been required on 96 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, if assessed at New-York rate	183.00
Tax tribute exacted by the Brooklyn "ring" on 96 Columbia Heights for their personal enrichment, the difference between $183 and $510.39	327.39

Yesterday the organ of the Brooklyn "ring" came out with an official defense of the above figures so far as they related to Brooklyn. It was a lame attempt to shift the issue. On behalf of Mayor Boody and the city officials it was complained that Mr. Shepard's comparison was unjust, and should really have been made between the tax rate in Brooklyn in Seth Low's administration and the then current tax rate in New-York. This was not really a defense to Mr. Shepard's arraignment, but was a taunt to Mr. Shepard for having opposed Seth Low for Mayor.

Last night at the meeting in Washington Hall, under the auspices of the Brooklyn Democratic Club and for the enlightenment of a crowd of enthusiastic independent Democrats who filled the large hall until there was not standing room, Mr. Shepard took up the subject of Brooklyn taxation and showed how fallacious was the answer of the "ring" to his exposure of their excessive taxation.

"Mr. Boody and his friends complain," said Mr. Shepard, "that I am vilifying the City of Brooklyn by my attack on our tax rate and our real estate valuation. If this is vilification, it is vilification by the city officials themselves, for it is they who entered on the books the figures which I took for my comparison. I did not make the figures. I found them on the books.

"They say I should compare the New-York tax rate with the tax rate in Brooklyn when Seth Low was Mayor.

"I am not here to defend Seth Low. He is not running for Mayor. It is true that the tax rate was slightly higher in Seth Low's administration than it is now.

"But let me tell you something. The house on Columbia Heights which I took for purposes of comparison was sold to-day at public sale. It brought $20,500. It was valued in my table of comparison at $21,000.

"In Seth Low's administration that house was worth $45,000.

"The mortgage for $20,000 placed on it then was considered a loan at less than 50 per cent. of the value of the property. Columbia Heights, where the house is located, is one of the finest neighborhoods in Brooklyn or anywhere else. Yet in ten years property there has declined 50 per cent. in value. It is worth now less than one-half of what it was worth when Seth Low was Mayor, when the tax rate was only 15 per cent. higher.

"I don't think the Brooklyn 'ring' is stealing three-fifths of the taxes. Oh, no! But I am sure that, after making all due allowances for the natural differences between New-York and Brooklyn, the taxes in Brooklyn are, to-day, so far as any fruitful advantage from them to the city is concerned, 50 per cent. higher than in New-York.

"We all of us know that the available value of Brooklyn real estate, except in certain peculiarly favored localities—Prospect Park slope, for example—has steadily declined during the Chapin and Boody administrations."

There was hearty cheering at every point which Mr. Shepard made against the "Ring."

Charles A. Schieren spoke. "It seems to me," he said, "that the people of Brooklyn are waking up. I represent the principle of the rule of the people in municipal affairs. If I am elected I will be the Mayor. I won't need to get my advice from somebody back of me."

"We change the Democratic faces in the Mayor's chair," said Mr. Frederick W. Hinrichs, "but we don't change the power behind the chair.

"Mayor Boody did not stop the prize fight of his own accord, but because he was permitted to act as he did by the 'gang,' which was afraid to face the election with the fight on its hands."

Charles A. Schieren was given an enthusiastic reception last evening by the Columbia Club at 578 Marcy Avenue.

He made a short speech, reiterating his determination if elected Mayor to conduct municipal affairs on business lines and to appoint to office only honest men who will effect needed reforms in the various departments.

About 1,000 people were present.

WILL LET THEM SEE HIM.

Mayor Boody Will Try a Political Dodge on the Teachers' Association.

David A. Boody, the "machine" nominee for Mayor, has a very important engagement that he intends to fill next Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and if he can keep it, nothing will be allowed to interfere with the engagement.

On that occasion Mayor Boody hopes to meet every school teacher in the City of Brooklyn and also every Principal at the Boys' High School, Marcy Avenue and Madison Street.

Mayor Boody has been the Chief Magistrate of Brooklyn for two years, and in that time the Teachers' Association has held two annual meetings. Never before has the Teachers' Association had the pleasure of Mayor Boody's presence at an annual meeting. But this Fall things are different, and Mayor Boody will deliver an address of welcome to the Principals and teachers.

The annual meetings of the Teachers' Association always end in a pleasant reception, and on Monday afternoon next, as on previous occasions, the reception will take place, and every Principal and teacher will be personally introduced to Mayor Boody.

During the past few days a circular has been issued, and this has been sent to every teacher in Brooklyn, and they have been urgently requested to attend this meeting. In the past the circulars have been issued, but the "urgent request" has not been attached to them.

It is believed to be a scheme of the Brooklyn "ring" that the Mayor shall meet the school teachers on this occasion, when as many members of the Brooklyn Board of Education as can be gathered together will be in attendance, and among them President James B. Bouck.

At the Republican Campaign Headquarters, in Lawrence Street, it was said last night that Mayor Boody desired to talk to the teachers and meet them personally, so that his appearance would cause a good impression to be formed by the teachers in order to help his campaign.

JUSTICE TIGHE TURNED HIM AWAY.

But Mr. Backus Will Have Evidence To-day of Illegal Registration.

The members of the Brooklyn "ring" are not at all desirous of lending any aid to those whose business it is to prevent a dishonest election. Every barrier that can be thrown in the way of those trying to put a stop to colonization and fraudulent registration is resorted to.

Foster L. Backus, who represents the Republican Campaign Committee, intends to ferret out all colonizers, men illegally registering, and to cause their arrest.

He appeared before Police Justice James G. Tighe in the Butler Street Police Court yesterday and applied for warrants for the arrest of certain parties who are believed to have registered illegally.

Justice Tighe did not issue the warrants, but asked Mr. Backus to secure certain important affidavits which he believed were essential before the warrants could be issued. These affidavits are to be made by women who live in the adjacent houses to those from which the men suspected are alleged to have illegally registered.

Lawyer Backus did not expect to meet with this kind of a reception, but he took the matter good naturedly and will subpœna the women. He also promised Justice Tighe that he would consult District Attorney Ridgway in regard to the case.

Mr. Backus will again appear in the Butler Street Court this morning to press his demands for the warrants. The colonizers to be taken up first are said to reside in the vicinity of Degraw Street, in the Tenth Ward.

HOW VOTERS ARE TURNED OUT.

Italians Hardly Able to Speak English Easily Get Their Papers.

The naturalization of voters in the Brooklyn Court House was carried on with great dispatch yesterday, and full-fledged voters who were born in Naples, Calabria, Sicily, and Russian Poland were turned out as rapidly as nails drop from a nail-stamping machine, or as coins are turned out in the mint.

Foreigners who apparently had not outworn the clothes that they had bought in the old country, perhaps a year or two before they set sail for this country, and who could speak English with difficulty, and who were accompanied by interpreters, in the guise of witnesses, were, with their greasy clothes and dirty hands and faces, dumped into the receiving funnel of the naturalization machine by the score.

They were superintended by their witnesses, who were to swear that they had lived five years in this country, but most of the witnesses looked more like padrones in fairly comfortable circumstances than anything else, and they kept quite close to their charges, as though they were afraid that the would-be citizens might run away or be taken away from them.

The process of naturalizing consisted of swearing by the witness and then by the alien who was being transformed into a citizen. Both swore very cheerfully.

This ended the process of naturalization, and the new-made citizen dropped out of the naturalization machine. He held in his hand a certificate of naturalization, which will entitle him to register as a qualified voter, and to cast a vote for Boody and the remainder of the McLaughlin gang.

Among the witnesses for the Italians was an old man who looked somewhat like the pictures of Garibaldi. He had with him a fellow-countryman. The old man swore, and then he appeared to interpret the oath to his charge. Then the old man took the new-made citizen a few feet away from where he had been sworn in as a citizen to another part of the desk or counter and asked for a naturalization paper, which, when it was made out, he handed to his companion. Then both went out.

"So you have become a citizen of the United States and are entitled to vote?" asked a New-York Times reporter of his newly-made fellow-citizen.

The Italian looked puzzled. He did not understand. The reporter repeated the question in Italian, and the man replied: "Si, si," and grinned broadly.

"I suppose you are going to vote the Democratic ticket," continued the reporter, in English.

"Yes, yes," quickly replied the old witness in a nervous manner. "Yes, me vota Democratic ticket, and you vota Democratic, too, eh?"

Then he muttered something to the new citizen, and the two hurried away. About half an hour later the old man was again in court with another friend.

Another Italian, who was standing in line waiting to be run through the machine, when asked how long he had been in the country, replied, "Mora as fiva year," and that seemed to be nearly all the English that he could speak, except with great difficulty. The sentence, "Mora as fiva year," had apparently been drilled into him as an answer to the question of the court.

A third Italian, when asked by one of the employes for his first papers, produced a document that was almost brand new. That was somewhat extraordinary, inasmuch as the first paper has to be taken out at least two years before the applicant is admitted to citizenship and given his full naturalization papers, and Italian workmen are not in the habit of keeping papers clean and neat, at least for two years.

ANOTHER CHARGE AGAINST WEEKS.

He Has Involved the Land and River Improvement Company in a Lawsuit.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Oct. 25.—Francis Henry Weeks has come before the people of West Superior in a new role. It was all along hoped that no more irregularities with reference to his conduct while President of the Land and River Improvement Company would come to light, but daily something is being raked up by the new management, which is indicative on Weeks's part of either incompetency or wilfull wrongdoing.

The latest thing came to light this afternoon, when papers in a suit against the Land and River Improvement Company and Col. Hiram Hayes of this city as codefendants were filed with the Clerk of the Circuit Court. The suit is brought by the heirs of George A. Porter, formerly of this city and Detroit, and the complaint was made out by West Superior attorneys at the instance of Benjamin Porter, a Detroit attorney and son of George A. Porter, who has been in this city for the past fortnight gathering data and looking up records.

The suit arises out of an old deal of some fifty or sixty years standing, in which Col. Hayes secured judgment against a firm of the name of Ray & Markell for Porter. Porter died a month later, and Hayes, acting as his attorney, got out an execution, sold the land in question, and bid it in, it is alleged, with Porter's money. It is further claimed that he never informed the heirs of the last transaction, but has since held the property as his own. The tract of land consists of 160 acres, which lies within a few blocks of the heart of West Superior, and is known as the Hayes tract. It is located in Section 28, Township 49, Range 14. The land is valued at $900,000.

During Weeks's administration a part of this tract was purchased, for which Col. Hayes was paid $450,000. Weeks was instrumental in the purchase, and it is claimed that he knew the title to the land was not clear, or could have found out by proper investigation. This is only another case where his mania for speculating has brought discredit to himself and partial ruin to others.

The land company officials have not outlined their defense as yet, but they expect to indemnify themselves against the entire loss should the case go against them. This late development is the last straw, and many of Weeks's intimate friends, who, heretofore, have spread the mantle of charity over his misdeeds, are bitter against him now. A great deal of unpleasantness will surely come to the land company on account of the case, though this corporation has sufficient backing to protect it against extreme financial trouble. The land purchased has been broken into for sites for new institutions that have located in this city, and among these is a State Normal School, for which the city paid a $100,000 bonus. Work on the school may be delayed, and a new site may be chosen.

Superintendent Byrnes received a cablegram yesterday afternoon from Port Limon, Costa Rica, informing him that Detective Sergeants Von Gerichten and Reilly were about to embark on the steamer Foxhall with Weeks as a prisoner, bound for New-Orleans. The man who was in New-Orleans Tuesday night, claiming to be Detective Reilly, is not known in New-York.

Appointments and Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Charles Davis to be Collector of Customs at Paso del Norte, Texas.

Postmasters—Charles A. Hull at Binghamton, N. Y.; John O. Crown, Berryville, Va.

Army—First Lieut. Robert K. Evans, Twelfth Infantry, to be Captain; Second Lieut. William G. Elliott, Ninth Infantry, First Lieutenant.

Navy—Lieut. Commander Henry W. Lyon to be Commander; Lieut. Franklin J. Drake, Lieutenant Commander; Lieut. (junior grade) Thomas S. Rogers, Lieutenant; Ensign Hugh Rodman, Lieutenant, junior grade.

The Senate to-day removed the injunction of secrecy from the confirmation of J. J. Van Alen to be Ambassador to Italy and of Joseph H. Dowling to be Collector of Internal Revenue at Cincinnati, previously reported, and confirmed the following:

J. F. Baya of Lake City, Fla., United States Consul at Baracoa, Cuba.

Postmasters.—Delaware—Clarence Beebe at Lewes.

Virginia—W. C. Robinson, Big Stone Gap; J. M. T. Smith, Shenandoah; R. J. Noell, East Radford.

Illinois—B. W. Pope, Duquoin; Albert Gilmore, Sheldon; W. T. Wallace, Assumption.

Nebraska—A. G. Corey, Fairfield.

Wisconsin—M. G. McGeehan, Hurley.

John B. Crownover, Receiver of Public Moneys at Dardanelle, Ark.

Koetting Feels Safer in Jail.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 25.—John B. Koetting, cashier of the South Side Bank, was arraigned in the Municipal Court this morning and pleaded not guilty to ten indictments, charging perjury, embezzlement, and receiving deposits when he knew that his bank was insolvent. He waived examination and was hurried back to jail before a crowd could assemble. Koetting did not ask to have bail fixed, believing himself safer in jail than outside.

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss she clung to Castoria.
When she had children she gave them Castoria.
—*Advertisement.*

"RING" RULE ON STATEN ISLAND.

"Boss" Muller and His "Machine" Seek Control of Every Enterprise.

NEW BRIGHTON, S. I., Oct. 25.—The movement on Staten Island for the overthrow of the corrupt political "ring" which not only dominates the government, but also strangles all enterprises that it does not control, is daily gaining strength.

A large part of the population is made up of New-York business and professional men, who have given little attention to local affairs and have had no idea how widespread and how dangerous was the power of "Boss" Muller.

Since the campaign of education has been instituted by the organization of Richmond County Democrats, their eyes have begun to be opened to the true state of affairs, and honest citizens of every party are enrolling themselves as members, or are giving their active support to the fusion ticket which has been nominated against the candidates of the "ring."

The corruption of the McLaughlin "ring" in Brooklyn, the bold and defiant rule of ex-Mayor Gleason in Long Island City, the lawlessness of the Davis faction in Jersey City, and the chicanery of the Buffalo political "ring" have never been worse than the misrule established in Richmond County by the "uncrowned King," who received his political education in the vicinity of Castle Garden during the Tweed regime in New-York.

So complete is the "boss" rule on Staten Island that hardly one of the county, town, or village boards on Staten Island can be induced to act on any question unless it has the approval of the "boss," and the expression most often heard in official circles is: "What does the 'old man' say?"

The corruption of the "ring" has been shown at the elections by the exposures made in connection with the Port Richmond sewers and by the manner in which the "machine" contractors are given all public work, while "anti-machine" men are frozen out.

The defiance of the wishes of the people is shown by the passage of the laws establishing County Boards of Excise and Assessors, laws increasing the salaries and terms of the Supervisors, increasing the terms of the Police Commissioners, all in the face of strong protests or without the knowledge of the people.

The chicanery is best shown by the fact that the right of the people to elect is taken away in all these boards, as well as by the resignation of the two hold-over Police Commissioners and the reappointment of all three for terms of five years from May last.

Last Winter, a bankrupt street railway fell into the hands of capitalists, who asked for a franchise to rebuild the road and equip it with electricity. The petition was shelved without a semblance of fairness and with hardly a hearing, despite the fact that a large majority of the property owners along the line of the road had signed consents and 90 per cent. of the business men favored the road.

Now the announcement is made in one of the organs of the "machine" that Mr. Muller is to build electric railroads, that plans have been prepared, and work will soon begin. The organ also declares that the people have reason to be very grateful to Mr. Muller for his efforts to increase the prosperity of the island.

SEVENTY YEARS OF WEDDED LIFE.

The Aged Couple Receive the Congratulations of Their Friends.

ST. NORBERT, Quebec, Oct. 25.—Berthier, St. Norbert, and the surrounding country are en fete to-day, to celebrate what is said to be an unprecedented event in the history of the province, the seventieth anniversary of the marriage of two of its inhabitants. The fortunate couple are Pierre Coulombe, a well-known farmer of St. Norbert, and his wife, who seventy years ago was called Mlle. de Marie Roberge. Both are highly esteemed by all who know them, and crowds of friends and well-meaning neighbors have come from Berthier, St. Barthelemi, St. Cuthbert, and other places in the neighborhood to tender their congratulations and participate in the grand celebration. Many of those who are present are relatives, there being at present no less than eighty-eight direct descendants alive, with several grandchildren on the point of getting married.

The Coulombes live in a nice little house about eight miles from Berthier, half way between there and St. Norbert Church. It was at the latter place that the marriage was again celebrated at about 8 o'clock this morning, and the quaint little church was crowded to suffocation with those who had come to witness the ceremony, at which the Rev. Cure Durocher presided. When the party returned from the church there was a grand reception at the Coulombe homestead. The celebration was kept up till late in the evening.

The old gentleman is ninety-four, the old lady ninety-one. Of the two, the old lady is the brightest, and her memory is so wonderful that she can reel off, without stopping or hesitation, the names of all the priests who have officiated at St. Norbert since she was a child. The aged couple have six children living. Their grandchildren and great grandchildren number thirty-two and fifty respectively.

TO-DAY'S SUPPLEMENT CONTAINS

Page 9.

Reception of Russian naval officers in Lyons.
Marriage of an American in Paris.
Sweden and the triple alliance.
Miscellaneous foreign news by cable.
Unprotected condition of Southern harbors.
Brooklyn "ringsters" are frightened.
A tragedy of the Arkansas swamps.
Meeting of Municipal Consolidation Commission.
Capt. Mitchell's light sentence.

Page 10.

The Financial Markets.
Financial advertisements.

Page 11.

Some spry old people in Connecticut.
Dedication of a new grammar school building.
Recent gifts to Harvard.
Courts—Federal, State, and local.
Commercial and other markets.

Page 12.

Schemes of the Canadian Pacific.
Report of the Bureau of Naval Ordnance.
The Post Office notice.
Public, legal, and Surrogate's notices.
Railroad, Steamboat, and Shipping Advertisements.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

This morning The New-York Daily Times consists of TWELVE PAGES. Every newsdealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the Publication Office.

AT THE HOTELS.

—John Newell of Chicago is at the Clarendon.

—Lord Kinnaird of Scotland is at the Holland.

—Gen. Green B. Raum of Illinois is at the Cambridge.

—Congressman Tom L. Johnson of Ohio is at the St. James.

—Ex-Congressman John A. Quackenbush of Troy is at the Park Avenue.

—T. B. Blackstone, President of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, is at the Murray Hill.

—Thomas Ryan, recently United States Minister to Mexico; Gen. E. Burd Grubb of New-Jersey, and S. H. H. Clark of Omaha are at the Windsor.

Found with His Throat Cut.

An unknown man about forty-five years old was found on the sidewalk in front of the tenement house at 641 West Forty-fifth Street last night, with his throat cut. He was removed to Roosevelt Hospital. He cannot survive. Capt. Schmittberger made an investigation, and believes it to be a case of suicide. A paper found in the man's coat gives the man's name as Joseph Ingram, 658 Tenth Avenue. At that address a reporter for The New-York Times was told that no such man lived there.

ONE DAY'S FIRES IN NEW-YORK.

(From 1:30 A. M. Wednesday to 1:30 A. M. Thursday.)

4:50 P. M.—87 Murray Street; Mrs. M. Prince; damage, $50; insured; cause unknown.
5 P. M.—153 East Thirty-first Street; Francis Knighton; damage, $25; insured; cause unknown.
5:30 P. M.—1,428 Lexington Avenue; William Davis; damage, $25; insured; cause unknown.
5:50 P. M.—137 Avenue B; Louis Katz; damage, $25; insured; cause, awning igniting from gas.
6:05 P. M.—183 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street; Morris Leb; damage trifling; cause, curtain igniting from gas jet.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—Much has been said about the dangers of travel because of several railway accidents on the way to and from the World's Fair, but not a word about the safe carriage of many thousands. In travel safety is the prime factor. In the recent accident near Battle Creek, Mich., two trains crashed together on a dark night. The ordinary train of day coaches and sleeping cars was wrecked, while the other train, the Raymond & Whitcomb's World's Fair special of solid vestibule dining and sleeping cars, was so massively and solidly constructed that no damage was done, and not a person was injured.

—San Francisco dispatches to Postmaster Dayton announce the arrival of mails at that port from China and Japan, on Tuesday, Oct. 24, of the following dates: Hong Kong, Sept. 28; Shanghai, Sept. 30, and Yokohama, Oct. 9. These mails are due in New-York next Sunday morning. The next mail for China and Japan will close at the General Post Office at 6:30 P. M., Oct. 27. It will be dispatched by the steamship Gaelic, from San Francisco.

—The voyage of the Guion steamship Alaska, which was scheduled to begin at 8 o'clock this morning, has been postponed until Nov. 4. A crack was discovered in her crank shaft yesterday. A large force of machinists was put to work, and an entirely new section of shaft will be put in to replace the fractured part. The Alaska is docked at the Guion pier, in Jersey City.

—At the regular meeting of the Church Club of New-York, held last evening at 146 Fifth Avenue, Prof. Richey read the paper presented by him at the Parliament of Religions, on "The Anglican Communion and Its Claims." Prof. Richey also gave a short review of the work accomplished at the parliament.

—The sale of the Union Ferry Company's franchise, which was to have taken place yesterday in the Controller's office, was postponed, owing to the absence of the Controller. The sale will probably take place at noon to-day.

Fine Furniture.

A wide choice at low prices can now be made at FLINT'S, 14th St. and 6th Av.—*Adv.*

T. M. STEWART.—CARPET CLEANING by steam and dry air. 326 7th Av. Telephone 126—18.—*Advertisement.*

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

Has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhea. Sold by all druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

A Shining Mark.

SOZODONT is a shining mark for the unscrupulous who seek to trade upon its established reputation, by representing valueless compounds as superior to or similar to it. Put no faith in such representations. It has no equal as a producer of beauty and durability of the teeth. Accept no other instead of it.

Wilson's Calisaya, a pleasant elixir; highly impregnated with the bark. 106, 387, and 1,311 Broadway.

Kenosha. E. & W. Leota.
TWO NEW COLLARS.

MARRIED.

BONNELL—LINCOLN.—On Wednesday, Oct. 25, at St. John's Church, Elizabeth, N. J., by the Rev. Otis A. Glazebrook, D. D., MARY WOODRUFF LINCOLN, daughter of the late Clarence A. Lincoln, to Mr. RUSSELL BONNELL.

CLARK—DRAPER.—At Grace Church Chantry, on Wednesday, Oct. 25, by the Rev. Dr. Huntington, EDITH, daughter of the late John H. Draper, to LOUIS VAUGHAN CLARK.

JOHNSTONE—GRATZ.—On Tuesday, Oct. 24, at St. John's Church, Lexington, Ky., by the Rev. Alonzo L. Wood, HERMINE CARY, daughter of Howard Gratz, Esq., to JOHN JOHNSTONE of New-Brighton, Staten Island.

SMITH—GILMAN.—Oct. 21, at "The Castle," Tarrytown, N. Y., by Rev. Dr. Spencer, Miss VIRGINIA P. GILMAN of Tarrytown to WILLIAM HASTIE SMITH, Jr., of Philadelphia.

VERNON—ERDMAN.—On Wednesday, Oct. 25, in the South Street Presbyterian Church, Morristown, N. J., by the Rev. Albert Erdman, D. D., ALICE CLINTON, daughter of the Rev. Albert Erdman, D. D., to WILLIAM BRYAN VERNON.

DIED.

Abercrombie, Robert G.
Arbuthnot, Jane A.
Blackhurst, Elizabeth.
Higgins, Julia M.
Roe, J. Miller.
Tucker, Esther F.

ABERCROMBIE.—At Irvington, N. Y., Oct. 24, ROBERT G. ABERCROMBIE, Sr., in the 72d year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, in Irvington, Friday, Oct. 27, at 2:30 P. M. Friends are invited to be present.

ARBUTHNOT.—At Plainfield, N. J., Oct. 23, JANE A., widow of Stephen Arbuthnot and daughter of the late Aaron Masker.

Funeral services at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Charles A. Hunter, Plainfield, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 26, at 11 A. M. Interment at convenience of family.

BLACKHURST, ELIZABETH.—On Monday Oct. 23, after a long and painful illness, ELIZABETH, wife of James Blackhurst, in the 74th year of her age.

Relatives are requested to attend the services at her late residence on Wednesday evening at 8 P. M. Interment at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers.

HIGGINS.—On Tuesday, Oct. 24, 1893, at her son's residence, 350 11th St., Brooklyn, N. Y., JULIA MATILDA HIGGINS, wife of Thomas C. Higgins, in her 83d year.

Funeral services on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

ROE.—At Newark, N. J., on the 23d inst., J. MILLER, eldest son of Lizzie M. and the late George Roe, aged 27 years.

Funeral service from St. Paul's M. E. Church, Broad St., Newark, on Thursday, the 26th inst., at 2:30 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

TUCKER.—At Yonkers, on Tuesday, Oct. 24, ESTHER F., widow of James W. Tucker and daughter of the late George S. Fox of this city.

Funeral at 35 Ravine Av., Yonkers, at 10:30 o'clock Friday morning, Oct. 27.

MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY.
Office, 380 6th Av.,
Corner 23d St., New-York.

Special Notices.

THE CABLE BUILDING,
611 to 621 Broadway,
Northwest corner of Broadway and Houston St., running through to Mercer St.,
TO LET,

Spacious, well-lighted, steam-heated, fire-proof floors and offices, with four large freight and passenger elevators, and all the other conveniences to be found in the most recently-constructed business buildings.

This building can be reached by the Broadway Cable Railroad and its connections from Harlem, from the South Ferry, and the principal ferries on the east and west sides of the city, FOR ONE FARE.

For particulars apply to
H. S. BEATTIE, 761 Seventh Av.,
or to the JANITOR, on the premises.

FIFTH AVENUE ART GALLERIES,
NO. 366 5TH AV., NEAR 34TH ST.
SALE THIS AFTERNOON
and TO-MORROW (Friday) at 3 o'clock.

Mahogany Furniture, Chippendale, Colonial, and Empire Sideboards, Sofas, Chairs, Dining, Card, and Work Tables, High-Post Bedsteads, China Closets, Bridal Chest, High-Case Clocks, Lowestoft and Staffordshire Platters, Plates, Tureens, Cups, and Saucers.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.
ORTGIES & CO., Managers.

DESKS AND OFFICE FURNITURE IN GREAT variety manufactured by T. G. SELLEW, 111 Fulton St.

New Publications.

EPILEPSY.
EPILEPSY.
An account of the only rational mode of treatment. Pamphlet edition, 10c. Address THE WILLIAMSON SANITARIUM, New-London, Conn.

Political.

MASS MEETING: COOPER UNION,
THURSDAY, OCT. 26, 8 P. M.
TO OPPOSE THE ELECTION OF
ISAAC H. MAYNARD
TO THE COURT OF APPEALS.

We invite all citizens of New-York who are opposed to the election of ISAAC H. MAYNARD to the Court of Appeals of this State to attend a Mass Meeting to be held at Cooper Union, on Thursday, Oct. 26, 1893, at 8 P. M., there to take such action as may be advisable.

Wheeler H. Peckham,
James C. Carter,
Frederic R. Coudert,
Stephen P. Nash,
Francis C. Barlow,
William H. Choate,
E. Ellery Anderson,
John E. Parsons,
E. Randolph Robinson,
Silas B. Brownell,
J. Pierpont Morgan,
William C. Rhinelander,
John Crosby Brown,
Oswald Ottendorfer,
John Claflin,
Robert Schell,
George C. Clark,
Henry C. De Ming,
John L. Cadwalader,
George Blagden,
and many others.

SPEAKERS:
WHEELER H. PECKHAM, Esq., New-York,
JAMES C. CARTER, Esq., New-York,
FREDERIC R. COUDERT, Esq., New-York,
THEODORE BACON, Esq., Rochester, N. Y.,
Hon. SETH LOW, New-York,
E. ELLERY ANDERSON, Esq., New-York,
AND OTHERS.

A NOVELTY IN ORDNANCE.

The Test of Two Guns Mounted on a Single Carriage.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—A novelty in ordnance has been successfully tested at the naval ordnance proving grounds at Indian Head. Two guns have been mounted on a single carriage, capable of turning the weapons together with one mechanism. The carriage was built with a view to thorough experiment, and it was intimated that if the trial suggested a greater efficiency for guns so mounted the system might be adopted generally on board ship.

The guns were of four-inch calibre, and were fired under all possible conditions. One gun was fired, then both guns were fired together. The carriage was clamped and the guns fired, then the mount was unclamped and the guns discharged. The carriage and its burden turned in an arc of 170 degrees, but the projectiles went true to their mark.

The results were eminently satisfactory, but Commodore Sampson, the Chief of Ordnance, doubts whether the advantages of the arrangement offset the disadvantages. On the one side, the system has to commend it the lighter weight of two guns on one mount, and the ability of having two projectiles where ordinarily but one would be delivered. Against these conditions is the liability of disabling two guns, instead of one, for damage to the carriage would mean putting out of the battle two useful weapons.

The present carriage will probably be mounted on the forecastle or poop deck of one of the ships of war. It is not likely that the system will be extended to the service.

SILVER OFFERS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—There were offered for sale to the Treasury Department to-day 585,000 ounces of silver, at prices varying from $0.7340 to $0.7375 an ounce. The whole amount was declined at the prices asked, and a counter offer made of $0.73 an ounce.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

TIMES, UP TOWN OFFICE.
1,269 Broadway..........Near 32d Street.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a neat young girl as chambermaid and waitress; small private family; good home preferred to high wages; best references. 221 East 23d St.; Kelly's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young woman, as chambermaid or parlormaid; best city reference from last employer. 235 West 46th St., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference; last employer can be seen. A. R., Box 262 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly experienced person, as chambermaid and assist with waiting; two years' best city reference. M. F. M., Box 253 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and seamstress; reference from present employer. 6 East 132d St.; ring Gross's bell.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman; speaks French, English, and German; best city reference. P. D., care Mrs. Boulanger, 173 Bleecker St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a North German Protestant as chambermaid; no waiting; competent and willing; best city reference. K., 523 1st Av., top floor.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By neat tidy young girl; first-class city references; willing and obliging; moderate wages; city or country. 124 East 41st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable woman in a private family as first-class chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting; good city reference. M. E., Box 401 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a reliable colored girl in private family, or as lady's maid. A. L. Hubbard, 330 West 37th St., third floor, front, west side.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best reference from last employer. Mary Mallen, 418 West 49th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a Protestant as competent chambermaid; sew, or would take a situation as waitress; city or country; city reference. 40 West 10th St.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a neat young girl as chambermaid and waitress, with the best city reference. 234 East 29th St., first floor, front.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Protestant girl; or would go as second chambermaid in a first-class family; can be highly recommended. 106 East 52d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as thorough chambermaid in an American family; best city references; last employer can be seen. 300 West 51st St.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a colored girl as chambermaid and waitress, or do general housework in flat; good reference. 261 West 47th St., Room 20.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid in private family; willing and obliging; good city reference. 441 West 37th St.; ring third bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young Swedish girl as chambermaid; also one as waitress; together or separate; references. Nordquist, 323 East 27th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to private boarding house. 227 East 74th St.; ring Wilson's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl, a nice place to do chamberwork and waiting in private family; has best of city reference. 422 West 26th St., one flight back.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid or parlormaid in a private family; good city references. 249 West 31st St., care of Mrs. Crotty.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent girl as chambermaid and assist with grown child; or would do chamberwork and waiting in small private family; good reference. L. C., 222 West 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and sewing; will wait on lady if required; willing and obliging; five years' city reference. A. D., Box 378 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Swedish girl as first-class chambermaid, or chambermaid and sewing, or waiting; has best reference. L. S., Box 373 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl; three years' reference from last employer. M. L., Box 375 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and seamstress. M. P., Box 276 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young American girl as first-class chambermaid; first-class city reference. 855 3d Av.; ring third bell.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a neat, tidy young girl; first-class references; moderate wages; city or country. 124 East 41st St.

CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—By young girl; city or country; wages, $18. 246 West 36th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young English girl as chambermaid and seamstress or to take care of grown children. 302 West 20th St., store.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl as chambermaid and seamstress; city reference. 118 East 11th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman, as chambermaid and assist with waiting or washing; best city references. 909 6th Av., third flat.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid and seamstress; or to wait on ladies; good city reference. F. S., Box 371 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid; willing to make herself generally useful. 25 East 7th St., top floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young woman, lately landed, as chambermaid and seamstress. M. McD., Box 279 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl, lately landed, to do chamberwork and sewing. 110 East 10th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid; best city references. K. W., 106 West 42d St., advertising office.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl for chamberwork and sewing or take care of children; good reference. 69 West 11th St. M. G.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent girl as first-class chambermaid in private family; best city reference. C. H., Box 252 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid in an apartment house. 332 East 40th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; best city reference. C. N., Box 251 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman, as first-class chambermaid; best city references. J. M., Box 356 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl, lately landed; would do chamberwork and waiting; willing and obliging. L. C., Box 347 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—Competent; best city references; willing to assist in other duties. C. B., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable girl in a small private family; good city reference. S. H., Box 254 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By Scotch girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city references. 158 West 28th St., Room 4.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By neat young girl, recently landed, to do chamberwork and waiting, or light housework. 419 West 56th St., store.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID—WAITRESS.—By two young girls, sisters; one as first-class waitress; best personal city reference; the other, lately landed, as chambermaid, and is a very good seamstress; together or separate. 649 2d Av., ring Whyte's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young woman, as chambermaid; willing to assist in waiting; two years' best city reference; last employer can be seen. S. K., Box 405 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid; or would go as nurse; do plain sewing; three years' references from other side of first-class family. 312 East 46th St., Travers's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going to Europe would like to find a situation for an excellent chambermaid, do sewing, or assist in waiting, who has been in her employ five years. E. V. B., Box 261 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl in a private family, as chambermaid and waitress; or do light housework; willing and obliging; good references. 208 West 32d St.; two days.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid in private family; reference. Address 134 West 19th St.

CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS, OR BOTH, in a small family; no objection to a flat; best references. 1,315 3d Av.; Wells's bell.

Companions.

CAMPANION, &c. — A woman of ability in many directions, of great working capacity, and willing to do anything reasonable, with intelligence and a splendid genial temperament, desires a position in which she can make herself useful and her work appreciated; as companion to an elderly or invalid lady at home or traveling; four years' references. L. F., Box 369 Times, Up Town.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a thoroughly-competent North German as cook in private American family; will go short distance out of town; best reference; wages, $22 to $25. Mrs. Flescher, 877 6th Av.

COOK.—By an economical cook; good bread and biscuit baker; also makes good soups and desserts; willing to do coarse washing; reference. 369 West 52d St.

COOK.—By a competent girl as good family cook and baker; will do coarse washing if required; in private family; city reference. C. S., Box 402 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By respectable woman as cook; excellent baker; do washing and ironing; in private family; good city reference; lady can be seen. Call, two days, 159 West 19th St., store.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two Swedish girls as cook and laundress and chambermaid and waitress; city or out; references; no cards. 223 East 59th St., one flight.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as excellent cook in private family; good bread baker; best city references. Call, two days, 348 West 49th St.; ring Knight's bell.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable Protestant woman as cook and laundress in small private family; best city references. 241 West 30th St.; ring bell twice.

COOK.—By a young woman, as excellent cook; understands soups, pastry, and game, bread and biscuit making; best personal city reference. J. M., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a woman, in private family; thoroughly understands her business; with or without kitchenmaid; city references. F. A., Box 371 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young girl, lately landed, as cook and laundress; no shirts, collars, or cuffs; in private family; best reference from Dublin City. B. Francis, 310 West 40th St.

COOK.—By competent woman, as excellent cook and baker; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best city reference; wages, $30. L. C., Box 404 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a middle-aged, reliable Scotch Protestant; bread and biscuit baker; small family in country; good home preferred to high salary; references. Mrs. M. C., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a thoroughly-competent young woman as first-class cook in private family, where kitchenmaid is kept; good city reference; wages, $40. J. U. L., Box 351 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent woman, as first-class cook; understands getting up dinners and luncheons; good city reference; good baker. 305 West 29th St., two flights, back.

COOK.—Thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; all kinds soups; will do coarse washing; best city reference from last place. M. A., Box 361 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; willing to do coarse washing; best city reference; last employer can be seen. J. M., Box 268 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook; assist with washing; two years' city reference. M. M., Box 270 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a good cook; do coarse washing; in small American family; good city reference. M. W., Box 269 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as good cook in small private family; North of Ireland; long city reference. S. A., Box 256 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable Swedish cook, in first-class family, where kitchenmaid is kept; good references. 457 4th Av., first floor.

COOK.—By a first-class French and American cook, in private house, where kitchenmaid is kept. 54 West 18th St.

COOK.—By a young French girl, in a small family; best city references. A. J., care Mrs. Dissler, 173 Bleecker St.

COOK.—By a young German woman as first-class cook in private family; wages, $30; good city references. A. K., Box 369 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a Swedish girl, as cook in private family; city reference. C. A., Box 263 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class cook, in private family; best city references; wages, $30 to $35. E. Z., 166 East 33d St.

COOK.—By a young woman, as first-class cook; best city references; wages, $35. J. K., Box 348 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; highest reference; wages, $40 to $45. C. M. D., Box 349 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a girl, as cook and assist with washing; best of references from last employer. M. C., Box 328 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent young woman, as cook in private family; best city reference. A. C., Box 362 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By an excellent cook, and capable woman; three years' reference from one of the best families. H. H., Box 351 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a girl as first-class cook in private family; best city reference. 84 East 107th St., near Madison Av. Dougan.

COOK.—By a good cook; willing to assist with the wash; in a private family. Can be seen at present employer's, 348 East 78th St.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook in private family; best city reference. 322 West 44th St., fourth bell to right.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant woman to cook, wash, and iron; best references. 221 East 122d St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; six years' first-class city reference. 224 East 57th St., from 10 to 12; no cards.

COOK.—By a competent cook, with good reference, in a private family; no objection to a short distance in the country. A. D., 241 West 46th St.

COOK.—By respectable woman as good cook; willing to assist with washing; good reference from last place. 361 East 50th St.

COOK.—In a private family; five years' reference from last place. B. K., Box 366 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a Welsh Protestant woman as good family cook; good city references. 209 East 39th St.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; highest of reference; wages, $60. M. H., Box 353 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-rate cook; trained under chefs; high-class English and French cooking; excellent manageress; $50 a month. M. A., 821 6th Av.

COOK.—By a girl as a good plain cook; no objection to washing and ironing; good reference. 25 West 44th St.; ring Sullivan's bell.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable, steady woman, as good cook, and assist in laundry; small family; five years' city reference. 261 West 19th St.

COOK.—By a respectable, middle-aged French person, as cook; French and American cooking; city or country. L. P., 821 6th Av.

COOK, &c.—By a young girl, as good cook and laundress; good city references. 433 West 30th St., basement.

COOK.—By a young girl to do plain cooking and laundry or house work in a small family; best of reference. 295 West 116th St.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman as first-class cook in private family or boarding house; first-class city reference. 121 West 33d St.

COOK, WASH, AND IRON.—By a neat, tidy young girl; first-class city reference; willing and obliging; city or country. 124 East 41st St.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook in private family; willing to assist with washing; good city reference. 167 East 35th St.

COOK.—By a woman as cook. R. H., 435 West 49th St.

COOK.—By a good cook in private family; do plain washing; city reference. 787 9th Av., rear.

COOK.—Lady desires a place for her first-class Swedish cook for the Winter. 19 West 50th St.

COOK.—A lady wishes to place her cook; capable, economical, faithful. 125 East 35th St.; no cards.

COOK.—By a middle-aged woman, to do downstairs work; good city reference. 1,164 2d Av.

COOK.—By a competent cook; best city reference. 219 East 37th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook in private family; no washing. 227 East 43d St.

COOK.—By a young girl as plain cook and to assist with washing; good reference. 1,226 2d Av.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook; good city reference. 138 East 27th St. Bell 2.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two young women, together; one as good cook; soups, meats, game, and fish; thorough baker; will do washing; other as chambermaid and do washing, and assist in waiting; first-class city references; city or country; lady can be seen. 178 East 80th St.; Owens's bell.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A family, closing their country house Nov. 1, desire to find situations, either together or separately, for their cook and chambermaid and waitress, both of whom will be highly recommended. Brookside, Box 22, Rye, N. Y.

COOK.—By a young woman in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; nine years' best city reference; willing and obliging. 1,212 3d Av., between 70th and 71st Sts.; ring Sheridan's bell.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By two sisters together; will do the work of small family; both girls thoroughly competent; good references; country preferred. 231 West 35th St., second flight, back.

COOK.—By a North of Ireland woman as an excellent family cook; also a first-class laundress; in private family; best city reference. S. H., 101 West 45th St., second floor.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—By two sisters; one as competent cook; the other as first-class laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork; best city reference. M. M., Box 377 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a thorough English cook; all kinds entrees, puff pastry, dinners, and luncheons; city or country; best city reference. 254 West 32d St., care Mrs. McCoy.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook in a private family; understands soups, meats, game, and desserts; best personal city reference; wages, $20. R. C., Box 374 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By Swedish girl as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; in private family only, where kitchenmaid is kept; first-class reference. 269 West 22d St., rear.

COOK.—By a young girl as first-class cook; in a private family; no objection to coarse washing; best city reference from last place. 256 West 31st St.; ring 22d St. bell.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook and good baker; understands the care and management of kitchen; good city references. G., Box 277 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a girl as first-class cook in private family; can make all kinds of fancy dishes; city reference; wages, $25. 211 East 26th St., third floor.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; is an excellent baker; city or country; first-class reference; last employer can be seen. A., 206 East 26th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook; no objection to plain washing; best reference. 213 East 25th St.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman; as first-class cook; good reference; wages, $40. M. J., Box 334 Times, Up Town.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman to do housecleaning or plain washing and ironing by day's work. Mrs. Ford, 1,127 2d Av., second floor, rear, right-hand side.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent woman to go out by day; excellent cook and laundress; thoroughly understands housecleaning. M. C., 215 East 80th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent woman; is good plain cook and first-class cleaner and general worker. 1,616 Broadway.

DAY'S WORK.—By young woman to do day's work; is good housecleaner. 170 East 32d St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Ladies' tailor wishes to recommend himself to ladies wishing perfect-fitting garments, well made; moderate prices; promenade and evening dresses, riding habits, jackets, mantles, &c.; Paris styles; sealskin sacques repaired and made over in fashionable styles. Call and judge for yourselves, at 820 6th Av., between 46th and 47th Sts., one flight.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thoroughly-experienced dressmaker, a few more customers at her home; costumes, coats, and wraps in all the latest styles made on short notice; tailor-made suits a specialty; a perfect fit is guaranteed, and prices moderate. Smith, 431 Park Av., near 56th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced children's dressmaker and sewing machine operator; desires additional engagements by day or week; city or country; infants' fine work a specialty; city reference. J. A., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class dressmaker would like a few more customers by the day; stylish trimmer, and cuts by McDowel's system; best reference; city or country. 241 East 25th St. Preston.

DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—Seal garments redyed, repaired, relined, remodeled, or made up into latest style capes; estimates given; $3 a day. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By French dressmaker from Felix, (Paris;) wants engagements by the day; perfect fit guaranteed; references. Biette, 148 Columbus Av.

DRESSMAKER.—In private family as first-class seamstress; can cut, fit, and remodel ladies' and children's dresses; willing and obliging. W. Kavanagh, 208 East 96th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Gowns and jackets made by latest designs; dresses renovated equal to new; would go out by the day. 233 West 39th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker from Europe; will go out by the day; very neat worker; $2 per day. R. Davis, 463 8th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—French; perfect fitting; any style; a few more customers by the day; $1.50 per day. B., Box 194 Times.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a young German governess, lately landed; graduated at Dresden; as resident governess in first-class family; could take entire charge of children; French, English, fluent; kindergarten; highest reference. Berlin, 105 East 75th St.

GOVERNESS.—By a young Swiss lady (diplomee) as governess or companion in good American family; fluent French, German, English, music, drawing; highest references; no objection to traveling. H. B., 71 West 105th St.

GOVERNESS.—A lady recommends highly her German governess, whose morning hours are disengaged; thorough English, French, German, music. 42 East 75th St.

GOVERNESS.—A visiting governess, very successful with backward children, desires a few more pupils. Reference, Box 265 Times, Up Town.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, HOUSEKEEPER, OR Useful Companion.—By an educated Protestant; thoroughly understands the care of children, of whom she would take entire charge; can cut out and make their dresses; understands the requirements of a large establishment and management of servants; good references. Miss D., 142 West 21st St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Experienced, trustworthy North German would like to take entire charge of growing children; good sewer; German, French, and English; first-class city references. G. H., Box 258 Times, Up Town.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a young woman as housekeeper in a widower's family, or to take charge of bachelor apartments. 268 West 39th St., De Long's bell.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEMAID.—By thoroughly-competent housemaid in first-class family; best city reference. 132 West 53d St.

HOUSEWORK.—By young Scotchwoman to do general housework; good city reference. 209 East 39th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a neat colored woman to do general housework in flat; sleep home. 320 West 41st St.; Mrs. Hinton.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl, lately landed, as kitchenmaid or do general housework. 117 East 53d St., O. G. bell.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By an experienced German girl, with good references, who has lived with one family three years, as a lady's maid or as a nurse for one child; will do plain sewing. Call, between 1 and 5 o'clock P. M., at the Rev. G. Simons's office, 27 State St.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent lady's maid, or to care growing child; by active French Swiss Protestant of middle age; in American family; experienced sewer and traveler; speaks three languages; best city references. A. M. S., Box 400 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a thoroughly competent Protestant; is a good hairdresser and dressmaker, or would wait on an invalid lady; thoroughly understands her duties; several years' good city reference from last employer. N. Y., Box 259 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young woman as lady's maid; excellent dressmaker; ladies' and children's clothes, hairdressing; understands her duties thoroughly; five years' city references. A. P., Box 271 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By an English person; can take full charge of lady's wardrobe; good packer and traveler; willing and obliging; best reference. F. H., Box 379 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By an American girl as lady's maid; good seamstress; can take full charge of lady's wardrobe; good packer and traveler; willing and obliging; best city reference. M. M., Box 335 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Parisian, just arrived, as lady's maid in a first-class family; good hairdresser; understands dressmaking; capable of all duties; best city references. M. J., 809 6th Av., in store.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent lady's maid; German; good seamstress and hairdresser; good city references. 108 West 39th St., care Mrs. Lewis.

LADY'S MAID.—Speaks French and German; good packer and seamstress; assist with chamberwork; good city reference. M. Petit, 271 7th Av., second floor.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; hairdresser; dressmaker; first-class seamstress; take good care of lady's wardrobe; best city reference. A. B., 668 6th Av., near 39th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a thoroughly-competent German; good hairdresser; good reference. Clara, Box 287 Times, Up Town.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Lady's Maids.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—French; thoroughly competent in all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; willing to assist in light chamberwork; town or country. Jonhsson, 242 West 16th St.

MAID, &c. — By an experienced, educated German as maid, competent seamstress, or any position of trust; good packer; no objection to travel; best city references. Trust, care Mrs. Humell, 681 6th Av.

MAID.—By a thoroughly-competent young woman to elderly or invalid lady; several years' experience; or as chambermaid and seamstress; first-class city reference. K. D., Box 365 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a neat young German girl; first-class seamstress; understands dressmaking; able to take entire charge of wardrobe. German Maid, Box 359 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By an experienced, educated Protestant, (20,) as maid and to push invalid's chair; wages, $20; sleep home; reference. Call, only after 10, at 115 East 65th St.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS AND TO ASSIST with Chamberwork.—Is first-class in every respect; capable of taking charge of lady's wardrobe. 35 West 43d St.

MAID.—By a Protestant girl as maid and seamstress or to take care of grown children and assist with chamberwork. Can be seen at present employer's, from 10 to 12 to-day, 17 West 35th St.

MAID.—By a competent German as maid or nurse to grown children; speaks French and a little English; good sewer; first-class city reference. 44 West 39th St., present employer's.

MAID.—Lady desires a position for her maid, whom she as seamstress highly recommends. Call, between 5 and 6, Grosvenor Hotel, 10th St. and Broadway.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS OR TO TAKE Care of Children, or Other Post of Trust.—By refined German; long good references; city or country. M. N., 159 East 47th St.

MAID.—By a good dressmaker; can cut and fit well and is a good packer; first-class reference. M. M., 75 7th Av.

MAID.—By French maid and chambermaid; good seamstress; industrious and obliging; city reference. 135 West 33 St., tailor's store.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR MAID TO Grown Children.—Willing to do other light duties; best city reference. 100 West 50th St., third bell.

MAID.—Thorough dressmaker; with good reference; Welsh Protestant. 300 East 20th St.

MAID, SEAMSTRESS, OR NURSE.—Present employer's, 45 West 48th St.

MAID.—By a Swedish girl as maid or seamstress. Mme. Suttosch, 76 7th Av.

MAID.—A lady wishes to find a position for a useful maid. 202 East 50th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—CHAMBERWORK, &c.—By two respectable young girls, together; one as laundress and help with up-stairs work; the other as first-class chambermaid and waitress, or would do the work of family between them; two years' reference. 1,323 3d Av., near 76th St., third bell.

LAUNDRESS.—In private family; first-class laundress; would assist with chamberwork if required; has very best of city reference for five years. 798 6th Av., between 45th and 46th Sts.; ring third bell.

LAUNDRESS—WAITRESS.—A lady giving up housekeeping desires to find situations for her laundress and waitress. Apply Friday, Oct. 27, between 11 and 1, 327 West 76th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young Swedish person as head laundress; five years' city personal reference; wages, $25 a month. H. J., care Mrs. Slater, 750 Columbus Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By Protestant woman as first-class laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork; best city reference. 783 6th Av.; ring second bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as thorough laundress; in private family; good personal city reference. 742 3d Av., near 46th St.; ring second bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; two years' best city reference from last employer. 153 West 25th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in private family; has first-class city reference; wages, $20; laundrywork alone. 114 East 41st St., Conlon's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress in a private family; willing to do a little chamberwork; best city references from present employer. J. B., Box 274 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent young woman as laundress in a private family; has 3½ years' city reference; willing and obliging; wages, $20. 110 West 18th St., near 6th Av.; ring the bell twice.

LAUNDRESS.—By a woman as competent laundress; best of city and country reference. M. H., 210 East 28th St., second bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as laundress in private family; willing and obliging; best city references. C. Y., Box 403 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; best city reference. K. F., Box 358 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.— By young woman as first-class laundress in private family; best city reference; wages, $20. Downing, 200 East 46th St.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady wishes to find a situation for her laundress to do laundrywork and chamberwork. 24 East 33d St., present employer's.

LAUNDRESS.—By an excellent laundress to work by the day or take fine washing home; city reference. 230 East 42d St., Marrin's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent woman as laundress; understands her business thoroughly; city reference. C. B., Box 357 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Swedish girl as first-class laundress; is willing and obliging; has first-class reference. F. S., Box 266 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in private family; good city reference. A. G., Box 299 Times, Up Town.

Nurses.

CHILD'S NURSE.—By an experienced child's nurse; understands bottle; four and twelve years' reference. 416 West 57th St.; ring fifth bell, east.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a competent woman as infant's nurse; nine years' city reference; last employer can be seen. 131 West 93d St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a respectable woman as infant's nurse; eight years' city reference. 475 3d Av., third flat.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a North German girl to take full charge of a young baby in a private family. H. Tamsen, 400 East 89th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—Can take full charge from birth. 639 6th Av.

INVALID NURSE OR ATTENDANT TO AN Elderly Lady.—By an English Protestant; read, write and sew; make herself useful; city or country; good references. Invalid Nurse, 62 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

INVALID NURSE.—By an American lady (widow) as invalid nurse or any place of trust in respectable family. Mrs. A. J. Flynn, 116 East 46th St., present employer's.

NURSE.—By a young English girl of good education as nurse to an infant or grown children; best personal city references. M. L., 119 East 31st St.

NURSE.—By an experienced nurse; thoroughly understands the care of children; assist with chamberwork or plain sewing; best city reference. 323 East 59th St., third floor; no cards.

NURSE.—By a refined American Protestant as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress; city or country; best reference. Address, for two days, C. K., Box 286 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By German girl; speaks French and English; as nurse to growing children; good seamstress; understands dressmaking; good city reference. M. Petit, 271 7th Av., second floor.

NURSE.—By a competent Protestant North German-American for one or two children; or as chambermaid and seamstress; best city reference. T. M., Box 370 Times Up Town.

NURSE.—By a young woman, well educated, as experienced nurse to grown children; best personal city references. Experience, Box 355 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a North German Protestant girl as nurse for grown children in private family; good city references. Mrs. Rabe, 227 West 42d St.

NURSE.—By a well-educated German woman as kindergartnerin or nurse in first-class American family; experienced; pure German; good seamstress; best reference; wages, $20. V. S., 50 East 42d St.

NURSE.—By competent, reliable person, to take entire charge of infant from birth or growing children; do plain sewing; best city references. 121 West 28th St., Collins's bell.

NURSE.—By neat German girl in American family to grown children and to sew; city references. C. Probst, 171 East 112th St.

NURSE.—By an educated young girl as nurse or nursery governess; good sewer; good reference. S., Box 298 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a young German girl, to growing children; good seamstress; best reference. 417 East 69th St.; Kohlsdorf.

NURSE, &c.—Lady wishes to find place for young Protestant girl, as nurse and chambermaid. 65 West 70th St., from 11 until 2.

NURSE.—By a capable French person, as nurse for children from three years up; best city references. C. C., 821 6th Av.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly-competent nurse and seamstress; willing and obliging; best city references. K. H., Box 376 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a young French girl as nurse or chambermaid in private family; best city reference. Nurse, 206 West 22d St.

NURSE.—By a Protestant Swiss, speaking German and English, to take care of children; good references. 251 West 29th St., care Wyl.

NURSE.—By a middle-aged woman, speaking French, German, and English, as infant's nurse. Mrs. Graffe, 91 East 7th St.

NURSE.—Scotch; in private family; good reference. Gotterson, 136 West 99th St.

NURSE.—By a first-class nurse to take care of baby; best city references. 954 3d Av.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a young American girl, as nurse to growing children; willing to assist with sewing or chamberwork; can come well recommended from present employer. 516 5th Av., corner 43d St.

NURSE.—By a young woman as first-class infant's nurse; competent with bottle-fed babies; thoroughly understands babies' foods; good sewer; first-class city references. S. J. T., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By American young woman as infant's nurse; understands bringing them up on the bottle; understands medicine; will be found willing and obliging. M. M., Box 273 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a competent French nurse to grown-up children; good sewer; best of references; wages, $18 to $20. Competent, Box 272 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By an American woman as nurse to child two to three years old; understands children perfectly in all respects; best reference. 125 West 24th St., bell 3.

NURSE.—Bya thoroughly-experienced infant's or child's nurse; take entire charge and bring up on bottle; English-speaking, Parisian French. E. C., Box 382 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a competent nurse to children out of arms; handy with the needle; best city reference for many years' service in above capacity. 359 West 33d St., upstairs; two days.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID OR CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent Protestant young woman; six years' reference from last employer. 116 East 53d St., care of W. Hogg.

PARLORMAID.—By a thoroughly-competent parlormaid in first-class family; has best city reference. 132 West 53d St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKER.—Cuts by S. T. Taylor's system; would assist with chamberwork; city or country; reference. R. D., Box 278 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a reliable Swedish girl as maid and seamstress, or to go out by the day; understands dressmaking; can come well recommended. 239 East 39th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent seamstress; by the day; does all kinds of family sewing; also finishes dresses; repairing; alterations; very neat sewer. Davis, 463 8th Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a family seamstress; cuts and fits children's clothes; makes over ladies'; willing to assist with other work; good references. Seamstress, 459 7th Av., top bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—By experienced German seamstress, to wait on grown-up children or lady; best of references; wages, $20. D. K., Box 270 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman as excellent seamstress and maid; understands dressmaking; three years' personal city reference. Immediate, Box 354 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable young woman as first-class seamstress; can cut and fit; perfect operator. 76 West 46th St., 10 to 2; no cards.

SEAMSTRESS.—Thoroughly understands dressmaking; willing to assist with other work; best city references. 111 East 87th St.; Doran's bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a first-class seamstress, work by the day in private houses. Mrs. B., 202 West 83d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl as seamstress by the day or month. 151 East 43d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By young Protestant girl as first-class waitress; understands the care of fine silver and glass; willing and obliging; good city reference from last place. E. M. D., Box 384 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a Protestant young girl as waitress and chambermaid in a small private family, or as nurse; flat preferred. 209 East 39th St.

WAITRESS.—By an American Protestant as first-class waitress; understands her duties thoroughly; first-class city reference. 219 2d Av., near 14th St.

WAITRESS, &c.—By competent girl as waitress; will take chamberwork and waiting in small private family; three years' good city reference from present employer. 263 Lexington Av.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as first-class waitress in small private family; takes a butler's place; city reference. Lizzie, Box 41, New-Rochelle, N. Y.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; or as chambermaid and waitress; city preferred; best city reference. A. G., Box 380 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS, OR CHAMBERWORK AND SEWing.—By young girl experienced in both; good references; city or country; can be seen at once. M. F., 106 West 42d St.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress in a private family; thoroughly understands carving, wines, and salads; can give good city reference. 422 3d Av., near 30th St.

WAITRESS.—By young woman as competent waitress in first-class family; wages, $20; three years' city reference from last place. 587 Lexington Av.

WAITRESS.—By a Protestant waitress in small private family; good reference. M. E., 270 West 34th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as competent waitress in small family. Apply, present employer's, 60 West 83d St.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress in a private family; understands her business; best city references. 146 East 43d St.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; in private family; can take butler's place; best city references. 138 East 29th St.

WAITRESS.—By a Protestant; filling butler's place; best city reference; wages, $22 to $25. 201 East 21st St.; O'Coner's bell.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as first-class waitress in private family; best city reference. 230 East 45th St.; ring Lynch's bell.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress, or as chambermaid in a private family; can sew or assist with anything; city reference. 645 6th Av.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress in small private family; three years' good reference. Present employer's, 299 Lexington Av., from 10 to 1.

WAITRESS.—By a competent woman waitress; understands wines and salads; city or country. 8 West 44th St.

WAITRESS.—By a girl as waitress in private family; best city reference. R. M., Box 261 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress in private family; carve; understands salads; city reference. M. K., Box 370 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By young, smart girl as first-class waitress in private family; good city reference. E. C., Box 385 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress; best reference. M. N., Box 318 Times, Up Town.

Washing.

WASHING.—By a widow; private family washing to do; ten years' reference. Mrs. Reilly, 329 East 37th St.

WASHING.—Family and gentlemen's washing done at home; open-air drying; at short notice. L. Williams, 136 West 27th St.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT.—By American Protestant to take charge of elderly lady; read, write, and sew; or would take charge of one with failing sight; city reference. M. E. L., 247 East 32d St.

CARE OF CHILDREN.—By a young Swiss girl; speaks good German, French, and some English; to take care of children; good references. Call, Thursday afternoon, 212 East 49th St.

CARE OF CHILDREN.—By a young French girl for grown children; well educated; good sewer. Amelie Vuillior, care of M. Mornot, 160 East 100th St.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—By a young lady as private secretary; would read aloud or address reception cards, &c. H. H., Box 306 Times, Up Town.

UPHOLSTRESS.—By a Frenchwoman; understands altering. making slip covers, curtains, and portieres, mantel boards, &c.; city or country; best references. Mme. Thiercel, 272 West 143d St.

UP-STAIRS WORK.—By a respectable girl in a private family, to do up-stairs work; willing and obliging; has good references. 1,641 1st Av.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER AND GROOM.—An employer wishes to obtain situations from about Nov. 1 for a butler and groom, both of whom will be highly recommended. Brookside, Box 22, Rye, N. Y.

BUTLER.—By competent man as first-class butler in private family; understands his business; best city reference; last employer seen. 643 Madison Av.

BUTLER—PARLORMAID.—By Englishman and wife; ages, 32 and 30 respectively; tall and of good address; as butler and parlormaid; excellent references. C. J., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a German; age, 35; speaks English fluently; many years' experience as butler; first-class New-York references; city or country. E. Lautler, 904 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BUTLER.—By first-class man; thoroughly understands his business; best reference; last employer can be seen. 407 5th Av.

BUTLER AND VALET.—By a competent single man who thoroughly understands his duties; personal city reference. Butler, 267 West 38th St.

BUTLER.—By a first-class French butler in a private family; city or country; city references. A. P., 248 West 12th St.

BUTLER.—By a colored man as butler in private family; thoroughly understands his business in every respect. Edwards, 235 West 61st St.

BUTLER.—Where parlormaid or second man is kept; excellent recommendations. W. G. Barker, 317 East 14th St.

BUTLER AND VALET.—Has first-class reference. 11 East 56th St., where present employer can be seen.

BUTLER.—By a colored man as first-class butler; three years' reference from last employer; New-York or Brooklyn. 24 Butler St., Brooklyn.

BUTLER.—By a man as butler; four and a half years in last place. 435 West 49th St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER—COOK.—By an experienced man and wife; age, 37; both are thoroughly competent in their duties; have excellent references from first-class city families. J. J., Box 304 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER, VALET, OR TRAVELING SERVant.—Thorough all round; long and excellent references; European; also personal city; English; age, 32; height, 5 feet 10 inches. C. D., Box 257 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER OR VALET.—By an experienced Frenchman; age, 30; in private family; single-handed or where parlormaid is kept; willing, obliging, and perfectly sober; first-class city reference. P. Baridon, Box 276 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a young man of good address; is accustomed to live with first-class families, and has long and satisfactory references; also personal references from last employer. M. M., Box 293 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER AND VALET.— Age, 29; in private family; thoroughly understands care of gentleman's wardrobe; willing to travel; best references furnished; disengaged 31st inst. W., 642 Columbus Av., tailor's shop.

BUTLER OR BUTLER AND VALET.—Where second man or parlormaid is kept; French; thoroughly competent; personal city references. Antoine, 158 West 21st St.

BUTLER.—Scotch; where a second man or parlormaid is kept; leaving through family going abroad; good valet. J. B., Box 266 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—First-class; by a thoroughly-experienced, strictly sober Englishman; good valet; age, 38; height, 6 feet; best references and personally recommended. Butler, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER—LAUNDRESS.—By French couple as butler and laundress in first-class private family; no objection to country; first-class city reference. L. T., 411 4th Av.

BUTLER.—Colored, now serving in New-York family in Chicago, disengaged by Nov. 3; refers to present employer; wages, $60. Edwards, 132 West 32d St.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman, 26, as single-handed man or second man in first-class family; first-class city references. C. D., Box 383 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER OR VALET.—By a young Swiss; 26; speaks French, German, and English; also willing to travel; best of references from Paris and city families. F. Gassler, 231 West 30th St.

BUTLER.—By an experienced man; age, 37; in private family; thoroughly competent; good valet; has excellent references from first-class city families. J. J. C., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By Swedish man and wife; both thoroughly competent and can be highly recommended by present employer. 14 West 16th St.

BUTLER.—By young Frenchman; age, 28; understands his duties thoroughly; good valet; five years' references from first-class families. G. P., Box 351 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly-experienced man; 3½ years' city reference from last employer. W. H., Box 381 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER OR SECOND MAN.—Has good reference; country or city. M. Kenny, 246 East 26th St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By an Englishman and wife; are thoroughly experienced; city or country. H. S., Box 379 Times, Up Town.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—A lady wishes to procure for her coachman, whom she is parting with through turning her horses out, a situation as coachman; he understands his business thoroughly; is a stylish, but careful city driver, and a thorough horseman; is absolutely sober and honest and always most respectful, willing, and obliging. Gustave, care of Miss Combs, The Chestnuts, Riverdale-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a single Protestant young man, (Swede;) thoroughly understands his business; careful driver; sober; willing and obliging; will give good satisfaction; a trial solicited; city or country; excellent reference from last employer. Charles, 104 East 27th St., carriage factory.

COACHMAN.—By a competent young man as first-class coachman; thoroughly understands his business; strictly sober; 12 years' experience; best English and American reference; height, 5 feet 9½ inches; good looking, reliable, and respectful; city reference. J. M., Box 400 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman thoroughly recommends his coachman, an Englishman, to any one requiring a thorough, competent, and reliable man; is a clever rider, an excellent whip, and good stable manager; country preferred, if permanent place. King, care Frederick Lee, 5 West 26th St.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A gentleman disposing of his horses wishes to secure a position for his coachman; single man; English; can recommend him highly as a first-class groom, careful driver, honest, and temperate; city or country. J. H. H., Glenville, Conn.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a young man; single; is a thorough horseman; understands the care of harness and carriages; is a good driver; has first-class references from former and last employer; is strictly temperate; no objection to the country. J. M., Box 267 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes to procure a situation for his coachman; has been in his employ three years; leaving on account of turning out horses; is married; a good, careful, and stylish driver; honest, sober, and industrious. J. C., 15 East 30th St.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER. — Thoroughly understands gardening in all its branches; vegetables, flowers, greenhouse, &c.; keeps carriages and harness in good order; careful driver; generally useful; single man; strictly temperate; city reference. 460 Pearl St.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—Thoroughly understands best care of horses, carriages, harness, &c.; runs furnace; is attentive to his duties, obliging, and strictly temperate; best city references; wages moderate. Coachman, 101 West 42d St.

COACHMAN—COOK.—By Englishman and wife in private family; can take full charge of horses, carriages, and harness; wife good cook; good references; country preferred. Coachman, 333 South 3d Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

COACHMAN.—By a young married man, without family; best city reference; thoroughly understands the business; strictly temperate; well accustomed to handling young horses. M. F., Box 397 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a single man; Protestant; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses, harness, and carriages; good driver; city or country; first-class city references. S. A., Box 262 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—Single; understands his duties; highly recommended by leading city families; personal reference; honest, sober, and obliging; city or country. B. G., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a single man; thoroughly capable and efficient; ten years' best city reference from one family; careful, stylish driver; strictly temperate, civil, and obliging; city or country. J. B., 988 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—Just disengaged; single; Protestant; thoroughly understands his business; temperate; city driver; first-class reference. Coachman, 644 6th Av., second floor.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes a situation for his coachman, whom he can confidently recommend to any person needing his service. E. S., D., 241 West 67th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes situation for his coachman; can highly recommend him; thoroughly understands his business; sober; honest; married; city or country. Beals, 134 Leonard St.

COACHMAN.—Married; thoroughly competent, willing, and obliging; not afraid of work; three years' excellent city reference from last place. Coachman, 121 East 41st St.

COACHMAN.—By competent single man; Protestant; 34; medium size; experienced in care of horses; city or country; excellent references. F. H., Box 398 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—First-class; single; experienced in the care and management of fine horses, carriages, &c; careful driver; city or country; personal city reference. W., 140 West 39th St.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class coachman; thoroughly competent; ten years' reference from last employer; former employer can be seen. 2 East 70th St.

COACHMAN OR SECOND MAN.—City or country; five and a half years' references; good, careful driver, and not afraid of work. Coachman, 40 West 10th St.

COACHMAN.—By a young married man; disengaged on account of family traveling; stylish driver; thoroughly experienced; twelve years' reference from last employer. J., 1,335 2d Av.

COACHMAN—COOK.—Thoroughly understand their business; good references; country preferred; references. Address, two days, Coachman, 70 8th Av.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands his business; English; age 28; single; best references; 18 months with last employer; four years previous. E. T., 35 East 47th St., stable.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman desires to find a position for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend. Apply to present employer, John L. Lamson, 46 Wall St.

COACHMAN.—Family going abroad wants situation for their coachman, who is a careful driver and thorough horseman; city or country. Can be seen at private stable, 326 West 70th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman would like to secure good place for his coachman; excellent character. Room 601, 44 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman desires to secure a situation for his coachman, whom he can recommend in all respects. B., 79 Mercer St.

Furnacemen.

FURNACEMAN.—A colored man, sober and competent, wants the care of a furnace between West 35th and 40th Sts.; excellent references. Douglas, 53 West 37th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Married; with thorough practical experience in all branches of the business; greenhouse fruits and vegetables and care of gentleman's place; is strictly sober and most industrious; first-class city reference. K., 35 Cortlandt St., seed store.

GARDENER.—Married; no family; first-class, practical, experienced in all branches. Box 253, Babylon, L. I.

GARDENER.—Scotch; married; no family; up in all branches of the business; excellent testimonials. 504 West 24th St.

OUR "SHORT AD." CORNER.

HE PREFERRED NOT TO COME IN.

From The Worcester Gazette.

A shooting party which contained several Worcester men were sitting about a card table in the inn of a town in Western Massachusetts. They were to be up and off before daylight, and concluded to stay up and play poker, a game which some persons consider harmless when away from home. But it was only a small game. Interest was flagging, when the landlord appeared with a request from a sporting gentleman of the town that he might "sit in" with the party. He was not wanted, but, on the other hand, he was to be their guide the next day. So it was decided to add some imaginery ciphers to the value of the chips.

The new man came in in the midst of a hand. No one noticed him, and excitement was apparently high. "I'll raise you $50," said X. "Go you $100 better," cried Y. "See you, and $100 better," was Z's statement. And so went the game until thousands of dollars were at stake, so far as any spectator could tell. The guide was paralyzed when two pairs won. "Sit down here," was the cordial invitation. With a dazed look the sport took a chair. "What's the ante?" somebody asked. "One hundred dollars," said the "age." The ante was straddled, and when the newcomer's turn came he rose to his feet and said, "I guess I won't play to-night." And the fame of that game will linger many days around the stove of that tavern. As a matter of arithmetical fact, nobody came out more than 15 cents ahead.

PREPARED FOR EMERGENCIES.

The maiden's head upon his breast in simple trust reposed,
Her little hand within his own was lovingly inclosed.
No doubt, no fear could enter there. In fullest confidence
She listened to the words of love he spoke in tones intense.
For well she knew that if his love in future days lay dead
She could produce the phonograph's report of all he said.

—Detroit News-Tribune.

THE MAN FOR THE BOX OFFICE.

Theatrical Manager (to applicant for employment)—What sort of work do you want?
Applicant—Hey?
Manager—I say, what can you do?
Applicant—Hey?
Manager—He's as deaf as a post. Here! put this man in charge of the window where people apply for free tickets. —Hallo.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Grooms.

IT WILL COST NOTHING EXTRA TO leave your advertisement in the nearest American District Messenger Office. Advertising rates are the same as at THE TIMES Publication Office.

GROOM.—By a young man who thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; first-class city references. J. M., Box 302 Times, Up Town.

GROOM OR SECOND MAN.—Medium height; good appearance; willing and obliging; well recommended for a short time in this country; last employer can be seen. A. C., 152 East 55th St.

GROOM.—By a young man who thoroughly understands his business; first-class rider and driver; good reference. A. P. D., 132 West 49th St.

GROOM.—By a single man as groom or useful man; three years' personal reference; city and country. J. D., Box 290 Times, Up Town.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN OR GROOM.—By Scotchman, lately landed; thoroughly understands his work in all branches; strictly sober; weight, 140 pounds; height, 5 feet 7½ inches; fair; reference. T. H., 4 West 44th St., private stable.

SECOND MAN OR SINGLE-HANDED.—By a young man who thoroughly understands his duties; height, 5 feet 8 inches; first-class references. D. C., Box 372 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—By an American; 22; in private family; can be useful in any capacity; first-class personal references. L. K., Box 255 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN OR SINGLE HANDED.—By tall young man; age, 23; in private family; thoroughly understands his duties. G. T., Box 253 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—By young Englishman, just arrived, as second indoor man; seven years' experience in English families; good references. F. V., 226 East 41st St.

SECOND MAN.—By a young Englishman, just landed, as second man. A. N., care of Jones, 879 6th Av.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young man, age 18, speaking French and English fluently, in a wholesale house; lives with parents; references from well-known parties. Albert Bougon, 243 East 31st St.; ring four times.

USEFUL MAN.—In private family; care of furnace, windows, silver, and brass; cannot do waiting, but will assist in pantry; six years' city reference; city or country. Willing, Box 260 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL OR SECOND MAN.—By young man of neat appearance; good city reference; understands all indoor duties; can assist in waiting. J. Keating, 467 4th Av.

USEFUL MAN.—In private family; understands the care of brasses, silver, windows, and all kinds of furnaces; three years' best reference. John, Box 368 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young Swede (25) as useful man; understands care of furnace; best reference. D. M., 165 East 34th St.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young Swede; single; age, 24; in private family; honest and sober; best reference. O. G., care Monson, 165 East 34th St.

USEFUL MAN.—By young Frenchman; speaks English and German; understands painting; in private family. Coopman, 156 West 22d St.

Valets.

VALET.—By young colored man as valet; understands care of gentlemen's clothes; no objection to taking care of invalid. L. R., Box 367 Times, Up Town.

VALET, OR COMPANION AND VALET.—By a young man; age, 29; best city reference. E. E., Box 363 Times, Up Town.

VALET.—By a French valet to family or single gentleman; no objection to traveling; good references. P. L., 145 West 36th St.

VALET.—Two or three gentlemen's wardrobes to take care of. A. L., care Jones, 879 6th Av.

Waiters.

WAITER.—By competent colored man as waiter in private family; best city and country reference. A. H., Box 327 Times, Up Town.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT, &c.—By a young American, 23 years of age, of refined and neat appearance, as attendant and companion to gentleman in ill health; will travel. King, Box 190 Times.

COMPANION OR VALET TO A GENTLEMAN. —By a young man; 29 years old; best reference. S. T., Box 361 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class French cook in private house; wages, $50 per month. A. L., Box 399 Times, Up Town.

COOK AND PASTRY COOK.—Swiss; used to hotels and restaurants; four years' experience in England. L. W., Box 202 Times.

NURSE AND MASSEUR.—Graduate awaiting engagement; best references. M. D., Box 337 Times, Up Town.

SHIPPING CLERK.—By a young man, (20;) best of reference; as assistant shipping clerk; three years' experience; salary, $10. R. S., Box 10 1,242 Broadway.

Situations Wanted.

Care of Houses.

JANITRESS.—By young couple as housekeepers in an apartment house or single flat; good reference. 307 East 45th St. White.

The Trades.

AN ARTIST ON LACE CURTAINS AND FINE-class hangings, portieres, &c.; reasonable; references. H. Graves, 161 East 23d St., second floor.

Help Wanted—Females.

WANTED—Neat young woman as cook in small private family; French preferred. Apply, with references, Friday morning, between 10 and 11, 39 West 21st St.

WANTED—Good cook and laundress; small private family; personal city reference from last employer positively required; German girl preferred. 45 West 94th St.

WANTED—Thoroughly-competent French maid; must make herself useful and assist with six-year-old boy who goes to school. Call, from 8 to 12, at 52 East 80th St.

WANTED—A competent girl to cook and to help with washing and ironing for five adults. 460 West 44th St.

WANTED—In a family of two ladies a thorough, good cook; must have good personal references. 62 West 21st St., before 1 o'clock.

Help Wanted—Males.

AGENTS.—Salary or commission. The greatest invention of the age. The New Patent Chemical Ink Erasing Pencil. Sells on sight. Works like magic. Agents are making from $25 to $125 per week. For further particulars write the Monroe Eraser Mfg. Co., X 74, La Crosse, Wis.

GENTLEMAN FROM THE SOUTH, EDUCATed and refined, desires employment of any kind, manual or literary. M. E., Box 193 Times.

GOOD WORKMAN DESIRES JOBS TO RENOvate and polish parquet floors. M. Endelkofer, 52 West End Av.

WANTED—A young man as indoor servant; must understand waiting at table; references required; English, French, or German preferred. 62 West 21st St.

WANTED—A second man who is a good waiter and valet; he must be sober, honest, and faithful, with best city references. Address, with full particulars, Washington, Box 316 Times, Up-Town.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

More Exchanging of Property—The Sales at Auction.

Real estate men were amused yesterday at the publication of an alleged sale of the Electrical Exchange Building, on Washington Street, for $550,000 to the Beers estate. The lots on which the building stands were purchased at different times by John Pettit, until he acquired a frontage of 118 feet on Washington Street, 77.2 on Liberty, and 69 feet on Cedar. These lots cost him $210,000. He erected the building at a cost of about $150,000. The property was mortgaged for $300,000. A contract has been signed between Mr. Pettit and the Beers estate for an exchange of this property for the building and lot at 865 Broadway, west side, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets, which is owned by the Beers estate. This latter property measures about 27 by 108. It is understood that the transaction is conditional on the raising of a loan of $150,000 on the Broadway property.

On Oct. 5, Messrs. Smyth & Ryan offered, under foreclosure, the five-story brick tenement, 202 East Ninety-sixth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Third Avenue, 27.3 by 100.8. The property was struck down to the plaintiffs, Andrew W. Smith and Cora Colgate, at $19,845. It has now been resold at an advance to Otto Dage.

Martin Geiszler has sold to A. G. Hupfel the lot, 25 by 100, on the west side of Third Avenue, 24 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street.

At the Real Estate Exchange salesroom yesterday Messrs. R. V. Harnett & Co. sold the five-story brick flat, with store, 89 Ninth Avenue, northwest corner of Sixteenth Street, 25 by 75.10 by 26 by 80, to Arthur D. Weeks for $37,000.

The same auctioneers sold the five-story brick flat, 25.11 by 78.6 by 100, at 1,843 Third Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Second Street, to Robert G. Gregg for $38,000. The flat 1,841 Third Avenue was withdrawn on a bid of $22,500.

All the sales announced for 111 Broadway yesterday, with two exceptions, were withdrawn or postponed. Mr. James L. Wells sold, under foreclosure, to Anton Rinschler, the plaintiff, the planing mill property, 761 to 777 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for $500 above the first mortgage of $13,000 and interest, or $14,041 in all.

The lots offered by Messrs. Smyth & Ryan in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards were bid in, except four, each 25 by 100, on the east side of Marsher (Third) Avenue, about 240 feet north of High Bridge Street, which were sold privately to George Brennan for $4,000.

To-day's sales at auction include the following, which are to take place at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, two actions, Thomas F. Gilroy, Jr., referee, East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, north side, 70 feet west of Alexander Avenue, two parcels, each 15 by 100. Due on judgments on each, about $5,000.

By James S. McQuillen of D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclousure sale, Thomas B. Odell, referee, northeast corner of Walton Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 71.91 feet on avenue by 43 on street by 86.84 by 54.82, four-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $1,351.80.

By James S. McQuillen of D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 441 West Twenty-sixth Street, north side, 417.11 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 26.8 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $8,750; on prior mortgage, $12,000.

By James S. McQuillen of D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., receiver's sale, Thomas P. Wickes, receiver, two parcels, one northeast corner of Delancey and Goerck Streets, 25 by 75; the other adjoining on Goerck Street, 25 by 75, each a five-story brick tenement.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward D. O'Brien, referee, Stuyvesant leasehold to Nov. 1, 1905, of 239 Third Avenue, east side, 125.6 feet north of Nineteenth Street, 19.6 by 70, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $4,340.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Alexander T. Goodwin, referee, 147 West Eighty-first Street, north side, 414.6 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 19.6 by 102.2, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $26,180.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis A. Dugro, referee, one-sixth interest, subject to a life estate, in the northwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Thirtieth Street, plot hatchet-shaped, 30 feet front on avenue by 144 deep on street by 99.6 by 100 by 99.6 by 41.5. On aveune is four-story brown stone building; on street two-story brick. Due on judgment, $11,500.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, referee, 164 and 166 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 151 feet west of Third Avenue, 58.5 by 99.11, one and three story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, $920; on prior mortgage, $2,500.

By Smyth & Ryan, foreclosure sale, Charles A. Deshon, referee, 112 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 150 feet east of Park (Fourth) Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story flat. Due on judgment, $5,350; on prior mortgage, $20,000.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, Samuel A. Noyes, referee, 496 Lexington Avenue, southwest corner of Forty-seventh Street, 16.11 by 90, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,300.

New Buildings.

In the Building Department, yesterday, plans for the following new buildings were filed:

By Thomas Walsh of Arthur Avenue and One Hundred and Eightieth Street, for three three-story frame dwellings, on the west side of Monroe Avenue, north of Columbus Avenue, $9,000.

By Anke Dooper of 625 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, for nine two-story family dwellings, on West Railroad Avenue, between One Hundred and Sixty-third and One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Streets, $39,500.

By Besent C. Gersen of 1,498 Third Avenue, for a one-story brick factory at 501 East Seventy-fifth Street, $1,500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Oct. 25.

Beekman St, s w corner of Pearl St; Samuel E. Howard and others, executors, to David H. McAlpin....$2,953
Same property; David McAlpin and another to John Pettit....1
Forsyth St, 78; Solomon Cohen and another to Abraham M. Levy....1
Mercer St, 107; 109 and 111 Spring St; George Legg and another to William G. Weld and another....180,000
Ridge St, w s, 75 feet n of Stanton St, 25x47; Isaac Wolf and another to Fannie Harris and another....26,000
Allen St, 121; same to Morris Berger....1
34th St, 37 West; Benjamin F. Einstein to Frank Rogers....11,250
16th St, n s, 400 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100; D. H. Foyes and another to William Nefis....1
West End Av, w s, 55 ft n of 71st St, 15x100; George Legg and another to Annie Howard....1
94th St, n s, 118 ft e of 10th Av, 19x100; Margaret Smith to John J. Pulleyn....17,500
74th St, s s, 30 ft e of 11th Av; Emeline J. Darrow to Charles F. Hotmer....18,000
85th St, n e corner of Lexington Av, 22x88; Michael Regan to Edward C. Sheehy and another....18,000
76th St, n s, 76 ft e of 3d Av, 28x102; John G. Norris and another to Oscar Ehler....1
113th St, 127; Charles A. Jackson, referee, to William J. Harrington....5,450
104th St, n s, 200 ft e of Madison Av, 25x100.11; Fannie M. Updike to B. Rosenstock....1
Pleasant Av, 385; Andrew Galbraith and another to August Waeterling....9,300
Edgecombe Av, 42; Stephen M. Hoye and another to Mabel Anderson....1
121st St, 224 West; John G. Norris and another to Hannah Lorsch....22,000
142d St, s s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Laura Streiffer to Frederick O. Schuller....22,700
142d St, s s, 200 ft w of 8th Av, 50x99; William H. Crane and another to Anna Eckert....13,000
3d Av, w s, 50x100; Louis Eickwort and another to William E. Major....1
Madison Av, s s, 78 ft w of King's Bridge Road, 25x96; Nellie Kennelly to Lewis Siemhardt....1
Warren St, s w corner of Worth Av, 26x65; George Harris and another to Patrick Doyle....225
Madison Av, s w s, 78 ft w of King's Bridge Road, 25x96; John Mulholland to Nellie Kennelly....5
Perry Av, s w corner of Old Road; John H. Eden and another to George B. Knupping....425
Keppler Av, w s, 20x100; Marie A. Levy to John Barnbus....1
King's Bridge Av, s e s; Mary A. Barrett to William Roos....7,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Brandsteter, Herman, and wife to Wolf Mitz; s s of Delancey St, e of Columbia St, 2 years....$2,500
Bambis, John J., and wife to W. F. Thorn; Keppler Av, s e corner of Oakley St, 3 years....1,500
Cumming, William, and others to Ferdinand Beinhauer and another; s s of 24th St, w of 7th Av, 1 year, (three mortgages.)....16,000
Same to United States Trust Company of New-York; s s of 24th St, w of 7th Av, 1 year....72,000
Dale, Anna T., and another to Bradley & Currier Company, Limited; Courtlandt Av, s e corner of 148th St, 1 year....4,885
Frank, Hattie, to Theodore Greentree; n s of 105th St, w of 5th Av, 1 year....1,600
Same to Caroline L. Macy; n s of 135th St, w of 5th Av, 3 years....16,000
Hotmer, Charles F., to G. L. Slawson; s s of 74th St, e of West End Av, 1 year....4,000
Harrington, W. J., to L. C. Kinney, guardian; n s of 113th St, e of 4th Av, 3 years....4,000
Klinger, Lena, and another to Michael Bondy; n s of 61st St, w of 10th Av, 1 year....2,000
Major, William E., to Louis Eickwart; Lot 228, map of Mount Eden, 1 year....600
Morrow, Elmira, and another to J. M. Scribner, guardian; s s of 131st St, w of 7th Av, 1 year....6,000
Le Moult, Adolph, and others to Bowery Savings Bank; Tremont Av, s e corner of Anthony Av, and other property, 2 years....19,000
Same to C. H. Hayward; same property, 1 year....3,000
Lynch, K. T., to J. D. Lynch; 385 and 387 Washington St, demand....2,425
Pulleyn, John J., to M. M. Smith; n s of 94th St, e of Amsterdam Av, 2 years....3,000
Pettit, John, to Charles E. Tracy and another; Beekman St, w corner of Pearl St, 3 years..22,500
Roos, William A., to Mary E. Barrett; s e s of King's Bridge Av, n e of Terrace View Av, 5 years....5,000
Sander, Louise M., and another to Augustus Taber and another, trustees; n s of 105th St, w of 3d Av, 5 years....9,000
Schaefer, Anna, and others to William N. Crane; s s of 142d St, w of 8th Av, 1 year, (two mortgages)....29,000
Wood, Frances F., and others to Juliet Douglas; s s of 41st St, e of 5th Av, 2 years....5,000
Wolf, Isaac, to D. B. Phillips and another; w s of Montgomery St, s of Monroe St, installments....4,125

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

114th St, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 25 ft front; Alex Anderson against Catholic Apostolic Society, owners; Robert McArtney and W. S. Anderson & Co., contractors....$145
Same property; John Galt against same....164
28th St, East, 219 to 225; Jacob Fehlinger against Morris and Louis J. Rosendorff, owners and contractors....833
Hudson St, 120; William D. Wheelwright against W. H. B. Totten, executor, &c.; Valleau & Totten, contractors....655
Gray St and Crane Place, s e corner; James A. Woolf against Mary Renn, owner; C. J. Perry, agent.818
74th St, East, 74; Kutscher & Co. against Jacob Kotlik, owner; Bernard Johnson, contractor..165

DUBLIN'S LORD MAYOR PLEASED.

He Enjoyed His Visit to Chicago Greatly and Warmly Praises the Fair.

Lord Mayor Shanks of Dublin, the Lady Mayoress, and George Barrington, merchant, of Dublin, are staying at the Holland House. More than a month ago the Lord Mayor and his jovial friend, Mr. Barrington, arrived in this country, prepared to see the World's Fair and have a good time. They have seen every inch of Chicago's big show, and had such a good time that they will talk about little else all Winter.

The Lord Mayor and Mr. Barrington were interviewed by a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday. Mr. Shanks wore a gray frock coat and shiny silk hat, in addition to his other clothes, and presented a very spick-and-span appearance. Mr. Barrington was dressed in sombre black, but was simply bubbling over with enthusiasm about this country. The Lord Mayor, when asked his opinion of the fair, leaned back in his chair, and, placing his hands on his knees, exclaimed:

"It's simply great! Words cannot adequately describe it. Architecturally it is marvelous. I passed three weeks in Chicago ——"

"Three weeks of solid fun," interjected Mr. Barrington.

"And I can only say," continued the Lord Mayor, "that we were treated in a most hospitable manner, and I shall never forget our visit."

"Neither shall I," broke in Mr. Barrington.

"As for the fair, why, what can I say about it that has not been said?" the Lord Mayor went on. "I think that I divided my time pretty evenly between the two Irish villages. After leaving Chicago we visited Minneapolis and St. Paul, and were accorded every facility by the Mayors of those cities to look into the Municipal Governments of your American cities. I have learned much to my advantage in this direction."

The Lord Mayor dismissed the banquet incident at Chicago, at which he was alleged to have made disparaging remarks about the McKinley bill, with a hearty laugh.

"Greatly exaggerated," he said. "There was no fuss, no interruption to the pleasant evening, no disparaging remarks in any part, and no criticism on the part of the Director General. I may have alluded to the tariff, but I cannot believe that any one was offended."

The Lord Mayor and his party will return home on the Campania next Saturday.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises...6 24 | Sun sets.....5 04 | Moon rises..P M 5 53

HIGH WATER TO-DAY.

	Sandy H'k..	Gov. Isl....	Hell Gate..
A M	8 14	8 36	10 29
P M	8 48	9 04	10 57

LOW WATER TO-DAY.

	Sandy H'k..	Gov. Isl....	Hell Gate...
A M	2 00	2 30	3 58
P M	2 38	3 09	4 37

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) OCT. 26.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Cienfuegos, Nassau	1:00 P M	3:00 P M
Dania, Hamburg	......	11:00 A M
Orinoco, Bermuda	1:00 P M	3:00 P M
FRIDAY, OCT. 27.		
City of Birmingham, Savannah	......	3:00 P M
Yemassee, Charleston	......	3:00 P M
SATURDAY, OCT. 28.		
Amaranth, Montevideo	......	......
Campania, Liverpool	......	7:00 A M
Edam, Rotterdam	......	3:00 P M
Elbe, Bremen	......	9:00 A M
Furnessia, Glasgow	......	8:00 A M
La Champagne, Havre	......	6:00 A M
Nacoochee, Savannah	......	3:00 P M
Saratoga, Havana	......	1:00 P M
MONDAY, OCT. 30.		
City of Para, Colon	......	12 M
Maskelyne, Pernambuco	......	1:00 P M
Panama, Havana	......	1:00 P M
Seminole, Charleston	......	3:00 P M
Tallahassee, Savannah	......	3:00 P M
TUESDAY, OCT. 31.		
Aller, Bremen	......	10:00 A M
Mobile, London	......	......

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) OCT. 26.—Aller, Bremen, Oct. 17; Amalfi, Hamburg, Oct. 9; California, Gibraltar, Oct. 12; Hekla, Christiansand, Oct. 13; Maasdam, Plymouth, Oct. 13; Muriel, St. Kitts, Oct. 16; Olympia, Gibraltar, Oct. 12.

FRIDAY, OCT. 27.—Caracas, La Guayra, Oct. 21; Columbia, Southampton, Oct. 20; Germanic, Liverpool, Oct. 18; Powhatan, Gibraltar, Oct. 12.

SATURDAY, OCT. 28.—America, London, Oct. 15; Croft, Dundee, Oct. 14; Gellert, Hamburg, Oct. 16; New-York, Southampton, Oct. 21; Umbria, Liverpool, Oct. 21.

SUNDAY, OCT. 29.—Alesia, Gibraltar, Oct. 15; Devonia, Glasgow, Oct. 19; Fulda, Genoa, Oct. 18; Galileo, Hull, Oct. 14; Victoria, Gibraltar, Oct. 12.

MONDAY, OCT. 30.—Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Oct. 18; Andes, Port Limon, Oct. 21; Bovic, Liverpool, Oct. 20; Saale, Bremen, Oct. 21; Seneca, Havana, Oct. 26.

Arrived—New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 25.

SS Edam, (Dutch,) Bruinsma, Rotterdam Oct. 11, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 30 A M.

SS Yumuri, Hanson, Vera Cruz, &c., Oct. 10, with mdse and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 30 A M.

SS El Mar, Grant, New-Orleans, with mdse to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Neptune, Fraser, St. Ann's Bay, &c., Oct. 17, with mdse to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P M 22d.

SS H. A. Hartmann, (Norw.,) Wahlberg, St. Ann's Bay, &c., Oct. 17, with fruit to Mones & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P M.

SS Nueces, Risk, Galveston Oct. 18 via Key West, with mdse and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co.

Bark Cedar Croft, (of St. John, N. B.,) Fleet, Glasgow 34 ds, in ballast to J. W. Parker & Co. Anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Brig Moss Glen, (of Port Medway, N. S.,) Iverson, San Blas 32 ds., with cocoanuts to Eggers & Heilein—vessel to Hutchings Brothers.

WIND—9 30 P M at Sandy Hook, N, moderate breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Philadelphia, for La Guayra; Berlin, for Southampton; Ben Lomond, for Singapore; Laughton, for Bremen; St. Helene, for Dover; City of Alexander, for Havana and Matanzas; El Sol, for New-Orleans; Teutonic, for Liverpool; Avalon, for Savannah; Athos, for Port au Prince; Horrox, for Liverpool; Wyanoke, for Norfolk and Richmond; Kansas City, for Savannah; Alamo, for Galveston; Rhynland, for Antwerp; Algonquin, for Charleston and Jacksonville.

United States steamer Vesuvius, cruising.

Ships Anna, for Bremen; Governor Goodwin, for Shanghai.

Bark South African, for Rio Grande do Sul.

Brig James Brown, for Trinidad.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Vanderzee, from New-York for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Lepanto (Br.,) Capt. Wise, from Antwerp for New-York, passed Dover yesterday.

SS Origen, (Br.,) Capt. Harrison, from Para, sld. from Barbados for New-York Oct. 21.

SS Winchester, (Br.,) Capt. Baker, sld. from Rotterdam for New-York to-day.

SS Bohemia, (Ger.,) Capt. Schroeder, from New-York Sept. 30, via Gothenburg, arr. at Swinemunde Oct. 23.

SS Batoum, (Br.,) Capt. Luckham, from New-York Oct. 19, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Othello, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New-York Oct. 17 for Antwerp, arr. at Deptford to-day.

SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bonjer, sld. from Rotterdam for New-York to-day.

SS P. Caland, (Dutch,) Capt. De Boer, from New-York Oct. 11, arr. at Rotterdam to-day.

American Line SS Paris, Capt. Randle, from New-York Oct. 18 for Southampton, passed the Lizard at 4 A M to-day.

SS Christine, (Dan.,) Capt. Larsen, from New-York Oct. 11 for Copenhagen, passed Lewis Island yesterday.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 25.—North German Lloyd SS Spree, Capt. Willigerod, from Bremen, sld. hence for New-York to-day.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES, UP TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway..........Near 32d Street
Open daily, Sundays included, from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M

1.—NEAR WINDSOR HOTEL, BEAUTIFUL suite of rooms on parlor floor, handsomely furnished; superior table and appointments; also second story hall room; adults only; references. 70 West 46th St.

1.—38TH ST., 40 EAST, MURRAY HILL.—Large, handsome second-floor front room; excellent board; reference exchanged.

22D ST., 26 WEST.—Parlor floor, handsomely furnished, for small family; board optional; references.

24 EAST 70TH ST.—A single gentleman can be accommodated with a superior room, or suite, in a private house; best of service; good table; dining room and smoking room on parlor floor, with spacious accommodations; location excellent and convenient; home comforts supplied.

26 EAST 11TH ST.—Sunny rooms, single and double; excellent table; home comforts; also table boarders.

37 AND 38 GRAMERCY PARK.—Desirable rooms en suite and single; steam heat; private park.

45TH ST., 9 WEST.—Finely furnished second floor with private bathroom; excellent table; references exchanged.

46TH ST., 27 EAST.—Pleasant sunny front rooms together, separately; ample closets; with or without board.

47TH ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Choice rooms en suite or singly; parlor dining room; references.

50TH ST., 61 WEST.—Front alcove, also back room, second floor, together or separately, with board; references.

57TH ST., 140 WEST—One large room, (fourth floor); also sunny hall room, with board; references.

148 ST. ANN'S AV.—A new home for respectable elderly people; $15 per month and upward.

434 MADISON AV.—Third floor front room; large closets; also small room; references.

MADISON AV. CORNER, 24 EAST 75TH ST.—Handsome rooms; en suite or singly; appointments strictly first-class.

Furnished Rooms.

15 EAST 31ST ST.—Choice of elegant furnished suites; also, parlor floor; appointment first-class; references.

22D, 12 EAST.—Elegantly-furnished bachelor apartments, parlors, also small rooms; private baths; breakfast optional; references.

31ST ST., 17 EAST.—Private residence; two new, elegantly-appointed apartments, suites and single rooms; references.

113 EAST 54TH ST.—A comfortable furnished front room and dressing room for a gentleman.

170 WEST 48TH ST.—Private family will let rooms, furnished or unfurnished; married couple or gentlemen.

A CHANCE FOR A BACHELOR.—Large square corner room, with alcove room; elegantly furnished; rent reasonable; furnace heated; attendance, gas, bath. Apply 237 Lexington Av., corner of 34th St.

GENTLEMAN WISHING SUPERIOR HOME in small family, with all surroundings first-class, large room, every kind attention, $25 weekly, address CHEERFUL, 106 West 42d St.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED LARGE ROOM. All conveniences, in very superior location and private family. Address A., Box 264 Times, Up Town.

MADISON AV., 69. — Handsomely-furnished bachelor apartments; light breakfast; private baths; also single rooms.

Real Estate at Auction.

EIGHTY-FIRST STREET.—N. Y. Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—EFFE V. V. KNOX, plaintiff, against GERTRUDE W. DODD, defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 11th day of May, 1893, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 23d day of October, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Eighty-first Street, distant two hundred and thirty-seven (237) feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Columbus (formerly Ninth) Avenue and Eighty-first Street; running thence southerly, parallel with Columbus (formerly Ninth) Avenue, part of the way through a party wall, one hundred and two (102) feet two (2) inches, to the centre line of the block; thence westerly, along said centre line, nineteen (19) feet; thence northerly, again parallel with Columbus (formerly Ninth) Avenue, part of the way through a party wall, one hundred and two (102) feet two (2) inches, to the southerly side of Eighty-first Street, and thence easterly, along the southerly side of Eighty-first Street, nineteen (19) feet, to the point or place of beginning; said premises are now known as Number 120 West Eighty-first Street. Being the same premises conveyed to the said Gertrude W. Dodd by Marie H. Woodward and husband; subject to a first mortgage of twenty thousand dollars and interest.—Dated New-York, 28th September, 1893.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY,
Referee.

KNOX & WOODWARD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 52 and 54 William Street, New-York City.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to November 6th, 1893, at same hour and place.—Dated New-York, October 23d, 1893.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY,
Referee.

KNOX & WOODWARD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 52 and 54 William Street, New-York City.
o26-2aw2wM&Th.

EAST END AVENUE.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—SUSAN DYCKMAN, plaintiff, against LOUISA HUBER, CHARLES HENRY HUBER, et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 12th day of October, 1893, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the eighth day of November, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows: All that lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the 19th Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of East End Avenue, formerly Avenue B, distant one hundred and twenty-seven feet eight inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Eighty-second Street with the westerly side of East End Avenue; running thence westerly, parallel with Eighty-second Street and for part of the distance through a party wall, ninety-eight feet; thence southerly, parallel with East End Avenue, twenty-five feet six inches; thence easterly, parallel with Eighty-second Street, ninety-eight feet, to the westerly side of East End Avenue, and thence northerly, along the westerly side of East End Avenue, twenty-five feet six inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, October 14th, 1893.

WILLIAM M. HOES, Referee.

FETTRETCH, SILKMAN & SEYBEL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Times Building, N. Y. City.
o16-2aw3wM&Th&n6

MADISON AVENUE.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—WILLIAM R. STEWART and LISPENARD STEWART, as Trustees, &c., plaintiffs, against VALENTINE LORZ and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated October 19th, 1893, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Monday, the thirteenth day of November, 1893, at twelve o'clock noon, by Smyth & Ryan, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Madison Avenue distant forty-three feet eleven inches northerly from the point formed by the intersection of the northerly line of One Hundred and Fifth Street with the westerly line of Madison Avenue, running thence westerly and parallel with the said northerly line of One Hundred and Fifth Street, part of the way through the centre of a party wall, seventy feet; thence northerly and parallel with said westerly line of Madison Avenue, nineteen feet; thence running easterly, again parallel with said northerly line of One Hundred and Fifth Street, and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, seventy feet, to the westerly line of Madison Avenue, and thence southerly, along said westerly line of Madison Avenue, nineteen feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, October 20, 1893.

F. R. COUDERT, Jr., Referee.

THOMAS F. KEATING, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 54 William Street, New-York City.
o23-2aw3w&n13M&Th

EIGHTY-FIRST STREET.—Supreme Court for the City and County of New-York.—JANE OAKES and WILLIAM A. OAKES as executors of the estate of WILLIAM HUTCHISON, deceased, plaintiffs, against CARRIE S. KENNEDY and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action, and dated the tenth day of May, 1893, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, on Thursday, the 26th day of October, 1893, at twelve o'clock noon, the mortgaged premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being on the north side of Eighty-first Street, in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of said Eighty-first Street, distant four hundred and fourteen feet and six inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of Ninth Avenue and Eighty-first Street; running thence westerly, along the northerly side of Eighty-first Street, nineteen feet and six inches; thence northerly and parallel with Ninth Avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly and along said centre line of the block and parallel with Eighty-first Street, nineteen feet and six inches; thence southerly, parallel with Ninth Avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the northerly side of Eighty-first Street at the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, Sept. 29th, 1893.

ALEXANDER T. GOODWIN, Referee.

HENRY L. SPRAGUE, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 146 Broadway, New-York City.

City Real Estate for Sale.

INSURE YOUR TITLE.

An abstract is worthless as a protection.

It is a mere opinion based on such facts as the examiner has happened to learn relating to the title.

9.

It is what Mrs. V. obtained when she purchased, in 1881, a valuable corner near Central Park. The abstract set out how B. had died seized of the property in 1835, unmarried and intestate, and how his brothers and sisters partitioned the property.

In 1885 Mrs. V. contracted to buy an adjoining lot, and her attorney by chance discovered that B. did not die unmarried and intestate as supposed, but shortly before his death, in the western part of the State, had married. At his death he left a widow and one child, and a will, by which all his property went to them. They did not know he owned the property near Central Park.

In the fifty years that had intervened the heirs of this child had scattered over the West and South, and after much inquiry were found by the attorney for the proposed seller, and quit-claim deeds were obtained from them at great expense, covering both parcels, and Mrs. V. paid her share and took title to the additional parcel.

In 1889 she sold the entire plot, and this company, examining for the purchaser and not being satisfied with the proof that all the heirs of the child of B. had been discovered, sent an attorney to Wisconsin and another to Louisiana, and discovered three sets of minor children equally entitled with those who had previously released. A long and expensive proceeding was required to purchase, under order of the court, the interest of these infants, and the title was at last made good. The loss to Mrs. V. from relying on abstracts of title in these two investments exceeded $10,000.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co

Offices { 55 Liberty St., N. Y.
N. E. corner 58th St. & 7th Av., N.Y.
26 Court St., Brooklyn.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $2,701,084.

BOND and MORTGAGE GUARANTEE Co

Offices { 55 Liberty St., N. Y.
N.E. corner 58th St. & 7th Av., N.Y.
26 Court St., Brooklyn.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,113,169.

Guarantees the payment of Bonds and Mortgages on real estate in New-York and Kings Counties.

Offers to investors choice mortgage investments, with payment guaranteed by it.

DIRECTORS:

George G. Williams,	Orlando B. Potter,
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WILLIAM B. ISHAM, President.	MARTIN JOOST, Vice President.

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FRANK BAILEY, Secretary. O. EGERTON SCHMIDT, Treasurer.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST., ASTOR BUILDING.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, CORNER 108TH ST.—Detached villa, lot 50x100; fresh artistic decorations; immediate possession; perfect condition; much below cost; small payment; low interest; equivalent to renting. Send for descriptive circular. ATLAS IMPROVEMENT CO., 18 Broadway.

IT WILL COST NOTHING EXTRA TO leave your advertisement in the nearest American District Messenger Office. Advertising rates are the same as at THE TIMES Publication Office.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

STATEN ISLAND.—For sale, 125 acres; one hour from city; good stock or truck farm; good farm buildings; good water; will be sold low, and on favorable terms. Address Box 1,741, General Post Office, New-York. Is entirely unincumbered.

City Houses To Let—Furnished.

MADISON AV., corner 34th St.,
Large corner mansion, fully furnished.
25 feet wide. Never previously rented.
To lease for season or term of years.
Possession Dec. 1.
INNES & CENTER,
21 East 20th St., adjoining Broadway,
or
CHAS. S. BROWN,
59 Liberty St.

TO LET—MAGNIFICENTLY-FURNISHED imposing 4-story brownstone dwelling,
4 EAST 41ST ST.
Most select neighborhood in the city.
RENT REASONABLE.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

39th St., Near Park Av.
Attractive four-story partly-furnished house; Excellent order; two baths, with porcelain tubs. Rent, $2,400 per annum.
INNES & CENTER, 21 East 20th St.

TO LEASE—For one or more years, in 65th St., near Astor's new house, close to 5th Av., fully, completely, elegantly, and newly furnished full-width house; immediate possession; in A1 order. CHAS. MACRAE, 533 5th Av., corner 44th St.

NO. 9 EAST 9TH ST.—Four-story full-width and large B. P. extension to let, completely and handsomely furnished, for the Winter.
T. S. CLARKSON & CO.,
55 LIBERTY ST.

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

A.—A.—A.—
HOTEL ST. LORENZ,
72d St., between Park and Lexington Avs.
Family apartment house, with hotel service, recently built, with all modern improvements, electric lights, steam heat, &c.; high class in all its appointments; dining room on top floor, with superior table d'hote, and cuisine and service of high standard. Suites of four to six rooms, with steam, electric light, and hotel service, $700 to $1,000 per year, unfurnished; furnished, $1,000 to $1,200. Suites of parlor, bedroom, and bathroom, furnished, $50 per month.
RICHARD MEARES.

Apartments To Let—Furnished.

Hotel Renaissance,
43D ST., WEST OF 5TH AV.,
Several apartments, furnished and unfurnished, for rent.

Apartments To Let—Unfurnished.

THE BARRINGTON,
40 AND 42 EAST 25TH ST.
Elegant apartments of eight rooms and bath; sanitary plumbing, inlaid floors, electric lights, and all modern improvements. Apply on premises.

Miscellaneous.

We Think Our "43" Blend of Coffee
Is the best in the city. To try to convince you that it is, we will serve you with a sample cup free, any day this week, at our store. Call and try it.
CALLANAN & KEMP, Grocers,
41 and 43 Vesey St.

For Sale.

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Branches in leading American and European cities.
Best instruction, reasonable fee; term begins now.

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Kindergarten conducted in FRENCH.

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Reopens Oct. 2. Number limited.
School hours from nine to one. Primary class from nine to twelve. No home study for pupils under fourteen who remain until two o'clock.

THE MISSES GRAHAM,
Successors to the Misses Green,
Boarding and day school for girls, reopens Oct. 4 at the new location, 176 West 72d St., cor. Amsterdam Av.—Sherman Square.

MISS S. D. DOREMUS'
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
735 MADISON AV.
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THE SALISBURY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Central Park Plaza, 741 5th Av., New-York.—Boarding and day school; primary, intermediate, college-preparatory, and finishing. Mrs. Salisbury personally in charge. Individual instruction; light rooms. Reopens Wednesday, Oct. 4.

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Class for boys. 40 West 45th St.

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Day School for Girls, 22 East 54th St. Primary, Academic, and Collegiate Departments. Special courses. Kindergarten. Fourteenth year.

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AT MISS PERRIN'S, 696 MADISON AV., near 62d St., special classes in all branches of tuition; boarding pupils, $600 per annum; 15th year.

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T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
No. 681 5th Av.,
Reopens Saturday, Oct. 21, class and private lessons. (New) Tuxedo Lancers.

GEORGE WALLACE'S SCHOOLS,
Music Hall, 57th St., 7th Av. Harlem 80, 82 West 126th St. See circular.

Gymnasiums.

40TH WINTER SEASON, 1893-94.
PROF. HENRY GEBHARD.
GYMNASIUM, CALISTHENICS, School of Fencing, 4 East 45th St. Class and special instructors. See programme.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE New-York Navy Yard.—October 18, 1893.—Sealed proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Supplies for the New-York Navy Yard, to be opened November 14, 1893," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon November 14, 1893, and publicly opened immediatly thereafter, to furnish at the New-York Navy Yard a quantity of carpet, boiler tubes, iron, steel, drills, tools, diving apparatus, files, blocks, shears, packing, paints, alcohol, valves, pipe, packing, spoons, forks, iron and steel plates, magnesia, asbestos, rivets, furnaces, brass tubes, copper, and grommets. The articles must conform to the navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General U. S. N.

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Three minutes below Union Square. Location unsurpassed. Cable cars from the door to every theatre, fashionable store, and attraction in the city. The largest hotel in New-York and most comfortable in the world. American and European plans. Large and elegant rooms at moderate charges.
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ELEGANT SUITES OF ROOMS, BY THE DAY OR WEEK. AMERICAN PLAN.
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One block from Grand Central Depot.
A family hotel of the best class, with special rates to permanent guests. Rooms $1 per day and upward. American and European plan.
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A comfortable and commodious family house in the most select neighborhood in the city; choice and elegantly-furnished suites; most spacious rooms in any hotel; service and cuisine of the highest order.
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ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF. A select home for families and transient guests. Rooms singly and en suite. Cuisine, service, and appointments unsurpassed.
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European plan. Rooms $1 per day and upward.
Special rates during the Summer months and to permanent guests.
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The Model Hotel of the World.
Prices reduced for the Winter to suit the times.
Orchestral music, morning and evening.

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Unfurnished suites, $500 a year.

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Facing Midway Plaisance, 70 feet from exposition entrance; one-half block from N. Y. Michigan Central 60th St. Station; location unequaled; permanent hotel; 400 rooms; European plan; 100 suites, with private bath; moderate prices; Write or wire
WARREN LELAND, JR.,
Manager.

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TO
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Autumn Resorts.

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An Ideal Hotel at Last!
The Hotel of the World.
Seeing Is Believing.
Halcyon Hall, Millbrook, Dutchess County, New-York. An all-round-year resort. Closes this year Dec. 5. Ninety miles from New-York. Elevation, 1,000 feet. Russian Royal Court Orchestra three times daily. Write Manager for illustrated prospectus. Take N. Y. Central R. R. at 10:30 A. M., 2½ hours from New-York, or 3:45 P. M., 2¾ hours from New-York.

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AN IDEAL WINTER HOME.
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AUGUSTA, GA.
Owing to the unusual number of inquiries in regard to rooms and accommodations at The Bon Air, it has been decided to open this hotel Dec. 6, a much earlier date than heretofore. Mr. C. A. Linsley, Proprietor, is now at the 5th Av. Hotel, where he will remain until Nov. 20, and will be pleased to show diagrams and confer, either in person or by letter, with any one desiring information in regard to rooms, prices, &c.

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Proprietors and Managers.
Messrs. Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau beg to announce the opening of
ABBEY'S THEATRE
Wednesday Evening, Nov. 8,
by
MR. HENRY IRVING,
MISS ELLEN TERRY,
and the
LONDON LYCEUM THEATRE COMPANY,
Including Mr. William Terriss, Mr. F. Cooper, Mr. Howe, Mr. Tyars, Mr. Bishop, Mr. Haviland, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Harvey, Mr. Hague, Mr. Lacy, Miss Milward, Miss Kate Phillips, Miss Milton, Miss Coleridge, and others, under the direction of ABBEY, SCHOEFFEL & GRAU.
The opening play will be
BECKET,
By ALFRED LORD TENNYSON.
Mr. HENRY IRVING as Becket,
Miss ELLEN TERRY as Rosamund.
NOTE.—Owing to the immense demand for seats for the opening night, the management has decided to sell seats for that night by auction sale, without reserve.
☞ AUCTION SALE MONDAY, OCT. 30, 4 P. M., AT THE CASINO.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Messrs. ABBEY, SCHOEFFEL & GRAU,
Lessees and Managers.
GRAND OPERA.
Season of 1893-4.
COMMENCING NOV. 27, 1893.
Season 13 weeks—39 nights, 13 matinées.
Prices.

Orchestra chairs	$5.00
Orchestra circle chairs, front row	5.00
Orchestra circle chairs, other rows	4.00
Dress circle	3.00
Balcony (1, 2, 3) row	2.50
Balcony, other rows	2.00
Family circle (1, 2, 3) row	1.50
Family circle, other rows	1.00

Open boxes, four seats, $25 and $20.
Grand tier boxes, six seats, $3,000 for season.
Subscriptions now open at the office, 7th Av. and 40th St.
H. M. McLAREN,
Subscription Department.

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LAST THREE NIGHTS OF
THE SECOND MRS. TANQUERAY.
At 8 P. M. Last Matinée Saturday.
*** Next Monday Mr. and Mrs. KENDAL will present their second new play. It is entitled THE SILVER SHELL. SEATS READY.

STAR THEATRE, NOV. 6.
JOSEPH JEFFERSON
IN
RIP VAN WINKLE.

5TH AV. THEATRE. H. C. MINER...Prop.
LAST WEEK.
Evenings, 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
MR. NAT. C. GOODWIN
"IN MIZZOURA."
MONDAY, OCT. 30,
JAMES A. HERNE in
"SHORE ACRES."
Sale of seats opens this A. M.

HERRMANN'S. TO-NIGHT, 8:15.
Richard Mansfield
in Shakespeare's comedy,
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
Nov. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Saturday and Sunday Mats.
ZIEHRER'S
IMPERIAL AUSTRIAN
INFANTRY BAND.
Sale of seats will begin Monday, Oct. 30.
Admission, 50c. Orchestra, 75c. Seats in Boxes, $1.

GARDEN THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager...........Mr. T. H. FRENCH
First Performance To-night at 8:15,
MARIE TEMPEST
IN DE KOVEN AND MACDONOUGH'S NEW COMIC OPERA,
THE ALGERIAN.
Evenings at 8:15. Saturday Matinées at 2.

LYCEUM THEATRE.........4th Av. and 23d St.
DANIEL FROHMAN...........Manager
LAST THREE WEEKS.
E. H. SOTHERN — in SHERIDAN;
E. H. SOTHERN — or,
E. H. SOTHERN — THE MAID OF BATH.
At 8:15. Matinées THURSDAY and SATURDAY.
*** THE LYCEUM STOCK COMPANY this week at the Columbia Theatre, Brooklyn, in, to-night, "Idler"; Friday, "Wife."

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Belmont Gallery entire. Rare paintings and art objects loaned by H. G. Marquand, Cornelius Vanderbilt, C. P. Huntington, Jas. A. Garland, H. R. Bishop, S. P. Avery, Wm. L. Andrews, Henry Sampson, Mrs. Wm. T. Blodgett, Thomas D. Clarke, L. C. Tiffany, and others.

DALY'S THEATRE. Every Evening at 8:15.
Under the management of Mr. Augustin Daly.
SOL SMITH RUSSELL
Positively last week of
PEACEFUL VALLEY.
Tuesday Evening, Oct. 31,
SOL SMITH RUSSELL
in Mr. Kidder's successful play
A POOR RELATION.
Last Matinée Saturday at 2.

BIJOU THEATRE. Last Matinée Saturday.
LOTTIE COLLINS
will dance her famous
TA-RA-RA-BOOM-DE-AY
at 8:40. Positively last week of THE GREAT 400 VAUDEVILLE COMPANY.
Next Week—ROBERT HILLIARD, PAUL ARTHUR, and superb company in "The Nominee."

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A thoroughly American play.
IN OLD KENTUCKY.
Prices, $1, 75c., 50c., and 25c.
Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2. Eve. at 8.

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Vaudeville and Ballet.
NEXT WEEK, FIRST TIME,
Hammerstein's Comic Opera, THE KOH-I-NOOR.

AMERICAN THEATRE. Sat. Matinée.
THE PRODIGAL DAUGHTER.

NIBLO'S. Evenings, 8:15; Mats. Wed. & Sat.
The Liliputians in LAST 2 WEEKS.
A TRIP TO MARS.

PALMER'S THEATRE. Ev'gs 8:15. Mat. Sat.
Surprise Party Continuing
Its Enormous Success.
RICE'S New Music, Dances, Drolleries. 1492
150th Souvenir Performance Dec. 4.

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FRANCIS WILSON'S | Magnificent production of ERMINIE.

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Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
CHARLES FROHMAN'S COMPANY. | THE YOUNGER SON.

IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL,
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BEST VARIETY IN TOWN.
Mats. Mon., Thurs., and Saty.

STANDARD THEATRE. EVE. 8:30. MATS. 2:15.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
CHARLEY'S AUNT

HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.
HOYT & THOMAS...............Sole Managers
EVE'GS AT 8:30. MAT. SAT'Y AT 2:15.
HOYT'S A TEMPERANCE TOWN.
Nov. 6, 50th Performance. Souvenirs.

CHICKERING HALL. De Pachmann.
TUESDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 31, AT 3:15.
DE PACHMANN.
Seats at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square and at hall.

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Remarkable Success. | THE WOOLLEN STOCKING.
Five new songs by Dave Braham.
Wednesday | Matinées | Saturday.

WORLD'S CANDY EXPOSITION,
LENOX LYCEUM,
WILL OPEN MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 6.

EDEN MUSEE............WORLD IN WAX
DELMORE, Talk of the Town. | Grand Vaudeville Performance. Admission, 50c. | Matinées daily at 2:30 P. M. Every Evening at 8 P. M.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Eve. at 8. Mat. Sat. & Wed. at 2.
J. K. EMMET | FRITZ IN PROSPERITY
NEXT WEEK—THE COUNTRY CIRCUS.

14TH ST. THEATRE. Mats. Wed. and Sat.
HOUSES ARE PACKED.
The voice of the people praises
THE CORNCRACKER,
Joseph Arthur's new play.

DORE GALLERY. 7th Av. and 53d St. | GUSAVE DORE'S SUBLIME PAINTINGS 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. daily.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Ev. 8:15; Sat. Mat.
TO-NIGHT, Ad. L'Arrange's | LOLO'S VATER. LOLO'S VATER.

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The Turf.

Linden Park, New-Jersey, Races.
TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) LAST DAY.
Six races. Commencing at 2 P. M.
Trains by Pennsylvania Railroad from Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. at 6:30, 8:10, 9:10 10:00, A. M., 12:10, 12:40 special, 1:00 special, and 1:20 P. M. special. Annex boat from Brooklyn 20 minutes earlier. Fare, round trip, including Grand Stand Badge, for Gentleman, $1.50; for Lady, $1.

IT WILL COST NOTHING EXTRA TO leave your advertisement in the nearest American District Messenger Office. Advertising rates are the same as at THE TIMES Publication Office.

IS THE MACHIAS UNSTABLE

DOUBT IN WELL-POSTED NAVAL CIRCLES ON THAT POINT.

The Report Regarding the New Gunboat Is Based on the Fact that Her Metacentric Height Is Practically Nil—To Remedy the Evil, if It Is Found to Exist, the Vessel Will Be Relieved of Some of Her Heavy Top Hamper—These Changes Would Affect Her Efficiency.

There is a feeling of doubt in well-posted naval circles over the stability of the new United States gunboat Machias. The Machias reached this port on Sunday last from Boston. She had a narrow escape from serious injury on the run down by reason of having grounded off Chatham, Mass.

The report that the Machias is unstable is based, it is announced, on the fact that the vessel's metacentric height is practically nil. By metacentre is meant that point in a ship above which the centre of gravity of weight must never be placed, at the risk of capsizing the vessel. A metacentric height of 25 inches is deemed sufficient to assure fairly good stability features. When the metacentric height falls as low as 10 inches, the stability of the craft is very much in question.

The Machias was recently heeled in dry dock to determine her metacentric height. The height as obtained could not be learned from the officers, though it was stated that the vessel's stability qualities were good. Lieut. W. B. Day, the executive officer, states that, personally, he has not the slightest hesitancy in going to sea in the Machias. He served recently, he remarked, aboard the new practice cruiser Bancroft, a vessel of nearly the same displacement as the Machias, and in point of steadiness he regards the Machias as the steadier craft of the two. In this connection, however, it should be known that vessels possessing the least metacentric height are often the steadiest in a seaway up to a certain stage. The old line-of-battle ships, with metacentric heights of 5 feet and more, were wont to roll uncomfortably in a comparatively smooth sea. The seagoing qualities of these old ships, though, were beyond questioning.

The wooden sloops of war of the United States Navy of the Kearsarge and Marion types will respond to the least swell. They are remarkably sensitive, but they are also far better sea craft than the solid, stocky gunboats, void, nearly, of metacentric height.

In the case of the Machias, it is pointed out aboard that vessel that she carries an extraordinarily heavy battery. In the main battery make-up are eight 4-inch breech-loading rifles, and in the secondary battery four 6-pounder and two 1-pounder rapid-fire guns, and two Gatlings.

The main battery guns exposed on the main deck and topgallant forecastle are provided with heavy steel shields. In addition, the gunboat is heavily sparred. A large steam launch is carried, in company with the regular running boats, above the height of the main rail. The heavy weights above deck have lowered the metacentric height to such an extent as to warrant, it is understood, excessive lightening of the craft.

In just what manner the Machias will be relieved of top hamper will depend upon the recommendations of a board of survey. This board will examine the vessel's design throughout, and, it is thought, the findings will affect the decision of the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the Navy Department with regard to future gunboats.

It is deemed pretty certain that the gunboat will not be permitted to put to sea if in an unsafe condition. At the same time, no little chagrin is being felt over what threatens to disclose blunders or bad judgment on the part of high officials. The Machias is a brand-new vessel. Her present commission is her first one, and she has made her advent at a period in the development of naval architecture when mistakes are regarded as inexcusable. The Machias cost the United States Government $400,000. The vessel was designed by the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the Navy Department.

It was said yesterday that the Machias may be rendered thoroughly seaworthy by stripping her of a brace of her 4-inch guns, the doing away with the heavy steam launch, and the substitution of a couple of pole masts for her present substantial spars.

These changes, if made, will detract from the efficiency of the craft.

The report of the recent heeling observations made upon the Machias is now, it is said, in the hands of the Secretary of the Navy. Although it was stated aboard the gunboat, since her arrival in New-York, that her stability is good the result of the heeling observations would not be mentioned.

The Machias is destined for duty on the China station. It was hoped in official naval circles that she would be able to take her departure from New-York this Fall. In view, though, of the possible alterations that are entailed, her date of sailing is uncertain.

The Machias is a sister ship of the new gunboat Castine. It is feared that the Castine will be found as troublesome as is the Machias.

The Machias is a 1,000-ton gunboat. She is now lying at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Lying near her is the dispatch vessel Dolphin, a craft of 1,485 tons displacement. The Dolphin was much maligned when she first put in an appearance. She has since proved herself to be one of the most seaworthy craft in the new navy. The Dolphin has steamed around the world, encountering all kinds of weather, and has always behaved splendidly. A comparison between the Dolphin and the Machias does not show the latter vessel to possess the excellent dimensions of the former. The Dolphin's principal features are: Length, 240 feet; beam, 32 feet; draught, 14 feet 2 inches; displacement, 1,485 tons.

The principal features of the Machias are: Length, 190 feet; beam, 32 feet; mean draught, 12 feet 2 inches, and displacement, 1,000 tons.

The Machias is commanded by Commander Charles J. Train, United States Navy. She carries a crew of 150.

DANGER IN ELECTRIC CARS.

Bishop Paret Tells of His Escape and Complains to Baltimore's Mayor.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 25.—Bishop Paret, the head of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this diocese, which includes Washington, has written Mayor Latrobe the story of his narrow escape from death by an electric car. The Bishop says:

"I write you in your official character, to make complaint and ask protection in a matter which concerns not only my own safety, but the safety of the citizens of Baltimore. I can best explain it by a statement of facts.

"On Sunday morning, Oct. 22, I was on my way in a coupé to the Union Station (on Episcopal duty,) and when about to cross on Preston Street, what is commonly called the John Street Line of electric cars, a car swept by going into the city at a rate of speed absolutely furious, and beyond anything I have ever seen before. It appeared to be under no control whatever. It gave no signal until after the corner was passed, and my life was only saved by the prompt action of the driver, who succeeded in turning the horse, so that the car missed the side of the coupé by less than a foot."

The Mayor says of this matter:

"I have referred the matter and the Bishop's letter to the police. The City Council passes the ordinances and the police are supposed to enforce them."

Chief Ramsay on His Indictment.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 25.—Daniel G. Ramsay, Grand Chief of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, asked concerning his indictment in Iowa on a charge of conspiracy to cut telegraph wires and delay messages, said he knew no more about the particular case of wirecutting than a man who had never been in the State, and could not imagine how his name could justly be connected with the affair. He admitted that wires were cut or broken during the Rock Island strike, but asserted that he had always discountenanced such actions. Mr. Ramsay said he was thoroughly satisfied that the proceedings of indicting him were engineered by disgruntled former members of the order for the purpose of injuring him.

Architect Eastman's Claim Disallowed.

Richard A. Eastman's claim for $16,713, payment for plans for the Kings County Almshouse and other buildings at the County Farm, which he says he made in 1888 by order of the then Board of County Commissioners, was yesterday disallowed by the present board on the ground that the plans had never been used by the county and were not likely to be. It is probable that Architect Eastman will now bring suit against the county.

ON OUR SECOND FLOOR.

Misses' and Children's Coats for School Wear this Winter. Misses' and Children's Dresses; Ladies Tea Gowns and Wrappers.

A lot of Misses' Cloth Jackets, 14 and 16 years sizes, for $10.00 each; were formerly $18.00 to $25.00.

French and Domestic Underwear for Ladies, Misses and Children, in style and quality for every station and occasion in life.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

WEDDINGS.

Clark—Draper.

A small but fashionable wedding took place at 3:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the chantry of Grace Church. The bride was Miss Edith L. Draper, daughter of Mrs. John L. Draper of East Thirty-sixth Street, and the bridegroom was Francis Vaughan Clark, son of Charles Clark of St. Louis, a wealthy owner of mines in Montana. The Rev. Dr. Huntington made the two one. Only 100 guests were present. The bride, who was unattended, wore a gown of white moire antique striped with satin and brocaded with full blown roses. Her veil was of point lace, an heirloom which has been used at many weddings in the Draper family, and she carried a white prayer book embossed with silver. The bride was given away by her brother-in-law, Dr. William A. May of Washington. The best man was William Godman of Boston and the ushers were Charles Clark and Barclay Henry of Philadelphia. The ceremony was followed by a small reception at the Draper house, 126 East Thirty-sixth Street. Among the guests were Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Dr. and Mrs. May, W. Vandervoort Draper, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Elliot, Miss Hurry, Mrs. William Appleton, Mrs. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Howard, Miss Binninger, Mrs. William Post, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sackett, Miss Amy Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. James E. Talbree, Miss Talbree, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. Brookman, Mr. and Mrs. Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. Decker, Miss Dinsmore, Mr. and Mrs. Borden Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. J. V. S. Oddie, Mr. and Mrs. Wetmore, and Mr. and Mrs. Sedgwick. After a Western trip, including a visit to the bridegroom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Clark will return and live in this city.

Outcalt—Johnson.

Christ Church, at Clinton and Harrison Streets, Brooklyn, was the scene of a large wedding last evening at 8:30 o'clock. The Rev. Arthur B. Kinsolving, the rector of the church, assisted by the Rev. William Smith, the assistant rector, united in marriage Miss Lillian M. Johnson, daughter of Mrs. Ellen Welles Johnson of 196 Baltic Street, Brooklyn, to David De Peyster A. Outcalt of this city. Everett W. Frazar was the best man. Clinton W. Johnson, John P. Curry, Harry Jones, and Percy Hildreth, all of this city, were the ushers. Miss Annie Low, cousin of A. A. Low of Brooklyn, was the maid of honor. She was attired in a gown of pink brocade. Miss Eleanor W. and Miss Daisy M. Johnson, the bridesmaids, wore gowns of pink silk. A pearl-white satin gown and a veil of tulle were worn by the bride. The reception was given by Mrs. Johnson, and among the guests were the Rev. Charles Brooks Chapin of the Hamilton Evangel Reformed Church on Washington Heights, who gave the bride, his sister-in-law, away; Mrs. E. W. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. John Outcalt of 114 West Seventy-second Street, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Gregory, Mrs. Charles B. Chapin, Charles Edgar Appleby, Mrs. L. L. F. Appleby, Samuel Low, Miss Annie Low, Ludlow Vinton, Raymond Vinton, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick R. Welles, the Misses Bennett and William L. Bennett of New-Haven, and Miss Florence Johnson. Mr. and Mrs. Outcalt will live at Spottswood, N. J.

Larocque—Duer.

The marriage of Miss Eleanor Duer, daughter of J. G. K. Duer of 446 Madison Avenue, to Joseph Larocque, Jr., yesterday noon, was the occasion for the largest assemblage of people in fashionable society this Fall. The wedding took place in Grace Church. The Duer family is one of the oldest in the city. From the days of the Revolutionary War down the Duer family has distinguished itself either in law or finance. Joseph Larocque, the father of the bridegroom, is a member of the firm of Shipman, Choate & Larocque. Joseph Larocque, Jr., was graduated at Columbia College two years ago. The ceremony yesterday was performed by the Rev. Dr. Greer, rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Huntington, the rector of Grace Church. Louis Larocque was the best man, and H. M. Ward, Lyman Colt, Gordon Norrie, B. La Farge, Robert Stevens, and Frederick Keasby were the ushers. Miss Larocque and Miss Alice Duer attended the bride. Both wore charming gowns of white faille trimmed with chiffon and point de Paris lace. Wreathes of white flowers adorned their coiffures. The bride wore an elegant gown of white satin with a full skirt, large sleeves, and flouncings of duchesse lace. Her veil was of tulle, and she carried a bouquet of white roses. A reception and a dinner, served by Pinard, followed at the Duer home. Only the bridal party and a few intimate friends were present.

Loeser—Thomae.

Fashionable society of Brooklyn was interested in the marriage of Miss Mary Craven Thomae to Vincent Loeser. The bride is the daughter of the late Henry K. Thomae of Brooklyn and the granddaughter of Charles Jenkins. The marriage took place at 8:30 o'clock in the First Presbyterian Church, on Brooklyn Heights, and the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, the pastor, officiated. Miss Louisa Paull of Brooklyn was the maid of honor, and Miss Carol Thomae, Miss Ethel Slipper, and the Misses Ruth and Majorie Putnam were the bridesmaids. All wore elegant gowns of corded silk. The bride, who was given away by her grandfather, wore a gown of white satin and point lace. Charles M. Field was the best man, and M. E. Berry, Frank Walker, Frank Parsons, and Dr. George A. Richards were the ushers. A small reception, given at the home of Charles Jenkins, 22 Monroe Place, Brooklyn, followed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Loeser will live at 124 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn.

Beckwith—Kellogg.

Miss Julia Rogers Kellogg, daughter of Prof. Brainerd Kellogg of 127 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, was married at her home last evening to Samuel Vilas Beckwith of Plattsburg, N. Y. The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott of Plymouth Church performed the ceremony. Edwin Holmes attended the bridegroom and Arthur W. Francis, Harris Fisher, Henry Theodore Kellogg, a cousin of the bride, and Frederick P. Kellogg, the bride's brother, fulfilled the duties of ushers. The bride was attended only by Miss Mabel V. Dickerson, who wore a gown of opalescent moire silk. Among the wedding guests were Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Dickerson, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Weed, ex-State Senator Smith M. Weed, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Robinson, Prof. and Mrs. Henry H. Cochran, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Clark, and Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Crego. Mr. and Mrs. Beckwith will spend a year in traveling about the United States.

Mills—De Long.

There was a marriage yesterday in All Angels' Church, at Eighty-first Street and West End Avenue, that was of unusual interest. The bride, Miss Sylvia Laura De Long, is the daughter of Lieut. Commander George Washington De Long, United States Navy, who died at the mouth of the Lena River, Siberia, in 1881, from cold and hunger after the wrecking of his exploring ship, the Jeannette. The bridegroom was Dr. Walter Sands Mills. The Rev. De Lancey Townsend performed the ceremony. William Johns was the best man and Charles Wilder, Clinton Fisher, Robert Mills, and Dr. Whipple of Portland, Me., were the ushers. Miss Edna Lane was the maid of honor. A small reception at the home of Mrs. De Long, 324 West Eighty-ninth Street, followed the wedding ceremony.

Booth—Van Doren.

Miss Gusta Van Doren, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Van Doren of 161 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, was married to Wendell P. Booth at 6:30 o'clock last evening at the home of her parents, by the Rev. Dr. Clark, formerly of the Church of the Puritans in One Hundred and Thirtieth Street. George Seaman of Poughkeepsie stood up with the bridegroom. Miss Merrifield was the maid of honor and little Miss Gladys Alden acted as flower maid. The ushers were Mark Edward Merrifield, Louis Brown, and Edward A. Beck of this city, and Eugene Adriance of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. A wedding supper was served by Clark, and a reception followed.

Rice—Gordon.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning Miss May Francis Gordon, daughter of Edward Gordon, was married to Dr. Charles Rice of this city in the Church of St. Paul, at Fifty-ninth Street and Ninth Avenue. The Rev. Father J. J. Hughes and the Rev. Father William Hughes officiated, and afterward celebrated a nuptial mass. The maid of honor was Miss Lillian Gordon. John Ridneau was the best man, and Francis Monaghan, John Davis, John Davidson, and Benjamin Everett were the ushers.

Moore—Davies.

The Summit Avenue Baptist Church of Jersey City Heights was the scene of a pretty wedding last evening, when Miss Eva P. Davies, daughter of Mrs. Mary Davies of 14 Chestnut Avenue, Jersey City Heights, was married to Herbert Lesley Moore. The Rev. E. MacMahon, the pastor, officiated. The ushers were William T. Hunter, J. Gill Crowell, and J. S. Schultz. Miss Irma Dorscher was the maid of honor and Miss Anna R. Armstrong, Miss Crowell, Miss May Morrison, and Miss Florence Baker were bridesmaids.

Hoerle—Riger.

Miss Eleanor Riger, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Riger of West Twentieth Street, was married at her home last evening at 8 o'clock to Justus Hoerle. The Rev. David P. Ward of Westbury, N. Y., officiated, assisted by the Rev. J. D. Roche of this city. The best man was Charles Hoerle. Miss Sybil Riger was the maid of honor, and Alexander McDonald, F. Maginnis, Samuel Riger, and James Caffrey were the ushers. There was a small reception.

Bonnel—Lincoln.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 25.—St. John's Episcopal Church here was the scene of a brilliant wedding to-night, when Miss Mary Woodruff Lincoln and Russell Bonnel, both of Elizabeth, were married. The church was handsomely decorated and filled with the leading society people of this place. The bride wore a gown of white satin, a tulle veil, and orange blossoms. The bridesmaids were Miss Helen Ward of Elizabeth, Miss Robinson of New-York, Miss Adelaide Bonnel of Elizabeth, Miss Houston of Philadelphia, Miss Woods of Baltimore, Miss Hopkins of Washington, and Misses May Edson and Adeline Richards of Elizabeth. The best man was Henry H. Bonnel of Philadelphia. The ushers were Henry B. Cannon and John J. Crane of Elizabeth, J. Trumbull Lauman of Brooklyn, Joseph H. Thompson of New-York, and Samuel B. Houston and Paul Oliver of Philadelphia, William Sayre of Wilkesbarre, and Mr. Conyngham of Staten Island. A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents.

Perkins—Hart.

NEW-HAVEN, Oct. 24.—Abraham Robinson Perkins of Philadelphia was married this evening to Miss Mary Arabella Hart of this city. Mrs. Perkins is the daughter of the Rev. Burdett Hart, pastor of the Grand Avenue Congregational Church, where the ceremony was performed, and the groom a well-known business man of Philadelphia. The bridal procession was led by Samuel Burdett and Louis Hemingway, nephews of the bride, followed by the maid of honor, Miss Emma L. Holbrook of Springfield, Mass. The ushers were Attorney Livingston W. Cleveland of this city, David Calhoun of Hartford, Horace Tracy Pitkin of Philadelphia, and Merrill Carley of this city. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Hart, father of the bride, and the Rev. Dr. A. S. Fisk of Ithaca. One hundred guests were present, including well-known society people from Boston, New-York, and Philadelphia.

Thomas—Needham.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 25.—Miss Edith Needham and John H. Thomas of New-York were married this evening at the home of the bride's father, Henry E. Needham, on Jackson Avenue. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. D. J. Yerkes, pastor of the First Baptist Church. Only the immediate relatives of the bridal couple were present. There were no bridesmaids and no best man. Clara Van Fleet and Clyde Slater were flower girls. Among the guests present were Mrs. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Florence Needham, and Miss Louise Needham.

Van Deusen—Wickham.

RUTLAND, Vt., Oct. 25.—Miss Clara Wickham, daughter of the late Merritt C. Wickham of New-York, and John B. Van Deusen, a member of the staff of The Daily Saratogian of Saratoga, N. Y., were married yesterday in Trinity Church, the Rev. Dr. Charles Martin Niles, the rector, performing the ceremony. Owing to the sudden death of the bride's father last week only relatives were present. A reception followed at the residence of Mrs. R. C. Wickham.

Dubois—Smock.

RED BANK, N. J., Oct. 25.—The marriage of Miss Sarah Smock, daughter of Sheriff R. P. Smock, and Frank Dubois of Freehold, took place to-day at the home of the bride's father at Holmdel. The bride wore a gown of white silk and lace. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Andrew Hageman.

Vernon—Erdman.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Oct. 25.—Alice Clinton Erdman, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Albert Erdman of this city, was married this afternoon to William Bryan Vernon of this city in the South Street Presbyterian Church. The bride's father officiated.

RECEIVER'S SALE of FURNITURE.

We secured a large stock of elegant Furniture from the receiver of a big Western house which recently failed, enabling us to buy these same goods from 40 per cent. to 50 per cent. lower than they could have been purchased a few weeks ago. These goods are now on sale in our stores,

47 AND 49 WEST 14TH ST.

THE SELLING PRICE WILL BE IN PROPORTION TO THE PURCHASE PRICE. THESE ARE GREAT BARGAINS.

Our Newly Improved Stores Are stocked to overflowing with the most desirable exhibits of every grade of Furniture, giving the widest scope in selection, and we believe our prices to be of an inviting nature—neither high nor low, but right. We never sell anything but A1 goods, the kind you can rely on.

Visitors are always welcome. We take great pleasure in showing people through our stores whether they wish to make purchases or not.

DEGRAAF & TAYLOR FURNITURE CO.,
47 and 49 West 14th St.

Registered Trade Mark.

Table Linen

by the yard.

Economical housekeepers know that there is a saving in buying their table linen by the yard, besides there is the other advantage of being able to get the exact length required. Two shipments of these goods to hand this week enable us to show a magnificent assortment in the newest designs and to offer a lot of goods in every way worthy the attention of intending purchasers, at 65c., 75c., 85c., $1.00, $1.25, and $1.50 per yard. 5-8 napkins to match at $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, and $3.00 per dozen. 3-4 napkins to match at $2.50, $2.75, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00, and $4.50 per dozen.

For those who prefer the unbleached goods, we have an equally attractive assortment from 50c. to $1.25 per yard.

JAMES McCUTCHEON & CO.,
THE LINEN STORE,
14 West 23d St.

IDENTIFIED HIS JEWELRY.

A Parisian Merchant Testifies as to Alleged Williamsburg Smugglers.

Eugene Leroux and Jeanne Dolle, who were arrested in Williamsburg last April for smuggling jewelry valued at $13,000 from Paris, were placed on trial yesterday in the United States District Court, Brooklyn, before Judge Benedict and a jury. United States District Attorney Jesse Johnson and his assistant, John Oakey, appeared for the United States, and Maribeau L. Towns and Edward J. McCrossin conducted the defense.

Mr. Johnson, in opening, detailed the circumstances attending the arrest of the defendants and the seizure of the jewelry, and said that, if it was proved that the jewelry had been smuggled, it should be confiscated to the Government.

Custom House Inspector Timothy J. Donohue, the first witness, testified that he seized the jewelry, and Custom House Appraiser Eugene Honeyweather and Detective John C. Cochran identified the prisoners and the jewelry.

A number of bracelets and rings which are among the property seized were identified by Henry Delacour, a Parisian jeweler, who arrived in this country on Tuesday, as part of a stock of jewelry which he left with Alexander Flammant in December to be sold on commission. Flammant is the man from whom Leroux claims to have bought the jewelry, not knowing that it was smuggled. Flammant is now under arrest in Paris.

Adjournment was then taken till 11 this morning.

READINGS FROM GREEK POETS.

Mrs. Annie C. Ketchum Tells Actresses About the Early Dramas.

The members of the Professional Woman's League had on their thinking caps yesterday, for Mrs. Annie Chambers Ketchum carried them back through the centuries to the days of Homer and other Greek poets.

Her subject was "The Greek Dramatists," and selections were read from Aeschylus, who introduced women players, painted scenery, and striking and novel features in the choral dances. Selections were also read from Sophocles, Euripides, and Aristophanes and were received with pleasure and applause.

Yesterday was a special red-letter day at the league rooms. The league gave its first luncheon party, and from now on luncheon is to be served regularly every day from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M. This is another of the practical good works that the league is doing for its members without ostentation and without red tape. Luncheon tickets are given out, and whether they are paid for or not is a secret between the league officers and the patrons. It is one of the practical ways in which the league tides its members over hard places.

Mme. Janauschek is one of the latest additions to the league. She is to play the part of Jacques in the forthcoming presentation of "As You Like It." The first money received for the benefit came from Lotta, who sent a check for $100 for a box. She will not be able to take part in the play on account of ill health. She will go to San Francisco for rest.

Falsely Charged with Forgery.

Charles Haphey, a young printer, whose home is with his mother at 162 Seventh Avenue, was quickly acquitted of forgery in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. He was arrested on July 28 charged with having forged ex-Commissioner of Excise John Von Glahn's name to a check for $35. On the evening of July 8, Robert Wetz, a messenger, was called to a saloon at Eighth Street and Third Avenue, where a man handed to him an envelope addressed to William Hennessey, a saloon keeper at 55 Bond Street. In the envelope was the forged check and a note purporting to come from Thomas M. Duncan, Chief of Excise Inspectors, asking that Mr. Hennessey cash the check. He did so and the messenger took the money back to the Third Avenue saloon. After the discovery of the forgery the messenger claimed Haphey had given him the note. Subsequently the messenger was not sure of the identification nor was the Third Avenue bar tender. Judge Martine severely criticised the arrest and imprisonment of Haphey on such flimsy evidence, and the jury promptly acquitted him. He bears an excellent reputation.

A Murderer Surrenders.

LAKE CRYSTAL, Minn., Oct. 25.—Joseph McCormick, who says he is one of the slayers of Editor Penrose of Butte, Mon., came here this morning and surrendered himself. He says the killing was done two years ago last July. He shows no signs of insanity, and says he is simply tired eluding detectives. He has been a restless wanderer since the crime was committed. On the night of June 9, 1891, W. J. Penrose, editor of The Mining Journal, was assassinated within a block of his residence. The crime created the greatest sensation in the history of Montana.

BIERMAN, HEIDELBERG & CO.
OLD HERALD BUILDING
BROADWAY AND ANN ST.

The Largest Manufacturers in the World of Men's Highest-Grade Overcoats, Ulsters, &c.

Vicugna } *pronounced*
Vicuna } *Ve-koon-yah.*

A ruminant mammal of the family Bovidae, and tribe Camelina, a native of South America. Its wool is soft and curly, and used for making exceedingly fine fabrics to any thickness desired.

WE HAVE

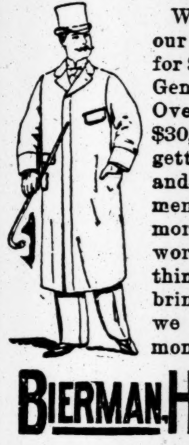
the Vicuna Cloth in Black, Blue, Brown, and Gray and Black mixed, made into very

Stylish and Luxuriously Lined

Overcoats

AT $20.00;

Our wholesale price was $23.50.



Whether you buy one of our Melton Fall Overcoats for $6 or one of our superb Genuine Montagnac Winter Overcoats (silk lined) for $30, you are in either case getting a perfectly-tailored and properly fitting garment, and more, much more than your money's worth, and if you don't think so after purchasing bring back the coat and we will return your money.

BIERMAN, HEIDELBERG & CO.
OLD HERALD BUILDING
BROADWAY AND ANN ST.

MASON & HAMLIN
GRAND AND UPRIGHT
PIANOS,

containing their new method of stringing, the greatest improvement in half a century.

THE CELEBRATED
LISZT ORGAN,

for Parlors and Churches, is the most perfect instrument of its class. Illustrated Catalogue free.
Organs and Pianos sold for Cash or on Easy Payments.

158 FIFTH AV.

APPEAL TO THE CHARITABLE.

The Charity Organization Society Asks Aid in Keeping Its Woodyard Open.

The Charity Organization Society has issued an appeal to its friends asking them to buy their kindling wood at its yard, 516 West Twenty-eighth Street. This yard is the place where the beneficiaries of the society who are able to do the work are employed to split wood at 50 cents a cord, to pay, in part, for their lodging, if they get lodging, or to help tide them over such hard times as make even 50 cents for half a day's work an object to a man who can thus get a little cash and have the afternoon free to look for better-paying employment.

So great has been the number of applications to cut wood that the yard is now piled high with it. The supply exceeds the demand, and if the people who believe in the methods and work of the society do not afford an outlet for the big stock of cut and split wood on hand, it will soon become necessary to refuse to employ men to add to the supply. The present time is full of distress to the poor, and General Secretary Charles D. Kellogg appeals to the public to help him out.

The kindling wood offered is of the best quality and will be sold at market rates. Careful men will be furnished to deliver it at houses. Orders may be sent direct to the yard, or to the office of the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

The society made application to the Board of Health yesterday for a permit for a model lodging house, to be known as The Wayfarer's Lodge, in West Twenty-eighth Street, between Tenth and Eleventh Avenues. The plan to be followed in the management of this model lodging house has proved successful in Boston and Philadelphia. The building is a four-story brick structure. The three upper floors are to be used as dormitories and are calculated to hold 200 beds. On the ground floor of the building are seven spray baths, furnished with hot and cold water, and a large oven for disinfecting the clothes of the tramps who apply to the house for sleeping accommodations. Tickets of admission will be supplied to the police stations in the neighborhood, to be given to persons seeking lodgings. If the applicant is sober when he applies for lodging he will be admitted, fed, bathed, given a clean nightshirt, and put to bed. While he sleeps his clothes, if they need it, will be cleansed and disinfected. The lodgers will be roused at 5:30 A. M. and will be then required to do a stint of work in the woodyard.

The permit asked for is only for fifty lodgers, and if it proves a success the accommodations will be extended to take in 200 wayfarers.

An Injured Husband Threatens to Kill.

John Simpson, a master plumber, of Sixty-ninth Street and the Western Boulevard secured a divorce from his wife on Tuesday in the Supreme Court on the ground of unfaithfulness. His chief witness was Theodore F. Secor, a real estate dealer at 328 West Twenty-sixth Street. Yesterday Mr. Simpson was a prisoner in the Tombs Police Court, Mr. Secor being the complainant. According to the accounts given by the attorneys of the two men, Secor was forced by the threats of Simpson to relate on the witness stand his relations with Mrs. Simpson. When he began his suit for divorce Simpson traced Secor to a Southern hotel, and at the point of a pistol compelled him to return to New-York and testify against himself and Mrs. Simpson. Soon after the trial Simpson demanded that Secor, having made the suit necessary, should pay the costs, about $1,000, and threatened to kill him if he did not do so. Secor told the injured husband to call at his attorney's office yesterday and receive the money. Simpson did so and was arrested. On his way to the Tombs Police Court Simpson again threatened to kill Secor. Secor did not appear at his attorney's office or at the Tombs until after Simpson had been held for examination to-morrow. Then he went to the Tombs and informed Justice Martin that he withdrew the complaint against Simpson and the prisoner was discharged.

Four Men Crushed to Death.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Oct. 25.—Seven unemployed men in search of work boarded a train of coal and oil cars at Market Street to-night, and at Dock Street the car on which they were riding jumped a switch, wrecking several cars of a west-bound train. Four of the unfortunates were crushed to death under the grinding mass. Richard Doyle, a railroader of Pittsburg, is the only one identified. The bodies were horribly mangled. All of the men were from the western part of the State, bound east in search of employment.

To Regulate Pension Claims.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Mr. Hicks (Rep., Penn.), offered in the House to-day a bill providing that no pension claim heretofore or hereafter allowed shall be annulled, suspended or set aside unless it is shown that the pension was obtained by fraud or perjury.

Tailor-Made.

The new season's *Tailor Gowns* are extremely attractive—contemporary in mode with those of
London and Paris.

They are adapted to any figure, the various clever blending of materials forms complete harmony with every complexion.

In broadcloth—exclusive design, perfect cut and fit with finest silk lining, ... $75.00.

Fur trimmed gowns in Broadcloth, Hopsacking, Velvet, etc.

Lord & Taylor
Broadway & 20th St.

HOUSE FURNISHING.

Kitchen Furniture and Utensils, Cutlery, China, and Glass, Eddy Refrigerators.

LEWIS & CONGER,
130 & 132 West 42d Street.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK A CREDITOR.

Left in the Lurch When the Madison Square Failed—Will Get Its Money.

Not until yesterday was it known outside the Clearing House banks that the collapse of the Madison Square Bank left the St. Nicholas Bank, its clearing agent, a creditor to the extent of $150,000.

The Madison Square Bank was supposed to keep with the St. Nicholas a deposit, in cash or its equivalent, large enough to meet all demands. Ordinarily a sufficient deposit remained there, but when, the Madison Square Bank being on the verge of failure, State Treasurer Danforth ran through the Clearing House a check for the State's money, $250,000, and Frederick Uhlmann succeeded in withdrawing $50,000 for the East River Bridge Company, the regular fund at the St. Nicholas gave out.

That was the time when the Clearing House Committee, on complaint of the St. Nicholas Bank, went to the Madison Square Bank and took from the vaults securities to the amount of $315,000. These securities had been seized solely with the view of protecting the St. Nicholas Bank and upon the theory that it was entirely proper for the Clearing House Committee to take such action. When the temporary receivers took possession of the Madison Square Bank they were unwilling to recognize the right of the Clearing House Committee to these securities and filed a protest against their retention in the Clearing House.

The matter was well fought out at various conferences between the receivers and the Clearing House, and the Clearing House having been led to believe that the seizure had not been made strictly within the law returned the securities to the Madison Square Bank.

There is no doubt that the bank will collect this debt, because if it cannot be paid out of assets the stockholders of the Madison Square will be liable to assessment for it.

Reports are already heard of differences which existed in the Board of Directors of the Madison Square Bank, out of which some interesting disclosures may be made, should the Directors be provoked into talking enough. It is stated that politics divided the Directors, whether or not it may have influenced them in their official action. Some of those who threatened to make exposures intimated very clearly yesterday that other office holders than State Treasurer Danforth were accommodated with loans by the bank, and that the only reason why the names of these office holders have not yet come out was because they were warned that the bank would fail, and took prompt measures by which they were able to pay the money they owed and withdraw their notes without any of the publicity that attached to similar action by the State Treasurer.

The books of the bank will probably show to whom such favors may have been extended. The books will naturally figure in proceedings in court against the Directors who have been arrested.

There was another postponement yesterday of the sale of securities which the receivers had ordered to dispose of collateral deposited with the bank on notes that cannot be collected. This time the sale was postponed because of intimations that until the receivers be placed permanently in office they are simply guardians or custodians of the bank's affairs, and have no right to dispose of any of its property, either by selling collateral or by declaring dividends.

A motion will be made to-morrow to have the receivers made permanent.

Charles E. Selover of the Madison Square Bank, the Director who was arrested at his home in Passaic, N. J., and locked up to await extradition proceedings, was released yesterday. He came at once to this city and was met at the Chambers Street Ferry by Detective Trainer. Mr. Selover and his attorney, Franklin Pierce, called upon District Attorney Nicoll at 4 o'clock. The charge against the Director was, as in the other cases, that of being a party to fraudulent insolvency. Bail was fixed at $5,000 and furnished by Daniel D. Lawson, a builder, of 45 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, who gave his home, valued at $25,000, as security.

Mr. Pierce, speaking for his client, said Mr. Selover left his factory, Thirty-third Street and Tenth Avenue, Monday evening in time to reach his home in Passaic at 9:30. He found Detective Valley waiting for him with a warrant. He offered to return to New-York with the detective at once, but the detective thought it best to make the arrest at once. The magistrate before whom Mr. Selover was taken thought extradition proceedings were necessary. He was informed to the contrary by District Attorney Nicoll, and as soon as released the Director started for New-York.

Frederick A. Kursheedt, one of the Directors, is still confined to his room at the Hotel Imperial by illness. It had been announced that his temporary bond would be made permanent yesterday, but Mr. Kursheedt sent down word last evening that this had not been done.

Mr. Fitzgerald Only a Stockholder.

CORTLAND, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Ex-State Treasurer L. J. Fitzgerald was asked to-day about the statement made yesterday that he was the only Director of the Madison Square Bank for whom a warrant had not been issued. He said he had not been a Director of the bank since May 21, 1892, at which time his resignation as Vice President and Director was accepted. He was Vice President and Director only three months. His only connection with the bank at present was as a stockholder.

Mr. Uhlmann Not a Borrower.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Without desiring to intrude upon the public at present such explanation as I will be able to make concerning my conection with the Madison Square Bank, I desire to correct an inference which may be drawn from the comments of the press. I never borrowed, or attempted to borrow, directly or indirectly, from the bank. Neither my name nor my credit was ever used, so far as I am aware, to enable any one else to borrow or carry through any transaction. I never sold any securities to the bank, and never profited, or attempted to profit, by my connection with the bank to the extent of one cent. I did not draw my personal deposit in the bank, nor did any member of my family. I am confident that every act of mine during the week preceding the suspension, or at any time, will bear the scrutiny of every honorable man, and that it will appear that no improper transaction was done at any time with my knowledge or connivance.

FREDERICK UHLMANN.

New-York, Oct. 25, 1893.

Did you "see it in the Sun" Tuesday—how a man got a Judge to summon his tailor for obtaining money under false pretenses? Tailor didn't fit his customer—couldn't most likely—and wouldn't give his money back.

The only unusual part of this tale is the summons. Some tailors can fit of course—perhaps one in ten; they get their money all the same and stick to it.

If we couldn't fit any better than the average tailor, we'd have to stop giving money back.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. { Prince. Warren. 32d St.

Tammany Hall.

A GRAND MASS MEETING TO RATIFY THE STATE, COUNTY, AND LOCAL NOMINATIONS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY WILL BE HELD IN AND AROUND

TAMMANY HALL
ON
Thursday, Oct. 26, 1893,
AT 8 P. M.

GOV. ROSWELL P. FLOWER
WILL PRESIDE.

The Following Eminent Speakers will Address the Meeting:

Hon. David B. Hill of New-York.
Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees of Ind.
Hon. Jason Brown of Ind.
Hon. Wm. F. Sheehan of N. Y.
Hon. Ashbel P. Fitch of N. Y.
Hon. John R. Fellows of N. Y.

Boxes will be reserved for ladies.

NELSON SMITH,
Chairman General Committee.
JOHN B. McGOLDRICK,
Secretary.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Daniel Frohman has postponed the opening of the regular season at the Lyceum to Nov. 20, in order to give ample time for rehearsal of the new play, "An American Duchess." During the week of Nov. 13 the Lyceum will be closed, and the company will present "The Wife" and "The Charity Ball" in the Harlem Opera House. Grace Henderson will be added to the company and play her original parts in these two plays. When Mr. Frohman's attention was called to the report that Mr. Le Moyne was to leave the company after this season, he said that there was no foundation for the story. "Mr. Le Moyne's contract," he said, "has still eleven more years to run. There may possibly be some changes in the stock company next year, but Mr. Kelcey, Mr. Le Moyne, Miss Cayvan, the Walcots, and Mrs. Whiffen will undoubtedly remain."

—Abbey's new theatre will be opened Wednesday evening, Nov. 8, by Henry Irving and Ellen Terry, in Lord Tennyson's romantic play, "Becket." The scenery and stage equipment will be the same used in the original production at the Lyceum Theatre in London. The demand for seats for the opening night has been so great that Messrs. Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau have decided to sell them at auction in the Casino next Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

—Maude Harrison has been engaged as leading woman of the Lyceum Comedy Company, of which J. H. Gilmour is the leading man, and which is to present "The Guardsman" and "Americans Abroad" en tour. George Allison has also been added to this company, and next year Mr. Dodson, now with the Kendals, will join it.

—Mabel Amber has again resigned from the position of leading woman in Nat C. Goodwin's company. She will continue to appear in "In Mizzoura," however, to the close of Mr. Goodwin's season at the Fifth Avenue, Saturday night. Her place in the cast will then be taken by Lilla Vane.

—Lottie Collins and the Howard Athenaeum Specialty Company will close their engagement at the Bijou Theatre Saturday night, a week earlier than was originally intended. Next Monday night Robert Hilliard and Paul Arthur will present "The Nominee" at this house.

—George J. Kraus, proprietor and manager of the Imperial Music Hall, is making arrangements for a benefit performance in aid of the Brunswick (Ga.) and sea island sufferers. The performance will be held on the afternoon of Friday, Nov. 3.

—The date fixed for the reopening of the Casino is Nov. 20, when Lillian Russell and her company will produce the new comic opera, "Princess Nicotine."

—With next Monday night's performance of "Erminie" at the Broadway, Francis Wilson will have played the part of Caddy one thousand times.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Army News.

—Leaves of Absence.—Col. D. S. Gordon, Sixth Cavalry, ten days' extension; Col. J. G. C. Lee, Quartermaster's Departemnt, fifteen days' extension; Col. A. T. Smith, Eighth Infantry, two months' extension; Capt. A. B. McGowan, Twelfth Infantry, six months; Lieut. W. J. Glasgow, First Cavalry, twenty days' extension; Lieut. W. P. Jackson, Twenty-fourth Infantry, one month's extension; Lieut. G. J. Godfrey, Twenty-second Infantry, one month's extension.

—Capt. Charles Shaler, Ordnance Department, is ordered to visit the Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., and Steel Horse-Collar Company, Fitchburg, on official business.

—Major Almon L. Varney, Ordnance Department, is ordered to visit the Morgan Engineering Company, Alliance, Ohio, on official business.

—A general court-martial will meet at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, with Major Bisbee, Seventeenth Infantry, as President.

Navy News.

Lieuts. W. S. Benson and W. L. Burdick are ordered to advance instruction at the Washington Navy Yard.

—The cruiser Chicago, flagship of the European squadron, arrived at Barcelona, Spain, yesterday.

—Lieut. Commander A. B. H. Lilley is ordered to duty at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

—Capt. W. T. Sampson is authorized to visit the torpedo station at Newport.

—Lieut. Alfred Reynolds is ordered to torpedo instruction.

ALL THE FURNITURE at GEO. C. FLINT CO.'S, 14th St. and 6th Av., is marked in plain figures; you can look about at your leisure.—*Adv.*

PAGES 9–12. THURSDAY, The New-York Times. OCT. 26, 1893. PAGES 9–12.

LYONS FAIRLY RIVALS PARIS

HER RECEPTION TO THE RUSSIAN ADMIRAL AND HIS OFFICERS.

The Streets Thronged with People, All Anxious to Do Honor to the Naval Guests of France—Men Cheer Wildly and Women Kiss the Russian Visitors—One Women Crushed to Death in the Swaying Crowd—A Banquet to the Guests in the Prefecture.

LYONS, Oct. 25.—More than 200,000 visitors are in this city this morning, having come from all parts of the surrounding country to take part in the fetes attendant upon the visit of the Russian naval officers, who will stop here for fourteen hours, and then proceed to rejoin their ships at Toulon. The city is handsomely decorated, and a noteworthy fact is that the residents of the Italian quarter have taken a conspicuous part in adding to the flags and bunting that everywhere cover houses and span the streets. The Course di Midi, the Place Perrache, and the Place Bellecour are notable for their artistic decorations.

Every boat plying upon the Rivers Rhone or Saone, which traverse the city, is covered with flags, and almost every part of the city displays some decoration in honor of the Russians. The main streets of the town, Course Gambetta, Avenue des Ponts du Midi, Course Lafayette, and Course Moram, are masses of color, while Venetian masts are almost as plentiful as trees in a forest.

An enormous number of gifts have been prepared for presentation to the Russians, either for themselves or for the Czar and Czarina. Among the presents are twelve beautiful silk dresses for the Czarina, a large number of silk French and Russian flags, and 2,500 silk handerchiefs. The latter are intended for the sailors of the Russian fleet. The silk manufactures of this city are the most important in the world, and the gifts of this material are the best work of the Lyonnaise looms.

The Russian visitors arrived at the Gare de Parrache, the principal railway station of the town, at 10 o'clock. An immense crowd had long been awaiting their coming, and when the train from Paris rolled into the station a shout went up that threatened to lift the roof. The station proper and the streets in the vicinity were black with an enthusiastic multitude, comprising all classes of people, all apparently wild to give vent to the feeling of friendship entertained for the Russians. Rue Dugas Montbel, from river to river, and the transverse streets were closed to vehicular traffic early in the morning, the crowds being so dense that it would have been unsafe for wagons to attempt to pass through them. The windows of the prison across the street, almost in the rear of the railway station, were filled with the wardens and their friends, who had a fine view of the procession from the station.

The civic officials and a large number of military officers met and welcomed the Russians at the station. The Prefect delivered a speech of welcome, and the party then started in carriages for the Hotel de Ville. The route taken was through the Place de Parrache, to and along Rue Joseph, thence around the Place Bellecour to Rue Hotel de Ville, which leads to the City Hall. The entire distance was lined with cheering people. The progress of the party was slow, and often the carriages were obliged to stop because of the crowds. Men and women pushed forward and shook hands with the Russians, and often the women would kiss them. Bouquets and loose flowers were showered upon them from the houses along the route, and the procession was in every respect a triumphal one. The reception recorded the visitors equaled those given them in Toulon and Paris.

As soon as the Russians arrived the great guns at Fort de St. Irenee, on the hills to the east of the Saone, boomed forth a welcome to them. When the carriages were passing the Cathedral of Notre Dame de Fourviere at the Place Bellecour, the bells chimed the Russian anthem, which the visitors acknowledged by doffing their hats.

M. Rivaud, Prefect of the Rhone, and M. Gailleton, Mayor of the city, rode in the landau with Admiral Avelan. The drive from the station to the Place des Terreaux, immediately adjoining the Hotel de Ville, occupied a full hour. A reception given to the delegates sent from a hundred villages and towns in the vicinity of Lyons occupied two hours. A banquet was later given at the Prefecture. Admiral Avelan sat between Prefect Rivaud and Gen. Voisin, Military Governor of Lyons. Archbishop Coullie was one of the guests.

The day's festivities were marred to a certain extent by a fatal accident that occurred as the procession of carriages was passing along. As Admiral Avelan passed the crowd surged forward to get a look at him. One of the many women near by was swept from her feet, and partly fell. The crowd, wild with excitement, still crushed forward, jamming the unfortunate woman with frightful force. She was helpless to protect herself, and her shrieks were drowned by the vociferous cheering of those about her, who had eyes or ears for nothing but the Rusians in front of them. Before the procession had entirely passed, those nearest the woman, and who, in fact, were supporting her with their bodies, noticed her. It was at first thought she had fainted, but when she was removed from the crowd it was found that she was dead. The accident occurred close to the Hotel de Ville.

There were nearly a million spectators in the streets to-day. A fete in which 200 societies took part was given in honor of the visitors in the afternoon in the park, beneath the dome erected for the exhibition of 1894. A grand dinner was served this evening at the Hotel de Ville, the tables being set for 600 persons. An aquatic fete was given later on the Saone. The illuminations were beautiful.

BRILLIANT WEDDING IN PARIS.

George Scott Married to the Daughter of the Count de Gauville.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—A brilliant wedding took place to-day in the aristocratic church of St. Pierre de Chaillot, the contracting parties being Mr. George Scott of New-York and Mlle. Jeanne, only child of Count and Countess de Gauville. The Hon. James B. Eustis, American Ambassador to France, and Admiral Luce of the American Navy were the witnesses for the bridegroom, while Gen. Count de Beaumont and Count Louis de Boisgelin acted in a similar capacity for the bride.

Miss Louisa Scott, the lovely sister of the bridegroom, was one of the bridesmaids. She wore an exquisite light gray toilette. The other bridesmaid was Mlle. Clary, who was attired in a gown of a delicate tint of red. The bride, a remarkably pretty girl, looked charming in a white satin dress. Over her bridal veil she wore a wreath of orange blossoms.

The bridegroom is a Protestant and the bride a Catholic. There was naturally some difficulty experienced in bringing about the marriage, but Mr. Scott obtained a special dispensation from Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, empowering a priest to perform the ceremony according to the Catholic rites. Abbe Le Grand officiated, assisted by another priest. The service was fully choral. The altar and chancel steps were hidden beneath smilax and thousands of chrysanthemums. The church was filled with prominent members of the American colony and the elite of Paris.

The presents given the bride were very numerous and costly. Among them were a magnificent set of Siberian black fox furs, from Mme. Bischoff-Jheim; a silver card basket and sapphire bracelets from Mrs. McPherson, wife of United States Senator John McPherson, and twelve gold salt cellars from Mr. Scott's father. Among the other friends who gave presents were the Marquis and Marquise de Nicolay, Count and Countess de Montgomery, Countess de Mathan, Vicountess de Gouy, Prince and Princess de Broglie, Mrs. L. N. Anderson, the Dowager Baroness de Motigny, Mr. T. A. Havemeyer, Jr., Countess Clary, Mr. and Mrs. Inman Barnard, Vicountess de la Redorte, Baron and Baroness Emmanuel Leonine, Count de Berteux, the Duchess d'Uzes, the Marquis de Bonnechose, Count and Countess Philippe de Beaumont, Count de Nicolay, Princess Gortschakoff, and Count and Countess de Borsgelin.

The civil ceremony took place yesterday at the Mairie of the Eighth Arrondissement. A dejeuner was given after the ceremony to-day at the residence of the Count de Gauville, 37 Avenue d'Antin, where the couple afterward received the congratulations of a large number of visitors.

The bridegroom is the son of Mr. George S. Scott, a wealthy retired banker, residing in Fifty-eighth Street, New-York.

SWEDEN IS ARMING.

A Well-Grounded Belief That She Will Side with the Triple Alliance.

CHRISTIANIA, Oct. 25.—The Dagbladedt of this city publishes a letter written to it by Bjoernstjerne Bjoernsen, the Norwegian novelist and poet, in which he says it is undeniable that Sweden continues arming on a large scale, and that it is therefore useless to deny that the country intends to side with the triple alliance in the event of war.

Therefore, the writer adds, Sweden refuses Norway's desire for a separate foreign department. If Sweden was only preparing for armed neutrality she would have no need to fear the independence of Norway, because the latter is eminently disposed to be neutral, but Sweden intends to use Norway for her own purposes, against which Norway must continuously and loudly protest in order to attract Europe's attention.

The Cologne Gazette recently made a rather enigmatic remark, to the effect that the anticipated insolence of the French after the forthcoming fetes of fraternization with the Russians will be damped by some demonstration on the other side, which will show that the international balance of power has enough additional weight at its disposal to neutralize the effect of the Franco-Russian league. The meaning of these words has been the subject of a good deal of conjecture.

One report, published in a Vienna newspaper, said that the recent visit of Prince Leopold Frederick of Prussia to the Swedish Court was really connected with negotiations with a view to Sweden joining the triple alliance. King Oscar, it was asserted, had been really alarmed by the Separatist movement in Norway, for this had been traced more or less to Russian influence. Only lately the Russian press urged that a Norwegian port ought to be "acquired" by the Russians as a coaling station for their Baltic fleet. The Vienna paper added that "the apprehensions of King Oscar found a ready ear in Germany, especially since the Czar's speech at Libau, and further negotiations are now proceeding in earnest."

Whether The Cologne Gazette meant or not what is here stated, it is a fact that in many usually well-informed political circles the anti-Swedish movement in Norway has from the beginning been ascribed to indirect Russian influence. Even the money which ostensibly was sent from America to Norway to keep up the agitation is believed to have really come from Russia. The Norwegian Republicans and Separatists might themselves not know of the connection of the leaders of the agitation with the agents of Russia, but, on the principle of cui prodest, the idea had forced itself upon observers in Germany and elsewhere that Russia must be behind the dangerous agitation in Norway, and subsequent symptoms have strengthened that impression.

A BATTLE EXPECTED TO-DAY.

Sir Henry Loch Will Dictate Terms of Peace to the Matabeles.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 25.—Sir Henry Loch, Governor of Cape Colony, who yesterday informed the Hon. Cecil Rhodes, Prime Minister, and Chairman of the British South Africa Company, that he intended to assume control of the operations against the Matabeles, arrived at Mafeking to-day. He will at once inspect 250 imperial troops, who have been enrolled as Bechuanaland police, and who will, immediately the inspection is over, proceed to the front. Extensive arrangements are being made to hurry to the front men, stores, and a telegraph plant.

The prices for food and transportation have risen enormously, in consequence of the demands made by the Government.

Despite the official denial made in London yesterday that Sir Henry Loch, Governor of Cape Colony has been intrusted with sole charge of the operations against the Matabeles, interested circles here and in Johannesburg believe that instructions to that effect have been sent to Sir Henry by the home Government. These interested persons declare that it would be absurd for Governor Loch to interfere with the discretion of Dr. Jameson, Administrator of the British South Africa Company, who is now in the field against the natives, when communication with the front may be cut off at any moment.

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 25.—It is expected that an extensive engagement will take place between the white and native forces near the Shangani River to-morrow.

Sir Henry Loch has given his assurance that he only intends to assert his right to control the terms of peace that may be made with the Matabeles, and not to take charge of the field operations. Many rumors of all descriptions are in circulation here regarding the movements of the troops. One rumor has it that Major Lendy is dead, but this report, as well as the other, lacks confirmation.

Funeral of Lord Vivian.

ROME, Oct. 25.—The funeral of the Right Hon. Lord Vivian, British Ambassador to Italy, who died on Saturday last, took place this morning at the English Church, to which the body was conveyed at an early hour to-day. King Humbert was represented at the services by his son, the Prince of Naples. Lieut. Col. J. R. Slade, Military Attache of the British Embassy, represented Queen Victoria. The services were attended by nearly every member of the Diplomatic Corps in Rome. Among those present was Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, Commander in Chief of the British Mediterranean squadron, who came from Spezzia especially for the purpose. He was accompanied by four officers of the fleet. Italian troops lined the route from the church to the cemetery in which the body was temporarily interred. Later the remains will be taken to England for final interment.

Germany's Finance Ministers Agreed.

BERLIN, Oct. 25.—The final conference, held to-day, of the Finance Ministers of the different States of the empire, resulted in perfect agreement on the division of revenues between the empire and the Federal States, and the adoption of tobacco and Boerse taxes and a tax on wines worth 50 marks per hectoliter and upward. Dr. Miguel, the Prussian Finance Minister, entertained his South German colleagues this evening. The greatest harmony prevailed during the conference.

He Will Discard All Luxury.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 25.—Edmond Picard, a celebrated Belgian advocate, announces publicly his intention, in conformity with his democratic views, to abandon luxury and live henceforth as simply as does Count Tolstoi. Brussels society has been stirred up by the announcement.

Gen. Gourko Fully Recovered.

VIENNA, Oct. 25.—It is now stated that the announcement yesterday of the death of Gen. Gourko, Governor of Warsaw, was a Boerse manoeuvre. Gen. Gourko had been ill, but he has entirely recovered.

A Carnival of Sweetness.

There will be a carnival of sweetness at the Lenox Lyceum from Nov. 6 to 25, 2 P. M. to 10 P. M. daily, when the World's Candy Exposition will be open to the public. The novel exhibition will be under the auspices of The American Confectioner and the management of W. F. Russell and Louis W. Buckley. The booths will be elaborately decorated. Candymaking in all its forms, from the ordinary "fresh-every-hour" compound to the finest productions that skill and machinery can produce will be exhibited. Bon bon boxes will be presented to ladies and sweets will be given away. Prizes will be awarded for caramel wrapping contests. There will be concerts afternoon and evening, all of which will be a great deal for the admission fee of 25 cents.

There Will Be No Strike on the Santa Fe.

EMPORIA, Kan., Oct. 25.—All talk of a strike on the Santa Fé among the employes here is now ended. The committee appointed to represent the employes of the road at the conference with General Manager Frey have returned with an agreement reached last night and signed by B. H. Sides. It was wired to all the lodges on the Santa Fé system and has generally been accepted. It provides that on Nov. 5 the company will begin paying out September wages, commencing at Chicago and working west as rapidly as possible; that Nov. 20 the company will begin paying October wages, beginning at Chicago, and all employes to be paid by the end of the month; that after November the employes will be paid the preceding month's wages on the 20th of each month.

GROSS MILITARY ANOMALY

IMPROVED SOUTHERN HARBORS WITH NO PROPER PROTECTION.

Reports Submitted to the War Department Bear Out the Conditions Described by Inspector General Breckinridge—Valuable Coast Defenses Permitted to Go to Ruin—What Is Said of Fort Jefferson, Fort Jackson, Fort St. Philip, and Other Places Visited.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The Southern coast defenses, the grievous condition of which has been so vigorously described by Inspector General Breckinridge, are the subject of some interesting reports to the War Department. They support all Gen. Breckinridge has said of their "disgraceful" state, and their sole service of reminding "us of the high estate from which we have fallen." The reports point out "a serious anomaly in the military legislation of the past twenty-five years concerning our Southern harbors."

"At the close of the war," it is said, "these harbors were generally defensible, or easily made so, owing to the removal of lights and buoys, and to the obstructions, natural and artificial, which impeded or prevented navigation through harbor channels. They were navigable only to vessels of moderate draught when in charge of skillful pilots, and not at all so to ships of large tonnage. From year to year since that time liberal appropriations have freed them from obstruction, their channels have been deepened, lighted, and marked, so that the largest ships can enter by night or day, and it may be said that navigation along our Southern coasts and into Southern harbors is no more difficult than the navigation of New-York Bay. Rarely has Congress withheld the necessary funds to carry on these improvements, and millions have been expended to render them perfect waterways and safe, commodious harbors."

But it would seem that just in proportion as money has been appropriated for this purpose it has been withheld from one of equal importance to the country; our forts and their armaments have been neglected, notwithstanding every dollar expended in improving our harbors has not only rendered them accessible to vessels engaged in commerce, but to any war ship which may be sent against them. In short, by improving our harbors and neglecting to provide them with adequate protection, we have been guilty of a gross military anomaly, and we will be fortunate, indeed, if we escape the serious consequences which may result from it.

The most important place visited was old Fort Jefferson. When the Chilean war scare was at its height, Fort Jefferson was looked on as the place most likely to be attacked by the first Chilean fleet sent to the United States, because it holds a position that has been called the military key to the Gulf of Mexico. It occupies nearly the entire area of Garden Key, one of several forming the commodious harbor of the Dry Tortugas. Referring to the harbor of the Dry Tortugas, the report says:

"This harbor is important as a base of naval operations. A glance at the map will show that entrance to the Gulf of Mexico must be through the Florida Straits or the Yucatan Channel, both of which would be controlled by an active fleet operating from such a secure base as the Dry Tortugas, well defended. Its importance to an enemy can only be measured by its importance to this country. Its loss at any time would prove a serious disaster."

A minute description of the condition of armament and breastworks is given.

"Eighteen years have elapsed since this very important fortification was abandoned to its fate, and no one with the slightest knowledge of military subjects can visit it without feeling that its doom has been a sad one. Constructed at enormous expense as the military key of the Gulf of Mexico, it has passed from one stage of abuse and neglect to another, until to-day it serves no better purpose than a national pesthouse. That this disposition of a valuable military and naval base was a mistake will not be questioned by any one who has considered the situation carefully, and, while the reclamation of the fort and its armament cannot be effected speedily, no time should be lost in removing every obstruction which will prevent its military occupation and operation.

"Foremost among the obstructions is the quarantine station, whose presence at the fort must, as long as it continues, render re-occupation by soldiers for any purpose a criminal procedure, for, while we may send soldiers to their death on the field of battle, humanity demands that we do not send them to die ignominiously in places we know to be polluted with the germs of highly infectious or contagious disease. I therefore suggest that immediate steps be taken to remove the quarantine station, as well as all other hindrances to the use of the fort at all seasons for military purposes.

"It may be well to consider also whether such a valuable military occupation should be allowed to stand as it has for so many years, a tempting and easy prize for the audacious or cunning.

"Owing to its isolation and accessibility, we might have lost it at any time during this interval without knowing, until too late, that it had passed out of our possession.

"In our efforts to recover it, had we made any, the formidable character of this much-neglected and unappreciated fortification as a naval auxiliary would doubtless have been revealed to us in a manner to cause everlasting regret and humiliation.

"Rotten gun carriages, cracked bastions, rusty guns—in fact, general decay—were apparent on all sides. The brick work throughout needed, and still needs, repairing. All the bastions had cracked and settled, and there were thousands of lineal feet of cracks in other parts of the walls. Many of the casemates leaked, and the moisture had caused an excessive formation of stalactites. Nearly all the embrasures of the two tiers of casemates had been enlarged so as nearly to equal in width the span of the arches. It is said that this mutilation of the fort was done by the troops during the fever epidemic of 1868 on the recommendation of Dr. Mudd, then in confinement at Fort Jefferson, in order to increase the circulation of air. Other great decay is also shown."

The condition of the armament was even worse than that of the fort itself.

"The six wooden platforms for the 15-inch guns in barbette are in ruins through decay. Their condition is so difficult to describe, and yet so typical of a large part of the Southern armament, that a photograph alone can do justice to the subject. There never was a more complete wreck or a better illustration of the effect of abandoning to the elements such costly investments. The other barbette platforms are of old pattern, but with 4-inch pintles. Whether they would withstand the shock of full-service charges cannot be definitely settled, but probably not."

Fort Jefferson was designed for 420 pieces. There are now emplacements for 267 guns.

The condition of the ordnance is not good, about twenty-five 10-inch casemate guns excepted. These have been cleaned and lacquered. The carriages or other pieces have not been touched for seven years. The carriages are scaled and corroded by the action of the salt air.

The fortification next in importance to Fort Jefferson visited was Fort Taylor, situated at the City of Key West to guard the harbor and the northwest channel between the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico. The fort was in fair condition, but its poor armament could do but little defensive or offensive work against a foreign fleet.

Fort Jackson stands on the right bank of the Mississippi River, about seventy-three and a half miles below New-Orleans and twenty-six from the entrance to the river. "Whether the fort plans for the defense of the City of New-Orleans embrace Forts Jackson and St. Philip, or whether they are considered properly situated for this purpose, I know not, but we all know that they represent at this time the only land defenses of the Mississippi River between the confluence of the great Passes and the City of New-Orleans.

"Fort St. Philip stands directly opposite Fort Jackson, and, with that work, constitutes the sole land defense of the Mississippi River. It is uninhabitable, and could not be placed in condition for service, save by a large expenditure."

Fort Massachusetts, Louisiana, is situated on Ship Island Channel at the western end of Ship Island, at the entrance to Mississippi Sound, which connects the Gulf with Lake Borgue, St. Louis Bay, and Mobile Bay. Its main object was to protect the navigation of the sound and the approaches to New-Orleans from the eastward through Lake Borgue. It was commenced in 1862, and finished during the war. The middle of the ship channel into the sound passes within three-quarters of a mile of the fort, and carries 20 feet of water, which, on the bar, rises to 22 feet at high water.

"The fort occupies a very important position, if the value of the Mississippi Sound as a harbor and depot of naval supplies be considered. Fortunately, it is of such a character as to be easily kept in order, otherwise provision should be made for a battery of artillery. It formed the base of operations against New-Orleans during the war, and for several years, from 1879 to 1885, was a refuge station for vessels infected with yellow fever.

"Forts Pike and Macomb are objects of curiosity to boating and picnic parties visiting their vicinity, and no better use can be made of them than to open them to the public after removing all chances of accident. If they could be turned over to some of the fishing clubs of New-Orleans, under an agreement to occupy and care for them, it would, no doubt, prove advantageous."

Of Fort Pickens, Florida, commanding Pensacola Harbor, it is said:

"It is not necessary to enlarge upon the importance of Pensacola Harbor as a base of military and naval supplies. No precaution we can take to protect it against a hostile fleet should be disregarded."

BRIGHT FOR CONSOLIDATION.

At Least, that Is What the Members of the Commission Declare.

The Municipal Consolidation Commission met yesterday morning at 214 Broadway to consider what further action should be taken toward consolidating New-York and Brooklyn. The members present were Andrew H. Green, J. S. T. Stranahan, Frederick W. Devoe, George J. Greenfield, Edward F. Linton, and Calvert Vaux.

Mr. Green, who presided, said:

"The indications are encouraging to those who favor the union of the two cities. That the people of Brooklyn have come to a determination is clear from the fact that both of the political parties have pronounced in their platforms in favor of submitting the question of consolidation to a vote of the people. Last Winter the Senators from that city, Messrs. McCarren and McCarty, were found opposing a bill to allow their constituents even the privilege of expressing their opinions for or against union, notwithstanding that a petition signed by more than 11,000 citizens was presented demanding such opportunity.

"It would be well that inquiry be made of every candidate in Kings County for the Legislature whether he will without evasion support a bill to submit the question of union with New-York to an early vote of the people.

"What the commission has recommended and still urgently recommends is a bill that leaves it to the voters of each city or town proposed to be united to the City of New-York to say whether they wish to be so united, and the electors should see to it that their servants in the Legislature give them this opportunity."

Edward C. Graves of the Brooklyn Consolidation League said that, for the first time in the history of the consolidation movement, both political parties in Brooklyn had recognized it and were apparently disposed to concede the submission of the question to a popular vote.

The Republican Party, he said, was in favor of submitting the question to the people of the two cities, and the Democratic Party had inserted in its platform a resolution in favor of giving the people an opportunity of expressing their opinion on the subject at the polls.

Mr. Graves cited the following from the Democratic platform as an evidence of the insincerity of its framers:

> The authors of the bill at Albany violated the principle of home rule by insisting that the question of the annexation of Brooklyn should be left to the voters of other cities and towns.

This statement, he said, was not correct. "Senator Patrick McCarren," he said, "hates consolidation, and will kill any and all consolidation measures that he can. On the other hand, William H. Reynolds, who is running for Senator in the Third District in Brooklyn, has come out in favor of consolidation and will be elected by an overwhelming majority."

Andrew H. Green, J. S. T. Stranahan, and Edward F. Linton were appointed a committee to prepare a bill favoring the submission of the question of consolidation to the people, and the commission then adjourned subject to the call of the chair.

CAPT. MITCHELL'S MILD SENTENCE.

His Friends Expect to Secure a Mitigation of It.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 25.—The friends of Capt. Mitchell of the Revenue Marine, who was recently tried for offensive practices while on duty, expect to see a mitigation of even the mild sentence which the court imposed upon him. The proceedings of the court were conducted behind closed doors, and, if what has leaked out be only half true, there must have been enough evidence to compel the dismissal of the Captain from the service in disgrace. As it was, the court very leniently held that he should be dropped to the foot of his grade, suspended for one year, and severely reprimanded. Naval officers who are familiar with the circumstances are amazed at the sentence, and say if there was to be an extension of the naval court-martial laws to the Revenue Marine Service, the viciously inclined would be wiped out of the service at a rapid rate of speed.

Capt. Mitchell and his friends are bringing heavy pressure to bear upon the authorities in Washington to secure a mitigation of the sentence, and, if that cannot be done, then their efforts will be devoted to securing a commutation of the sentence and restoration to active duty after a few months, when the affair has blown over and disappeared from the public mind. When that time is reached, the Captain expects to get another vessel. The findings of the "Court of Investigation," as it is formally called, but the "Court for the Suppression of Evidence," as some of those who have watched its operations called it, are in the possession of Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle.

The officers of the Revenue Marine will be considerably astonished if Capt. Mitchell and his friends are not bamboozling themselves in entertaining the belief that they can bring pressure to bear upon the Secretary in behalf of the convicted officer.

Conkling Statue to Have Mr. Ward's Pedestal.

Sculptor J. Q. A. Ward appeared before the Park Board yesterday in opposition to the proposed reduction of the size of the pedestal for the Roscoe Conkling statue, as recommended by Landscape Architect Vaux of the Park Department. The board decided in Mr. Ward's favor and his plans will be accepted. The board adopted a resolution requesting the Board of Electrical Control to place subways in the principal drives in Central Park, in order that arc lights similar to those in Fifth Avenue might be put in.

Says He Is Not Insane.

COLLEGE POINT, L. I., Oct. 25.—Henry A. Hynes of this place, who was adjudged insane last week and committed to the Poughkeepsie Insane Asylum, in a letter received by Judge Belderlin here this morning, appeals to that magistrate to use his influence to have him released. In the letter he declares that he is as sane as any other man and that his detention in the asylum will only be the means of rendering him insane. The Justice will try to obtain his release.

His Dead Body Washed Ashore.

WEST HAMPTON, L. I., Oct. 25.—The mystery surrounding the disappearance a week ago of the four-year-old son of Frank Phillips, a member of the Potunk life saving crew at this place, has been solved. The little fellow's body was washed ashore to-day. The boy, who was a cripple, was unable to walk. It is supposed that he crawled on his hands and knees from the life saving station down to the surf and that he was carried out by the undertow.

Cylinder Head Fell to the Street.

A broken piston rod jammed out the cylinder head of an engine on the elevated railroad at Ninth Avenue and Eightieth Street just before noon yesterday. The cylinder head, weighing 100 pounds, fell into the street, badly frightening a horse that it narrowly escaped crushing. The passengers were thrown into alarm, and several women tried to get out by way of the windows.

Two Children Burned to Death.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 25.—Fire of an unknown origin started this morning in the second story of John Gannon's residence on Stobo Street. Two adjoining residences were badly damaged. Two of Gannon's children, aged four and nine years, were burned to death. The damage to property will amount to $2,500.

RINGSTERS ARE FRIGHTENED

BROOKLYN INDEPENDENTS TURN ON THEM BY THOUSANDS.

"Machine" Leaders Hear Depressing Reports—Trying to Save Boody by Crowding in Illegal Voters—Liquor Dealers Coerced Into Line—Justice Tighe Relied on to See that Italians Are Naturalized—Republicans and Independents Getting Evidence.

The information that is brought every hour to "Boss" McLaughlin's headquarters in Brooklyn is causing consternation to the members of the Brooklyn "ring." From every quarter of the city information comes to the "boss" that thousands of independent citizens are joining with the Republicans in the effort to defeat Mayor Boody.

On Monday night the leaders of the "ring" had a secret meeting, and were informed as to the results obtained by the political statisticians of the gang in working up an estimate of the number of votes to be counted on for Mayor Boody. The result was obtained after carefully examining the registry figures in every election district in the city.

The absolute statement was made that if the election was to be held before the final days of registration, Mayor Boody would fall short of an election by 15,000 votes. This statement, made, as it was, to the leaders of the "machine," brought great dismay to them.

These people, knowing these facts to be literally indisputable, will do all in their power to meet the emergency by resorting to illegal registration and by means of having men naturalized who are not entitled to naturalization papers. A great number of naturalized citizens have received their final papers during the last few days, but the "machine" intends to grind out a much larger number. It expects to run in a large Italian vote, and Italians who have been in the country only a few months, and who are unable to speak English, are to be permitted to exercise the highest privilege of an American citizen.

Police Justice Tighe is expected to do his duty toward the "ring," and it expects him to see that the Italians of South Brooklyn are naturalized, in order that Mayor Boody may receive their votes.

That the "machine" is desperate is seen on every hand, and every day it receives assurances from every quarter that Mayor Boody is losing votes. Every means will be resorted to in order to defeat Mr. Schieren.

At the campaign headquarters of the "machine," in the Thomas Jefferson Building, in Court Square, yesterday, Chairman Thomas J. Kenna and Secretary William H. Furey did not appear in the best of humor. They were greatly troubled and could not hide their feelings from friend or foe.

On Tuesday night a most significant conference took place in the Tenth Ward. Every liquor dealer in that district was present, and there was no mincing of words. They were told that they must swear allegiance to Mayor Boody and the "ring," and that a refusal to do so meant that they would be deprived of their license when it expired, and that the police would hound them until it would be impossible for them to continue business. Under these circumstances the liquor dealers had only one thing to do, and that was to swear allegiance to Boody and the gang.

The Brooklyn Democratic Club has commenced its campaign of education. Mayor Boody said his campaign would be one of education, and the Democratic Club desires to follow out his idea in this respect. Yesterday it issued its first lesson, which is to give to the people of Brooklyn an idea as to the wealth of the members of the "ring." Here is the lesson:

> The Democratic Party in Kings County numbers 90,000 voters. Under the present machine rule the desires of these 90,000 men are overridden and trodden under foot by nine bosses.

Hugh McLaughlin, worth	$1,500,000
James McGarry, worth	500,000
John McCarty, worth	500,000
John Y. McKane, worth	400,000
Patrick H. McCarren, worth	100,000
James Shevlin, worth	300,000
Michael J. Coffey, worth	500,000
James Kane, worth	150,000
John Delmar, worth	250,000
Total	$4,2000,000

> They have acquired this wealth at the expense of the taxpayers of Brooklyn. The Democratic Party in Kings County must be reorganized. The first step to this end is the election of
>
> CHARLES A. SCHIEREN as Mayor.

The Brooklyn Democratic Club has also issued the following letter to the Democrats of Brooklyn:

> To the Democrats of Brooklyn:
>
> The Democratic Party in the City of Brooklyn has fallen under the control of a tyrannical group of men, who have employed the machinery of the party for their own selfish purposes and against the interests of the masses of Democrats. They have caused the renomination of David A. Boody for Mayor, notwithstanding the great scandals of his administration. This is the time for honest Democrats to throw off the yoke of these men who are bringing dishonor upon the party and identifying the name of Democracy with bad city government. The Brooklyn Democratic Club has entered into the present Mayoralty campaign in the spirit of the "anti-snap" campaign of last year. The club has indorsed the nomination of Charles A. Schieren for Mayor to secure good government in the city, as the election of Grover Cleveland secured good national government. By defeating the present machine in this county the way will be prepared for a reorganization of the party upon a true Democratic basis.
>
> J. WARREN GREENE, Chairman.
> HENRY YONGE, Vice Chairman.
> GABRIEL I. BEHRISCH, Secretary.
> EDWARD M. SHEPARD,
> A. AUGUSTUS HEALY,
> S. PERRY STURGES,
> EVERETT GREENE,
> CHARLES J. EDWARDS,
> D. S. RAMSAY,
> SANDERS SHANKS,
> Campaign Committee.

The Committe of One Hundred, who believe in honest officials and good government, has arranged for a monster mass meeting to be held at the Brooklyn Academy of Music Saturday evening. The gentlemen having charge of the meeting want every Republican and Democrat who believes in the overthrow of the ring and the beginning of a new era, in which honest officials and good government will result, to be present.

But they ask that no person attend the meeting until he has registered his name. Friday and Saturday are the last days of registration this year.

It will be the largest meeting of the campaign, and the two principal speakers will be ex-Mayor Seth Low and William J. Gaynor, the Republican nominee for Justice of the Supreme Court.

Ex-Mayor Low, who was in Chicago, was invited by telegraph to address the meeting and the message reached him while he was on his way to New-York. He wired back to the Committee of One Hundred that he would take advantage of their invitation and would speak to his Brooklyn friends without fail on Saturday night.

William J. Gaynor has also been induced to speak, but only with the understanding that no reference shall be made to his candidacy for Supreme Court Judge. He says it will be his only speech this year, and it will be given in the interest of Charles A. Schieren, the Republican and Citizens' candidate for Mayor.

Mr. Gaynor is in possession of facts that every taxpayer in Brooklyn will appreciate when he hears them.

Unlike Mr. Gaynor, who is not campaigning in his own interest, the Democratic nominee for the Supreme Court Judgeship, Thomas E. Pearsall, is doing all in his power personally to gain votes not only in Brooklyn, but throughout the entire district. He is conducting the same kind of a canvass as a ward politician of Brooklyn. Hamilton Fish met him up in his judiciary district this week. Mr. Pearsall was driving around with a horse and wagon and was making personal appeals for votes.

This is in striking contrast with the dignified campaign that is being conducted for Mr. Gaynor by his friends. Mr. Gaynor is willing to let the people decide the important question on its merits.

Edward M. Shepard, Frederick W. Hinrichs, C. F. Adams, Charles A. Schieren, and others will speak to-night at a mass meeting, to be held at Co-operative Hall, Madison Street and Howard Avenue.

The Twenty-eighth Ward Association of the Citizens' Union is doing great work. It has a thorough organization of 800 members, and has the block system thoroughly organized. Every block has a man to take care of it, to see that every voter is registered, that the voters attend all meetings, and that they will vote on election day.

F. William Jobelmann said yesterday: "If every ward were as thoroughly organized as the Twenty-eighth, there would not be so much necessity of hard work."

Robert Stewart of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union said yesterday: "We shall have a committee appointed to look into the illegal registration which is going on. It will be an active committee, and I can say for it that every man found to be illegally registered, and who attempts to vote on election day, will be prosecuted, and we shall not be satisfied until such persons are put behind the bars. We believe in honest elections, and will do all in our power to see that the election this year is carried out honestly."

Jacob Brenner, who is assisting Foster L. Backus in seeing that persons illegally registered are prosecuted, said:

"There have been no arrests as yet, but there will be many. We have received information that there have been many illegal registrations in the First, Third, Fifth, Tenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-eighth Wards. In order to do our work well and properly, when we commence we are determined that our evidence shall be irrefutable.

"We have received evidence that in one house fourteen men are registered, and in every instance they claim to have lived in the election district only thirty days. From another house, which is owned by a saloon keeper, ten men have registered who claim to live in this house. The next-door neighbor will swear that no one lives in the house excepting the saloon keeper, and that there are no accommodations for any one else.

"The lodging houses in the First Ward are being watched by detectives, and the lodgers are apparently living in high clover. One poor fellow, whose clothing was in rags, was seen being taken into a second-hand clothing store. When he came out he presented quite a respectable appearance. He was then taken to the registration booth, where his name was placed on the regular list.

"There is a large number of such cases," said Mr. Brenner, "and we shall prosecute them at the proper time. Why, a man has had the audacity to register from a house occupied by a member of the Board of Elections. This official will swear that the man does not live in his house.

"Several parties who live in East New-York have discovered that their names appear on the registry lists of Flatlands, and when they expostulated with the Flatlands authorities, they were told it was all right; that it was not necessary for them to vote in Flatlands, but that their names had not been stricken from the registry lists."

Charles A. Schieren was up at daybreak yesterday morning, and as early as 7 o'clock was walking around the Wallabout Market. He met nearly every person doing business in the market, and was cordially received by them. In speaking of the visit, Mr. Schieren said:

"My reception by the marketmen was very cordial. Without exception, I found them dissatisfied with the present state of municipal affairs. They are determined on a change. Their principal grievance is the license abuse, for they are tenants only at will. The license calls for thirty days, and that necessitates the erection of frame structures, which are unsightly and injurious to health. The marketmen are also hurt from the standpoint of insurance. They told me that their insurance was from 4 to 5 per cent. These men want better buildings, and, what is more, they will erect them if they can get a lease of a few years instead of only thirty days."

"CAN WIN ONLY BY FRAUD."

The Rev. Arthur B. Kinsolving Disgusted with the Brooklyn "Ring."

Among the prominent clergymen of Brooklyn whose sense of honor and self-respect have compelled them to take a stand against the machinations of the Brooklyn Democratic "machine" is the Rev. Arthur B. Kinsolving, rector of Christ Church, which is in the centre of a wealthy parish at Clinton and Harrison Streets.

"For years I have voted the Democratic ticket," said Mr. Kinsolving to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday, "but I certainly cannot vote for the regular nominations of the so-called "machine" this Fall. The corruption in the section of the party headed by Mr. Boody is positively nauseating to an honorable man. The flagrant manner in which the office holders have neglected the city's affairs and juggled the city's finances is enraging.

"I know of many influential men who will vote against the very men they once championed.

"The New-York Times deserves all the praise it is receiving for the work it is doing. The paper has started a revolution that will eventually down and crush all the scoundrels in office at present.

"The 'machine' is in a desperate state. It has been frightened by the exposures The New-York Times has been making, and it is taking all kinds of desperate measures to defeat the reformers. If the "machine" wins I know it will be a victory won by fraud. Thus early in the campaign frauds have been uncovered in several sections of the county, notably at Gravesend.

"Now, there is one thing I have noticed in particular, which goes to show that the 'machine' politicians are trying all sorts of dishonest means to win. They intend, I believe, to manipulate in some way the polling places, which in the eyes of the law should be sacredly and honestly conducted. The other day I went to register at the booth in the street in front of my house. When I gave my name I saw that the clerk wrote it down in pencil. The law requires that all the names shall be registered in ink, so that I cannot legally vote. On Friday I am going back to the polling place with a witness, and I intend to have my name registered correctly. If the clerk attempts to write my name with a pencil, I will bring the law down on his shoulders. Several other gentlemen in this vicinity will do the same thing.

"The American people are slow in uprising, but when once aroused they are a force that nothing can resist. The Brooklynites have been slow in getting their patriotism up, but now that it is up, this revolution will not down until the whole kit and pile of the Brooklyn 'machine' is swept out of existence."

The Nursery of Fraud.

From The Brooklyn Times.

The New-York Times pays its respects to-day to the politicians of Gravesend, who appear, from the figures presented by The Times, to be industriously engaged at their old tricks.

When the registration law was first enforced, during McKane's temporary lapse into Republicanism, the Gravesend registration was carefully watched by the minions of the District Attorney, and the total registration in the six districts of Gravesend, in 1891, was only 2,547. Last year, however, McKane was a loyal Democrat, and he was allowed to register and vote as many votes as he pleased. How well he availed himself of the opportunity is shown by the fact that in a town which, according to the Democratic State census, contained only 8,418 inhabitants, men, women, and children, in April, 1892, the number of registered voters in November, 1892, was 4,893, or 56 per cent. of the total population.

This year the emergency is greater, and Mr. McKane bids fair to surpass even his own brilliant record. There has been only one day of registration so far, and the figures for that day are obtainable from only two of the six districts of the town. Regardless of the State law which requires that no election district shall contain more than 400 voters, the first day's registration shows a total of 2,238 voters registered in the First and 1,054 in the Second District, or a total of 3,292 in the two districts.

These figures show absolute proof of the deliberate intention of fraud to defeat Buttling and Fitchie in the county election. Forewarned is forearmed. Kings County is not in Mississippi, and it will be the fault of the Republicans if this atrocious purpose of fraud is not defeated.

She Would Not Act as Janitor.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Oct. 25.—Miss Jennie L. Patterson, who has been a teacher in the village school for more than a year, has been suspended by the Trustees for refusing to act as janitor of her schoolroom without extra compensation. She has retained counsel and will sue the village, claiming that when she was engaged nothing was said to her about extra services. She asked as a compromise that, pending the suit, a janitor might be hired and offered to pay his salary if she lost the suit. The offer was rejected, and now the seventeen-year-old daughter of George A. Paff, President of the board, is filling the vacancy.

Heavy Fine for Selling Beer.

EMPORIA, Kan., Oct. 25.—Theodore Vost, who pleaded guilty to selling one bottle of beer, has been sentenced to sixty days in jail, to pay a fine of $200 and costs of trial, and to give a bond of $2,000 to not again engage in the liquor business. Judge Randolph, who imposed the sentence, is an enthusiast on prohibition, and this is the first time he has had a chance to give a liquor dealer the butt end of the law. A huge petition, signed by many business men and even prohibitionists, has gone to Gov. Lewelling asking that Vost be pardoned.

A TRAGEDY OF THE SWAMPS

SWIFT PUNISHMENT FOR A REVENGEFUL MURDER.

An Episode of Life Among the Lawless Men Who Inhabit the St. Francis River Bottoms in Arkansas—Dave Tuttle's Unfortunate Selection of a Partner—A Sicilian Who Had Once Felt His Hand—A Stiletto Thrust in the Back—The Assassin Killed Probably by a Panther.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 25.—A strange story of revenge and punishment comes from the St. Francis River bottoms, in Arkansas. It is a region inhabited only by a few scattered swampers, who live by hunting, fishing, and getting out staves for the English market. They are a law unto themselves, and a Sheriff's officer would have no more chance among them than he would have in the interior of Africa. Expert in the use of the axe and rifle and past masters in the handling of a dugout, they easily hold their own in the forbidding swamps, and the more industrious earn a pretty bit of money during the season. For convenience they usually work in pairs when getting out staves, and the two partners will probably not see the faces of the rest of the gang for months, or until the time comes to raft the stave timber out to the nearest sawmill, when they finish up and divide the proceeds of their labors.

Dave Tuttle was a leading spirit in one of these gangs. He was a burly Canadian, with a fist of iron and a temper of Cayenne pepper, quarrelsome when drunk and morose when sober. He had a "record," and was considered a good man to let alone when things did not go to suit him. But he had his good points. His honesty was above par and the "sunk lands" of the St. Francis never knew a better marksman or a more thorough timberman. He had been shot at a dozen times without receiving a wound, and his narrow escapes from the other dangers of the woods were so many that his comrades of Bear Bayou Camp had come to regard him as possessing a charmed life.

Perhaps that was the reason why Antone Soccoli, a Sicilian who had drifted away from civilization to the camp, merely wiped the blood from his face and showed his white teeth through his stubby black beard when Tuttle had given him a buffet on the cheek one day to punish him for some trivial offense. At any rate, Antone uttered no word in resentment, and everybody thought it only natural that a "Dago" should submit to the hardest man in the bottoms. Long afterward one of the men remembered having awoke in the night and seen Antone sitting by the campfire, examining a curious stiletto that he carried in his kit. The weapon had a blade fully eight inches long, but as round as a knitting needle and scarcely larger, with an extremely keen point. The Sicilian muttered to himself as he balanced the stiletto in his hand or tried its point on his thumb nail, but the sleepy swamper took no special note of him, and never thought to mention to the rest what he had seen.

All this took place early in the Fall when the gang were about to break up and start for their timber cutting. Two weeks later Tuttle's partner died from the effects of an injury received from a falling tree, and Antone, who had been a supernumerary with the party, offered to take the dead man's place. His services were accepted, and the two went away together, down the bayou, each in his own dugout.

The cutting season closed in February, and nothing had been seen or heard of Tuttle and his companion. At last the other members of the party resolved themselves into a Committee of the Whole and set out to hunt them up. Following the course of the bayou, the searchers came at length to a rough shanty that the two men had put up to shelter them from the weather. Their guns, provisions, and blankets were found intact, and outside hung the hindquarters of a deer from which several portions had been cut. The meat was perfectly preserved, which showed that it must have been killed not more than two weeks before, as the weather prior to that time had been too warm to admit of the flesh remaining untainted in the open air.

The men separated and beat up the woods around to find their missing comrades. They were now convinced that some serious accident had befallen them. The next day, about noon, a dugout was sighted in the bayou, nearly ten miles from the cabin. It lay wedged in a quantity of driftwood. On a nearer approach, a man's hand was seen hanging over the side. It was soon found to be attached to the brawny right arm whose muscles had long been the admiration and envy of the swampers in the "sunk lands." Tuttle lay dead in the bottom of the boat. His body was rigid, but there was no decomposition, as the boat was dry and the weather cold. There was nothing to indicate the cause of death—no blood nor any evidence of a struggle.

A little further down the bayou the body of Antone was discovered lying under his overturned dugout and upheld by heavy drift. He was in a cramped position, with knees drawn up nearly to his chin. In his right hand was clutched the stiletto. The body was badly decomposed, but, on drawing it from the water, the finders were able to determine that he had not been drowned. His throat was frightfully lacerated and one cheek was almost torn away, while the hand that held the weapon was also mangled and the knuckle bone of the middle finger crushed.

On stripping the body of Tuttle a tiny red spot was found on the back of his shirt, and a close examination of the skin underneath revealed a small puncture. One of the men cut and stripped a little willow wand and forced it into the hole. It penetrated with very slight resistance to a depth of six inches. Tuttle's fate was no longer a mystery. The Sicilian had crept upon him from behind and stabbed him to the heart. The blow of three months before had been revenged.

But how came the murderer to his death? The wounds he bore could not have been made by human hands. The most plausible explanation, and the one arrived at by the woodsmen, was that after Antone had killed Tuttle he started down the bayou in his dugout, intending to follow the stream into the St. Francis River and escape to the settlements, and that a panther sprang upon him from a tree on the bank; that the wretched man had only time to draw his weapon, when he was hurled from the boat into the stream. There was nothing to show that the panther was hurt in the encounter.

The swampers said nothing about the double tragedy when they took their timber to mill, not caring to get mixed up with the Sheriff and an inquisitive Grand Jury, and it was only a few days ago that the story was told for the first time to a Memphis hunter, who had employed one of the party as a guide.

A Swindling Collecting Company.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 25.—The Eureka Collecting Company, familiarly known as the "Greencoats," has had its brief day in Louisville. Once more an innocent public has been imposed upon, and in proof thereof some $5,000 of worthless subscribed stock is held by business firms. Its managers, W. P. Cothalie, George Hastings, and X. R. Allen, all of Chicago, have disappeared, and so has the paid-up money of the outstanding stock. The "Greencoats" made their appearance a few weeks ago, and so offensive did they make themselves that the Council took action on the subject, making it a misdemeanor for the emissaries of the agency to stand guard in uniform in front of a creditor's place of business.

Honors for Joseph Chamberlain.

NASSAU, N. P., Oct. 19.—Sir Ambrose Shea, Governor of the Bahamas, gave a large dinner party at Government House on the night of Oct. 17, in honor of Joseph Chamberlain, the Unionist leader in the House of Commons, who arrived that day from London, by way of New-York. The Governor, Mr. Chamberlain, and Mr. McLean, the American Consul, were the principal speakers of the evening. Mr. Chamberlain, accompanied by his two sons, left the next day to visit his sisal plantation at Andro Island, Bahamas. He will reach New-York, on his return, on Nov. 4.

Jail Doors Easily Opened.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Oct. 25.—When the short-term prisoners in the Queens County Jail, in this city, were turned out this morning, it was found that James Kelly and Michael Burns were missing. Nobody connected with the jail appears to know when or how the men got away. Kelly was sentenced for failure to support his family. Burns had to serve but two days of a six months' sentence for assault in the third degree. Only a few days ago an Italian confined in the jail for a minor offense escaped.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

CONFIDENCE RETURNING ON PROMISE OF UNCONDITIONAL REPEAL.

The Stock Market Broadening and Prices Moving Upward—Idle Money Seeking Reinvestment — Exchange Lower and Gold Imports in the Near Future Possible — The Speculative Move in Reading—Security Holders Getting Together for Aggressive Action.

NEW-YORK,
Wednesday, Oct. 25—P. M.

Now that the unconditional repeal of the Sherman silver law is assured, the effect in Stock Exchange circles is pronounced. The trading to-day was even more active than yesterday; in fact, the transactions were of larger volume than on any day since the July panic. While there were no sensational advances, strength was the prevailing feature of the general list, and practically everything closed higher than yesterday. The trading was well distributed. Reading and Sugar, while still the leaders in point of activity, were much less active than yesterday, but Western Union, St. Paul, and Burlington were in excellent demand.

Some of to-day's strength was due to the covering of the short interest, but that the bears have not yet abandoned the fight is made apparent by the good borrowing demand for all the active stocks. The greater part of the buying came from commission houses, which goes to show that outsiders recognize the change in the situation and are once more investing funds which they have held close at hand pending emergencies. In other words, the evidence of returning confidence is distinct.

The improved condition is reflected also in the action of the foreign exchange market. Sterling rates declined sharply to-day and are now at a point where gold imports become feasible. The rates, however, will have to fall slightly yet before there can be profit in drawing gold from abroad. The money market is also growing easier, time loans and commercial paper being both readily negotiable at normal rates.

The recent movement in Reading is now generally admitted to have been purely speculative. Of course, under any kind of honest management the stock is worth considerably more than its prevailing price, but those who have bought it recently under the impression that the Vanderbilt purchases of Lackawanna meant that the same interest would take hold of Reading are by this time convinced of their error. Reading's salvation lies through its security holders, and it is gratifying to know that they have at length become aroused to the importance of taking aggressive action for their own protection. The meeting which was held at the Windsor Hotel last night was the largest gathering of security holders in any one property which has ever taken place in this city, and it was characterized by earnest unanimity. It was determined to give substantial support to Mr. Isaac L. Rice in the suit which he is about to institute for the removal of the present receivers and for the substitution of men in their places who will be loyal to the interests of the property. Mr. Richard B. Hartshorne, Chairman of the meeting, is not allowing the grass to grow under his feet. In an advertisement in another column he asks all who desire to join in the movement to send addresses and memoranda of amounts of securities held to him at 18 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	37½	38⅜	37½	37¾	37⅝	38	3,365
American Cotton Oil pf	75	76	75	76	75¼	76	725
American District Telegraph	40	41	40	41	40	50	200
*American Sugar Refining	101½	104¾	101	103¾	103¾	103⅞	61,881
*American Sugar Refining pf	93¼	94	92¾	93¼	93	93½	1,880
American Telegraph & Cable Co	87	87	87	87	86	88	120
*American Tobacco	82	85½	81	84½	84	85	2,290
American Tobacco pf	98	99½	98	99½	98	101	410
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	20⅞	21¼	20½	21⅛	21	21⅝	10,368
Baltimore & Ohio	71	73⅜	71	73⅜	73⅜	74	2,117
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	29	30¼	29	30¼	30	30¾	600
Canada Southern	52½	53¾	52¼	52½	52	53	1,143
Central Pacific	20¼	21	20¼	21	21½	22	200
Chesapeake & Ohio	17½	18⅝	17¼	18⅛	18	18¼	6,860
Chicago Gas	62½	64⅛	61¼	63⅝	63⅝	63¾	29,165
Chicago Gas, div. scrip	1.16	1.18	1.16	1.18	..	..	1,316
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	96¼	97¾	96¼	97¾	97½	98½	716
Chicago & Northwestern	105	106⅞	104¾	106⅛	106	106¼	5,678
Chicago & Northwestern pf	139½	139½	139½	139½	138½	140	20
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	84¼	86½	83¼	86⅛	86	86⅛	34,090
C., C., C. & St. Louis	37	38	36¾	38	38	39	3,123
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	63	64⅜	62¾	64⅛	64⅛	64¼	48,011
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf	118	118	117¾	117¾	119	119½	70
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	67	70	66¾	70	69⅞	70	16,580
Colorado Fuel & Iron	26	26¼	26	26¼	26	26¼	215
Columbus & Hocking Coal	9	9¼	9	9¼	9	9⅜	200
Columbus, Hock. Valley & Toledo	21¾	21⅞	21⅝	21¾	21¾	22	1,010
Consolidated Gas Company	136	136⅝	136	136	136¼	136¾	1,575
Delaware & Hudson	127½	130	127½	129½	129¼	130	3,037
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	166	166	164½	164½	164	165	1,817
Denver & Rio Grande pf	28	28	28	28	27	29	100
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	6	7	100
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	32	33⅜	32	32½	32½	32¾	13,415
Edison Electric Illuminating	102	103	102	102	101	103	300
Evansville & Terre Haute	79	79	78½	78½	75	79	310
Flint & Père Marquette	14	14¼	14	14	14	14¼	900
General Electric	47	49½	46½	49¼	49¼	49½	11,115
Great Northern pf	107	107	107	107	107	110	100
Green Bay & Winona, t. r	7½	7⅞	7½	7⅞	7½	8	300
Illinois Central	94	94½	94	94½	93½	94	1,300
Iowa Central	8	8½	8	8½	8	8½	200
Laclede Gas	16¼	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	16⅝	16¾	700
Lake Erie & Western	16¾	17⅝	16¾	17⅝	17¾	18	1,860
Lake Erie & Western pf	70	70½	70	70½	70½	71	450
Lake Shore	128	129	127½	129	128½	129	3,515
Long Island	96	96	96	96	94	94	120
Louisville & Nashville	48⅜	49½	48	49	48½	48⅞	3,500
Louisville, New-Albany & Chi., pf	38	45	38	42¼	40	43	830
Manhattan Consolidated	132	134	132	133	132½	134	2,726
Michigan Central	97	99	97	98⅜	98	98¼	1,365
Minneapolis & St. Louis, t. r	12	12½	12	12⅜	12¼	12½	420
Minneapolis & St. Louis pf., t. r	32½	32½	32½	32½	32	32½	200
Missouri Pacific	23¾	25⅞	24½	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	8,809
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	12⅛	12¾	12⅛	12½	12½	12¾	660
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	21¾	23¼	21½	23¼	23	23⅜	4,465
Mobile & Ohio	14	14¾	14	14¾	14¾	16	300
Morris & Essex	145¼	145¼	145¼	145¼	..	..	7
National Cordage, 2d as. paid	24⅞	25⅜	24½	25⅜	25	25½	2,146
National Cordage pf., as. paid	48	52	48	52	50	60	75
*National Lead Co	27¾	28½	27½	28¼	28⅛	28½	5,295
*National Lead Co. pf	76¼	77¼	76¼	77	77⅛	77½	1,728
National Starch	8½	9	8½	9	8	10	200
New Central Coal	8½	8½	8½	8½	8	9½	100
New-Jersey Central	118¼	119½	117½	117½	117	118½	1,161
New-York Central	103⅞	104	103½	103⅝	103½	104	1,554
New-York & New-England	30¾	33	30⅝	33	32⅞	33	17,895
New-York & Northern pf	10¼	10¼	10	10	10	10½	300
New-York, Chicago & St. Louis	17½	17⅝	17	17½	17¼	17½	1,735
New-York, Chicago & St. L. 1st pf	68	68	67	67	65	68	210
New-York, Chicago & St. L. 2d pf	30	30	30	30	29½	31	50
New-York, Lake Erie & Western	15¾	15⅞	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝	15¾	548
New-York, Lake Erie & Western pf	30	30	30	30	30½	35	20
New-York, Susq. & Western, new	16¼	16⅜	15¾	16	15¾	16	1,985
New-York, Susq. & Western pf	48	48	47¾	48	47½	48	620
Norfolk & Western pf	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22	23	50
North American	5¼	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	5¼	5½	1,360
Northern Pacific	7⅝	8	7⅝	7⅞	7⅞	8	1,992
Northern Pacific pf	23¼	24¼	23	24¼	23⅞	24	1,335
Ontario & Western	16¼	16⅞	16¼	16¾	16⅝	16¾	5,860
Oregon Improvement	9	11	9	10½	11¼	12	930
Oregon S. L. & U. N	6	6⅛	6	6⅛	6¾	7¼	400
Pacific Mail	16¼	18	16¼	17½	17½	18	2,410
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8½	8⅞	8¼	8⅞	8½	9	400
Philadelphia & Reading	21½	23¾	21½	23⅛	23	23¼	82,165
P., C., C. & St. L	15½	16	15½	16	15⅞	16½	400
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	53	100
Pullman Palace Car Company	173	175	173	175	176	180	515
Quicksilver	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	3	100
Rich. & West Point, 1st in. pd	1¾	2	1¾	2	..	..	300
Rich. & West Point, 2d in. paid	3⅛	3¾	3⅛	3⅝	3½	3¾	2,850
Rich. & West Point pf., t. r	16	17	15	17	17	18	1,250
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	108	108	108	108	106	108½	100
St. Louis Southwestern	4¾	5½	4¾	5¼	4¾	5½	610
St. Louis Southwestern pf	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9⅛	9½	100
St. Paul & Omaha	37	37⅞	37	37½	37¼	37⅝	2,810
St. Paul & Omaha pf	110	111	110	110½	110	112	600
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	103	107	100
Southern Pacific	18	19	18	19	18¼	19	1,100
Tennessee Coal & Iron	16	16½	15¾	16⅜	16½	16¾	1,631
Texas Pacific	7	7⅛	7	7⅛	7	7¼	350
Toledo & Ohio Central	35	35	35	35	31	35	25
Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Mich	10⅜	12	10⅜	10½	10¼	11	1,055
Union Pacific	18⅞	20	18¾	19¼	19¼	19⅜	6,495
Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf	6½	7	6½	6½	6½	7	612
United States Rubber	32½	32½	32½	32½	32	33	150
Wabash	7¼	8	7¼	8	7¾	8	585
Wabash pf	16	17	16	16½	16¼	16¾	1,565
Wells-Fargo Express	129½	129½	129½	129½	125	135	10
Western Union Telegraph	87	90⅜	86⅞	90¼	90¼	90⅜	55,403
Wheeling & Lake Erie	13⅞	14¾	13⅞	14⅝	14⅛	14¾	1,850
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	48	55⅛	48	53⅜	48	54⅜	1,245
Wisconsin Central	5½	5⅝	5½	5½	5¼	5½	600
Total sales							517,105

*Unlisted.

Mortgages.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alton & T. H. 1st	103	103	103	103	$1,000
At., T. & S. F. 4s	72⅛	72⅜	71¾	72⅜	23,000
At., T. & S. Fe 2d 2½s, A	40	40	39½	40	57,000
At. & Pac. 4s	55	55	55	55	1,000
Beech Creek 1st	97¼	97½	97¼	97½	13,000
Brooklyn El. 1st	105½	107	105½	107	8,000
Canada So. 1st	105¾	105¾	105½	105¾	4,000
Can South. 2d	97	97	97	97	3,000
C. of N. J. gen. 5s	109¼	109½	109¼	109½	9,000
C. P. 6s of 1898	104	104	104	104	2,000
C. & O. 6s, Series A	113½	113½	113½	113½	6,000
C. & O. gen. 4½s	71	71¼	71	71¼	14,000
Ches. & O. cn. 5s	103¾	104	103¾	104	55,000
C. & O., R. & A. 1st cn. 2-4s	81	81	81	81	17,000
C. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	97⅛	97⅛	97	97	15,000
Chi. & N. P. 1st	43	44	43	44	54,000
C., B. & Q. cv. 5s	100	100	100	100	1,000
*C., B. & Q., N. 4s	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	5,000
C., B. & Q. 7s	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	21,000
Chi. Gas & C. 1st	84¾	85	84¾	85	26,000
C., St. L. & N. O. 5s	113½	113½	113½	113½	2,000
C. & H. Val. 5s	87¾	88¾	87½	88¾	23,000
C. & H. Val. 6s	94	94	94	94	1,000
Col. Mid. cn. 4s	41½	45	41½	45	40,000
Det., M. & M. l. g.	23	24	23	24	16,000
§D., S. S. & A. 5s	96	96	96	96	7,000
East Riv. Gas 5s	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼	3,000
Erie 2d cn.	74	74	73¼	73¼	2,000
Erie 2d	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	2,000
E. & T. H. 1st	115	115	115	115	5,000
F. W. & D. C. 1st	76	77½	74	75	35,000
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	78¾	79	78¾	79	6,000
G. B. & W. inc.	24	25	24	25	8,000
Iron Mt. gen. 5s	70¼	70½	70	70	7,000
Kan. Pacific cn.	80	83	80	82	14,000
K. & T. 1st g. 4s	78	78⅛	78	78	26,000
‡Kan. & T. 2d g. 4s	43¼	44	43½	44	76,000
Ky. Central 4s	82	82	82	82	1,000
Laclede Gas 1st	81	82½	81	82½	38,000
Lake S. 1st cn., r.	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	1,000
Lake S. 2d cn., c.	123	123	122½	123	15,000
Lake S. 2d cn., r.	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾	7,000
L. & W. B. cn., as.	107	107	107	107	1,000
Long Island 4s	95	95	95	95	1,000
L. & N. 10-40 6s	105	105	105	105	1,000
L., N. A. & Chi. cn.	91½	91½	91½	91½	6,000
L., N. A. & C. g. 5s	65	70½	65	70½	54,000
Mid. of N. J. 1s	112½	112½	112½	112½	4,000
Mo. Pac. 3d	104½	104½	104½	104½	5,000
M. & Ohio gen. 4s	50	50	50	50	4,500
N. Y. C. & H. R. 1st, c	123½	123½	123½	123½	7,000
N. Y. C. & H. R. 1st, r	122	122	122	122	5,000
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st	95½	95½	95½	95½	9,000
N. Y., O. & W. rfdg. 4s	81	81½	81	81½	23,000
N. of Cal g. 5s	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	12,000
§North. Pac. 1st, c	108	109	108	109	41,000
‖North. Pac. 2d, c	90	90	90	90	30,000
North. Pac. 3d, c	69½	69½	69½	69½	11,000
Nor. Pac. cn. 5s	34½	35	34½	35	47,000
N. W. gold, c	123	123	123	123	2,000
N. W. s. f. 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	2,000
N. W. s. f. 6s	111	112	111	112	2,000
N. W. s. f. deb. 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	5,000
Ohio River gen.	48	48	48	48	2,000
Ore. Imp. cn. 5s	46	46	44	46	20,000
Ore. Imp. 1st	94	94	94	94	3,000
Ore. S. L. 6s	79	81¼	79	81¼	8,000
Ore. R. & N. 1st	98½	98½	98½	98½	2,000
Penn. 4½s, c	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	10,000
Peo. & East. inc.	17¼	17½	17¼	17½	20,000
P., D. & E. 2d	36	36½	36	36½	45,000
Pitts. & W. 1st	82⅜	84½	82⅜	84½	29,000
Read. 1st pf. inc	35⅝	37	35⅝	36½	152,000
Read. 2d pf. inc	23¾	25⅞	23¾	25⅝	177,000
Read. 3d pf. inc	19¾	21	19¾	21	91,000
Read. def. inc	5½	5½	5½	5½	45,000
Read. gen. 4s	71½	71¾	71	71¼	98,000
Richmond & Dan. 5s, t. r	70	70	70	70	2,000
Rich. & Dan. 6s	109	109	109	109	7,000
Rich. & Dan. deb.	82	82	82	82	1,000
R. & W. P. T. col. tr. 5s, t. r	22¼	24	22¼	24	63,000
Rio G'nde W. 1st	65	66	65	66	24,000
Rock Island 1st c	123	123	123	123	2,000
Rock Isl. deb. 5s	91	91½	91	91½	38,000
Rock Island 5s, c	97	97⅜	97	97⅜	103,000
R., W. & O. cn	109⅛	109⅛	109	109	8,000
St. L. S. W. 1st	57¾	58	57¾	57¾	25,000
St. L. S. W. 2d	17	18½	17	18½	30,000
St. Paul 1st 8s	116	116	116	116	3,000
St. Paul 1st, C. & Mo. R. 5s	100	100½	100	100½	5,000
St. P. 1st, D. & G. S. 5s	103	103	103	103	2,000
*St. P., M. & M. cn. 4½s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	11,000
S. A. & A. P. 4s	56⅛	58	56⅛	57⅞	21,000
S., L. S. & E. 1st	52	52	52	52	5,000
So. P. of N. M. 1st	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	10,000
Tex. Pac. 1st 5s	70¾	72½	70¾	72½	60,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc	17¾	18	17¾	18	33,000
Third Av. 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	4,000
Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st	61	63	61	63	8,000
U. S. Leather 6s	105½	106	105½	106	5,000
Union Elev. 1st	106	107½	106	107½	73,000
U. P. 1st of 1896	102	102¼	102	102¼	4,000
U. P. 1st of 1897	103	103½	103	103½	7,000
U. P. 1st of 1898	103½	104¼	103½	104¼	5,000
U. P. 1st of 1899	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	1,000
U. P., D. & G. 5s	46	46	45	46	14,000
Wabash 1st	103½	105	103½	105	60,000
Wabash 2d	74½	75	74½	75	63,000
Wa. 1st, D. & C	96	96	96	96	25,000
W. N. Y. & P. 1st	100½	101	100½	101	15,000
W. N. Y. & P. 2d	23½	23½	23½	23½	6,000
W. U. col. tr. 5s	102	102½	102	102	6,000
West Shore 4s, c	102½	102¾	102½	102¾	11,000
West Shore 4s, r	100	100	100	100	15,500
Total sales					$2,433,000

*Seller 30 flat. †Seller 10 flat. ‡Including $5,000 at 43, seller 15 flat. §Including $13,000 at 107¾, seller 30 flat. ‖Including $6,000 at 89, seller 20 flat. aIncluding $10,000 at 67, seller 20 flat.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex	142	145	Keok. & D. M.	..	5⅞
Alb. & Sus	160	170	Laclede G. pf.	65	70
Alton & T. H.	20	30	L., N. A. & C.	10	12½
Am. Coal	85	90	L., St. L. & T.	3	6
Amer. Ex	113	118	Mah. Coal R.	90	100
At. & Pac	2	2½	Mah. C. R. pf.	100	..
Bruns. Co	3½	6	Man. Beach	4	8
B., R. & P. pf.	70	77	Md. Coal pf.	55	60
B., C. R. & N.	45	..	Minn. Iron	..	60
Can. Pacific	73½	74½	N., C. & St. L.	60	70
Chi. & Alton	136	..	Nat. Lin. Oil	18	19
Cleve. & P.	147	..	Nat. Starch 1st pf.	40	..
C. C. & I. D.	12	14	Nat. St. 2d pf.	30	..
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	85	N. Y. & N. H.	192	..
C., H. V. & T. pf.	62	70	Norfolk So.	50	..
Consol. Coal	28	33	Ohio South.	25	50
Den. & R. G.	9¼	10¼	Ont. Mining	7	9
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	20	40	Ore. R. & N.	28	40
*D., S. S. & A.	7	8	Penn. Coal	260	..
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	18½	22	Peo. & East.	4	6
E. T., V. & G.	¼	1	Pitts. & W. pf.	29¼	32
E. T., V. & G. 1st pf.	8	15	P., F. W. & C.	147	..
			Rens. & Sar.	160	..
			St. L. So.	95	..
E. T., V. & G. 2d pf.	2	5	St. P. & Dul.	26	28
G. B. & W., t. r.	14½	17	St. P. & D. pf.	95	100
Homestake	10½	14	Sil. bull. certs.	72¼	72¾
H. & Texas	2¼	3	So. Cot. Oil	40	50
Ill. Cent., l. l.	88	..	Third Av. R.	141	144
Iowa Cent. pf.	24	25	Tol. & O. C. pf.	63½	70
Kan. & Mich.	8	10	U. S. Exp.	52	56
			U. S. Rub. pf.	76	..

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sugar Ref	101⅛	104⅝	101	103½	16,380
Am. Tobacco	81¾	85	81¾	85	200
Am. Cotton Oil	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	10
At., Top. & S. Fe	20¾	21¼	20⅝	21⅛	1,910
C., C., C. & St. L.	36⅞	38	36⅞	38	400
Ches. & Ohio	17¼	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	500
Chicago Gas	62½	64	61½	63⅝	8,330
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	66⅞	69½	66⅞	69½	8,880
Chi., Bur. & Q.	84	86⅝	83⅝	86¼	13,720
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	63	64⅜	62¾	64	30,130
C., St. P., M. & O.	37⅛	37¼	37⅛	37¼	250
Consol. Gas	136⅛	136⅛	136⅛	136½	150
Del., Lack. & W.	164½	164½	164½	164½	60
Del. & Hudson	128¾	128¾	128¾	128¾	100
Dist. & C. F.	32	33½	32	32⅞	4,700
General Electric	46¾	49¼	46½	48⅞	3,880
Lake Shore	128¼	128½	128¼	128½	250
L. E. & West	17	17	17	17	200
Louis. & Nash	48	49¼	48	49¼	500
Laclede Gas	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	100
Missouri Pacific	24⅜	26	24⅜	25⅞	370
Manhattan	133¼	133¼	133¼	133½	50
Mo., K. & T. pf	21⅝	23	21⅝	23	700
Minn. & St. L., t. r	12	12½	12	12½	300
M. & St. L. pf. t. r	32½	32½	32½	32½	100
Nat. Cordage	24⅞	25½	24⅞	25½	70
National Lead	27⅝	27⅝	27	27½	100
Nat. Lead pf	77	77	77	77	100
N. Y. Central	104	104	103¾	103¾	200
N. Y., L. E. & W.	15⅞	16⅛	15⅝	15⅞	410
N. Y. & N. Eng.	30¾	33	30¾	33	5,740
N. Y., O. & W.	16½	16¾	16½	16¾	60
N. Y., Sus. & W.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	200
N. Y., S. & W. pf	48	48	48	48	100
North. Pacific	7⅞	8	7⅞	8	400
North. Pacific pf	24	24⅛	24	24⅛	200
N. Y. & St. L.	17½	17½	17½	17½	200
Peo., Dec. & E.	8½	8½	8½	8½	200
Phil. & Reading	21⅞	23⅞	21⅞	23⅛	21,610
Rich. & W. P., t. r	3½	3½	3⅜	3⅜	600
T., A. A. & N. M.	10½	11⅛	10½	10½	490
Tenn. C. & I.	16⅜	16⅜	16¼	16¼	200
Texas Pacific	7	7⅛	7	7⅛	200
Union Pacific	18¾	19⅛	18⅞	19¼	450
Western Union	86⅞	90⅛	86¾	90	4,430
Wabash	7¾	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	200
Wabash pf	16½	16⅞	16½	16⅝	400
Wheel. & L. E.	14	14	14	14	100
Wheel. & L. E. pf	49	54	49	53½	500
Total sales					129,136

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Best & Belcher	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	100
Comstock Tun	.07	.07	.07	.07	500
La Crosse	.08	.08	.08	.08	400
Ophir	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	100
Total sales					1,100

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S. F. in. cl. A	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	$10,000
Chi. & N. P. 5s	43	43	43	43	5,000
Col. Mid. cn. 4s	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼	7,000
Erie 2d cn	74	74	73½	73½	11,000
Green Bay inc	24	24	24	24	5,000
Mo., K. & T. 4s	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	4,000
Oregon Imp. 5s	46½	46½	45⅝	45⅝	8,000
Ont. & West. 4s	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	3,000
P. & R. 1st pf. inc	36½	36⅝	36½	36¾	27,000
P. & R. 2d pf. inc	25⅛	25¾	25⅛	25⅜	40,000
P. & R. 3d pf. inc	20⅛	21	20⅛	21	29,000
P. & R. gen	71	71	71	71	8,000
Rock I. deb. 5s	81½	81½	81½	81½	4,000
St. L. S. W. 2d	17	17	17	17	10,000
Wabash 1st	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	5,000
Wis. Cent. inc	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	5,000
Wabash 2d	75	75	75	75	5,000
Total sales					$186,000

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was easy. Call loans were made at 1½@3 per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money was easy, being freely offered. Rates were 4 per cent. for thirty days, 4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, and 5½@7 per cent. for four to six months.

Commercial paper was in better demand. Rates were 5½ per cent. for prime indorsed bills, 6@6½ for first-class single names, and 6½@7½ per cent. for names less known.

In London call money loaned at ½@¾ per cent. and three months' bills at 1⅞@2¼ per cent.

Clearing House exchanges were $90,635,024, and balances $5,845,516. The Sub-Treasury's debit balance was $807,365.

The Clearing House canceled $50,000 loan certificates. The amount outstanding is now $1,915,000.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was very weak during the day, but closed steady. The posted rates for sterling were $4.81½ for sixty-day bills and $4.84 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.80¾@$4.81¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.83¼@$4.83½ for demand, $4.83½@$4.84 for cable transfers, and $4.79@$4.79½ for commercial.

In Continental exchange, francs were quoted at 5.23⅛ for long and 5.20⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 94½ and 95¼, and guilders at 40 and 40¼.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Charleston—Buying, ⅛@3-16 discount; selling, par. Chicago—50 premium. St. Louis—No trading. New-Orleans—Commercial, 200 discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 15; telegraph, 25. Savannah—Buying, ⅛ discount; selling, ⅛ discount to par.

SILVER STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 72¼@72¾.

The commercial price of bar silver was 72⅞c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 58⅝c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company reports silver bullion on deposit, 165,281 ounces; withdrawn, none; deposited, none; certificates outstanding, 164.

In London bar silver was quoted at 33⅝d per ounce.

The India Council made a special allotment of 35,000 bills at 1s 3¼d.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Am. Cotton Oil	1¾	Manhattan	1½
Am. Sugar Ref	4¼	M. & St. L., t. r	1⅞
American Tel. & C	3	Missouri Pac	1
American Tobacco	4	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	1⅞
American Tobacco pf	1	Mobile & Ohio	1¾
Baltimore & Ohio	1⅞	National Lead	1⅛
Buff., Roch. & P	1	Nat. Lead pf	1
Canada Southern	1	National Starch	1
Central Pacific	1	N. Y. & N. E	2⅝
Ches. & Ohio	¾	Northern Pacific pf	⅞
Chicago Gas	2	Pacific Mail	1½
Chi. & East. Ill. pf	2	Peoria, Dec. & E	⅞
Chicago & N. W	1½	Phil. & Read	1⅛
Chicago, B. & Q	2⅝	P., C. C. & St. L	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	1⅛	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	3¼
C., R. I. & P	3¼	Pullman Car	2¾
Del. & Hud	2½	St. L. & Southwest	¾
Edison Elec. Ill	1	St. P. & Omaha pf	1
General Elec	3⅛	Southern Pacific	1¼
Great Northern pf	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1⅜
Iowa Central	1¼	U. S. Rubber	1
L. E. & Western	1¼	Wabash	¾
Lake Erie & W. pf	1	Western Union	3¾
Long Island	1	Wheel. & L. E. pf	1⅛
Louis. & Nash	⅞		

DECLINED.

Del., Lack. & W	1¼	New-Jersey Central	1
Denver & Rio G. pf	1	St. P., M. & M	3¼

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway mortgage market was active and strong. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Alton & T. H. 1st	1	Oregon Imp. 1st	3
Ches. & O. 1st, ser. A	1½	Oregon Short Line 6s	3¼
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	1	Pitts. & West. 1st	2⅛
Chi. & N. P. 1st	1	Reading 3d pf. inc	1¼
C., B. & Q. cn. 5s	1	Rich. & W. P. 5s, t. r	2
Col., H. V. & Tol. 5s	1¼	Rio Grande W. 1st	1
Col. Mid. 1st	4	St. L. S. W. 2d	2
Col. Mid. 4s	5½	St. P. 1st, C. & M. R. 5s	1½
Gen. El. deb. 5s	4	San. A. & Ar. Pass. 4s	1⅞
Green Bay inc	7	Seattle, L. S. & G. 1st	2
Kan. Pac. cn	3	Texas Pacific 1st	1¾
Kan. & Tex. 2d	1	Texas Pacific 2d	1
Kent. Cent. 4s	1	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st	3
Laclede Gas 1st	1	Union Elev. 1st	2½
L., N., A. & C. gen	6½	U. P., D. & G. 5s	2
North. Pac. 1st	1	Wabash 1st	2
North. Pac. 2d, c	3	Wabash 2d	1
North. Pac. cn	1	Wabash D. & C	1
Northwest Gold, c	1¾	W., N. Y. & P. 1st	1½

DECLINED.

Atlantic & Pacific 4s	3	Nor. Pac. 3d, c	1½
Cent. Pac. 6s of '98	1	Rich. & Dan. 5s, t. r	3
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1	Rich. & Dan. deb	9
L. N. A. & C. cn	1½		

Government bonds were unchanged. The only sale on call was $500 4c coupon at 111½. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r	97	..	Cur. 6s, '96	104	..
4s, r	111	111¾	Cur. 6s, '97	106	..
4s, c	111	111¾	Cur. 6s, '98	109	..
Cur. 6s, '95	102	..	Cur. 6s, '99	111	..

In State securities, $10,000 Arkansas 6s, Halford issue, sold at 10; $5,000 do 7s, Little Rock, Pine Bluff and New-Orleans issue, at 12; $5,000 do, Mississippi, Ouachita and Red River issue, at 12; $5,000 Tennessee settlement 6s at 107, and $43,000 Virginia funded 2-3s of 1919 at 53¼@53½.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1893.	Increase.	Decrease.
Denver & R. G.—3d week Oct	$145,300	......	$17,000
Inter. & Gt. Nor.—3d week Oct	111,813	$545	......
Mexican Central—3d week Oct	183,713	4,644	......
Mo., Kan. & Tex.—3d week Oct	322,683	90,115	......
Missouri Pacific—3d week Oct	502,000	......	86,000
From Jan. 1	19,825,000	......	1,895,000
St. Louis S. W.—3d week Oct	113,000	......	1,500
St. Paul—3d week Oct	916,656	88,641	......
Texas & Pacific—3d week Oct	208,983	33,330	......
Ches. & O., Sept.—Gross	852,098	......	87,636
Op. ex. and taxes	531,444	......	103,926
Net	320,653	16,289	......
North. Cent., Sept.—Gross	582,546	......	67,523
Op. expenses	355,542	......	72,038
Net	227,003	4,514	......
Nine months: Gross	5,208,899	......	10,536
Op. expenses	3,622,982	......	158,280
Net	1,585,916	147,944	......

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	188	Irving	145
American Exchange	146	Leather M'n'fact'rs	210
Broadway	210	Manhattan	176
Butchers & Drovers'	170	Market & Fulton	225
Central National	110	Mechanics'	165
Chase National	450	Mechanics & Traders'	150
Chatham	360	Mercantile	200
Chemical	4,000	Merchants'	140
Citizens'	135	Merchants' Ex	110
Columbia	200	Metropolis	450
Commerce	170	Nassau	160
Continental	130	New-York	215
Corn Exchange	250	N. Y. Nat. Exchange	110
Deposit	145	Ninth National	105
East River	145	Nineteenth Ward	140
Fifth Avenue	2,000	Nat. Bank of N. A.	150
First National	2,500	Oriental	200
First National of S. I.	112	Pacific	175
Fourth National	200	Park	250
Gallatin National	300	Phenix	115
German-American	115	Republic	155
Germania	300	Seaboard National	173
Greenwich	160	Second National	300
Hanover	300	Seventh National	125
Hudson River	150	Shoe & Leather	105
Importers & Traders'	560	Western National	100

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
*American Bank Note	47½	50
†American Surety	178	195
American Type Founders' common	..	25
American Type Founders' pf	..	66
Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of 1893	100	104
†Atlantic Trust	245	255
‡Beech Creek R. R. (4 ⅌ cent. N. Y. Central)	85	90
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	90	..
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	94½	96
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	162	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	100	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	99	..
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	100	..
Broadway Surface 2d	90	95
Brooklyn City Railroad	159	162
Brooklyn Elevated	20⅜	21½
Brooklyn Elevated (Seaside ext. 5s)	82½	88
Brooklyn Traction	18½	20
Brooklyn Traction pf	68	73
Buffalo Street Railway stock	44	47
California Pacific stock	6	9
Central & South American Telegraph	90	..
Central Cross-Town	149	..
Central Park, North & East River	135	..
Central R. R. & Banking of Ga. 1st 7s	101¼	103½
Central Trust	920	960
Central N. J. Land & Improvement	..	75
Celluloid	..	83
Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw stock	2	5
Cin., Jackson & Mackinaw 1st certs	60	66
Consolidated Electric Storage	1	3
Continental Trust	150	..
†Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery	116	121
Detroit, Hillside & S. W., (4 ⅌ cent. L. S.)	83	86½
†Equity Gas of Williamsburg 5s	25	45
Equitable Gas, New-York	176	..
Equitable Gas of New-York 1st 6s	103	..
Eighth Avenue	237	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	..	675
42d St., Manhattan & St. Nicholas Av	..	65
*42d St., Manhat. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	109	112
42d St., Manhat. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	..	58
Gold & Stock Telegraph	97½	100½
†Georgia Pacific 1st	88½	91½
Georgia Pacific 2d	32	35
Georgia State 4½s, 1915	107½	109
Grand River Valley Railroad stock	83	..
Holland Trust Company stock	..	180
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	99½	..
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	90	94
Herring-Hall-Marvin common	..	58
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	78	82½
Int. & G. N. 1st coupon scrip	89	..
Iron Steamboat	9	12
Iron Steamboat bonds	62	72
†Journeay & Burnham	55	65
Journeay & Burnham pf	90	97
Kings County Elevated	9	11
Kings County Elevated 2d	..	32
Little Rock & Memphis 5s	28	33½
Long Island Traction	23⅜	23⅝
Lorillard pf. stock	100½	102½
Louisville, N. A. & Chi., C. & I. Div. 6s	100½	..
Mutual Gas, New-York	136½	140½
†Manhattan Elevated 4 ⅌ cent. scrip	86	..
†Madison Square Garden stock	..	9
Metropolitan West Side 5s	74½	78½
Mexican National Construction pf	7	10
Michigan Peninsular Car pf	..	74
New-Jersey & New-York Railroad	1	3
North Shore Traction	17½	20
National Union Bank	200	220
New-Orleans Pacific land grant	19	..
New-Orleans Traction common	..	20
New-Orleans Traction pf	..	67
New-York, Lackawanna & Western	106½	108½
New-York, New-Haven & Hartford	190	192
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. 4s, (50 ⅌ cent. paid)	76¾	78¼
†New-York & Greenwood Lake 1st	28	35
New-York & Texas land scrip	64½	..
Ninth Avenue Railroad	123	..
Natural Gas Trust	116	120
New-York Guaranty & Indemnity	300	..
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	84	88½
Northwestern Telegraph	101½	..
†New-York Biscuit	29½	33½
†New-York Loan & Improvement	45	50
New-York Life Ins. & Trust	650	670
New-York Security & Trust	200	225
Old Dominion Steamship	70	80
Omaha & St. Louis common	..	1¼
Oregon Pacific Railroad 1st	4	5½
Oswego & Syracuse Railroad	178	185
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	50	..
Pennsylvania Coal	260	280
Postal Telegraph & Cable	47	57
Pratt & Whitney pf	..	86
Prescott & Arizona coupon 1st	..	42
Standard Oil Trust	145	147
Standard Gas	..	34
Standard Gas pf	62	72
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	101½	..
Second Avenue Railroad	104	110
†State Trust	195	220
Staten Island	56	..
South Carolina State 4½s	95¾	..
Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	75	..
Southern National Bank	..	100
Staten Island Rapid Transit 1st 6s	107	..
St. Joseph & Grand Island stock	..	5
Third Avenue Railroad	142	..
Toledo, Ann Arbor & Mt. Pleasant 1st	45	55
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City	1	4
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City pf	..	12
Thurber-Whyland pf	..	31
Trenton Potteries pf	68	75
Trenton Potteries common	..	50
Terre Haute & Indianapolis	100	..
Terre Haute & Logansport	22	..
Title Guarantee & Trust	147	..
Union Ferry	61	62½
‡Union Ferry 1st 5s	95	97½
Union Railway stock ("Huckleberry")	135	145
Union Railway 5s ("Huckleberry")	99	101
Union Elevated 2d	37½	41½
Union Trust	..	700
United States Leather pf	..	80
United States Trust	750	800
United States Mortgage Company stock	165	185
Valley Railroad (Ohio) 1st 7s	90	95
Wagner Palace Car	124	..
Warren Railroad	138	..
Worcester Traction common	..	20
Winona & Southwestern 1st	..	44
Winona & Southwestern	2	2

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

THE COMMERCIAL SITUATION.

Wheat Lower and Fairly Active—Corn Dull and Lower—Cotton Active.

Wheat was fairly active, and declined 1⅛@1⅜c, as following the West, together with an increase of 2,735,000 bushels east of the Rockies, with the close weak.

Corn was very dull and ¼c lower, with wheat and the West.

Cotton closed firm at a decline of 8@9 points, as influenced by the weakness abroad.

Coffee advanced 5@30 points on the better cables and local covering.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.—The traction stocks were again the feature of the local market, Philadelphia selling up 4 points, Metropolitan and People's Traction, which has been neglected lately, 3 points, to 16. The bonds of the latter sold up to 75. There appears to be a disposition to buy New-Jersey Traction bonds, but there are not many for sale.

Lehigh Valley jumped from 36 to 39 at the opening on small buying. There appears to be very little stock for sale, and any orders to purchase easily advance the price. Pennsylvania sympathized with the general list, selling at 5½. There was some buying of Reading around 11½, but preference bonds, although strong, were not active.

Money is offered freely and there is a disposition to lend on time.

The total sales of stocks were 66,352 shares, of which 1,671 were in Lehigh Valley, 3,832 in Northern Pacific common, 780 in the preferred, 1,474 in Pennsylvania, 43,190 in Reading, 6,100 in St. Paul, 1,690 in New-England, 525 in Baltimore, 2,149 in Metropolitan, and 1,250 in Philadelphia.

Dick Brothers & Lawrence, 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Balt. Trac	17	17⅛	North. Pac	7⅞	8
Hunt. & B. T.	34¾	36	Nor. Pac. pf.	23⅞	24⅛
H. & B. T. pf.	..	50	Pennsylva'ia	51	51⅛
Ins. Co. of N. A.	18½	19	Peo. Trac. 5s.	76	..
Lehigh Nav.	50⅞	52	Peo. Trac	16	16½
Lehigh Val	38	38⅛	Phil. Trac	83	83½
Met. Trac	100½	101	Phil. & Erie	25½	26
Mitchell	65	67	Reading	11 9-16	11⅝
N. J. Con. 5s	77	80	Rochester	..	..
Newark P. 5s	87	..	U. Co.'s N. J.	224	..
North. Cent.	..	68	U. G. Imp	59	60
			W. N. Y. & P.	4¼	..

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, Oct. 25.—The local market was very strong and broad. The public is certainly buying stocks, and when London comes in as a pronounced buyer, prices will further advance. There was a good demand for all stocks. Prices opened strong and continued so. The loaning rates show that stocks are very plenty, and the short interest small.

While the New-York and New-England is securing right of way for its entrance into New-York, there are rumors of a possible movement upon the northern end of the system, which may mean that Massachusetts and New-Hampshire may both have something to say about an entrance into New-York. There is a growing feeling that New-England railroad corporations are rapidly becoming foreign corporations.

City of Boston bonds have been advanced to 103, and there is a good inquiry for all good bonds.

The Hon. Samuel Little was this afternoon elected President of the West End Street Railway Company, succeeding Mr. Henry M. Whitney. Mr. Little has been a member of the Board for many years, and was one of the originators of the Old Highland Street Railway Company.

Money here is still very easy; Clearing House rates are 2@2½ per cent.

Messrs. Redmond, Kerr & Co., 41 Wall Street, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Atchison	20⅞	21	Mex. Cent	7⅝	8
At. & Pac	2¼	..	N. Y. & N. E.	32⅝	32⅞
Atlantic Min.	9	9½	N. Y. & N. E. pf	68	70
Bay State G.	9¼	9½	N. E. Tel	52	..
Bost. & Alb.	203	..	Old Colony	175½	177
Bost. & Low.	177	..	Osceola Min.	26¼	27
Boston & Me.	152	153	Pull. P. Car.	173½	176
Bost. & Prov.	251	..	Quincy Min.	100	105
B. & M. M.	24⅜	24¾	Tam. Min.	131	..
Boston Land	3½	3¾	Gen. Elec.	48⅞	49¼
Bell Tel.	193	194	West. El.	23	24
B. & Bost. M.	8¼	8½	West. El. pf.	40	45
C., B. & Q.	85⅞	86⅛	Wis. Cent.	5½	5¾
Cal. & Hecla	270	..	Water Pow.	1¼	1⅜
Cent. Mass.	13½	..	W. End Land	13½	14
Cent. Mass. pf.	48	..	W. E. St. Ry.	56½	57
Cleve. & Can.	62½	..	W. E. S. R. pf.	80	..
Cent. Min.	2½	3	*Atchison 4s.	70	71
Domin. Coal	20⅞	21½	*Atch. inc.	39½	39¾
Erie Tel.	42¾	..	*C., B. & N. 5s.	..	101
Frank. Min.	10½	11	*C., B. & Nor. 2d 6s.	..	99
Fitchburg	14½	15¼	*Mex. C. 4s.	..	51
Fitchburg pf.	81	82	M. C. 1st inc.	..	12
F'hm'n's B. L.	2½	3½	M. C. 2d inc.	..	8
F. W. El. Co.	5	..			
Kears. Cop.	8½	..			
Lamson S. S.	17	17½	*Wis. Cen. 5s.	66	..
Maine Cent.	110	..	Wis. Cen. inc.	12½	..

*And accrued interest.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—The local stock market opened active, with cable stocks again the leaders. Trading in second account (i. e., for delivery Nov. 30, without interest) began to-day, with differences between first and second accounts narrowed down to 1 to 1½ points. The advance in New-York stocks had no possible influence on the market, as the narrow range of opening and closing prices would indicate. West Chicago opened at 146½ regular, 147 for first account, and 148 for second account, and on sales of less than 2,200 shares closed at 146⅞ and 148¼. North Chicago was in good demand, but very little stock was drawn out, transactions being limited to 428 shares. Lake Street, on the strength of the prospective opening of the road next week, was strong, at 24½ to 25. An absurd rumor put in a morning newspaper to the effect that Mr. Yerkes had bought both the Metropolitan and Lake Street "El" Railroads, met with an early and well-deserved death in an emphatic denial by those most interested in the two roads.

Street's Stable Car Company is improving constantly. Diamond Match was firm throughout both sessions, at from 130½ to 131, the final prices being at the latter figure. A block of Gas 5s brought from 83½ to 83⅝, and some West Chicago debenture 6s were sold at the highest figures recorded for many months. Clearing House figures and general financial remarks denote a decided improvement in all branches of business.

Bank clearings to-day were $15,076,979. Money on call loaned at 5@6 per cent., time money at 6@7 per cent., and commercial paper was negotiated at 7 per cent.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, quote closing prices received from A. O. Slaughter & Co., Chicago, as follows:

Amer. Strawboard	31	C. Board of Trade 5s	100
Cal. & Chi. Canal and Dock	45	Chi. G. L. & Coke 5s	83⅝
Cass Av. & F. G. R. 5s	94	D. Match Co. of Ill	181
Chi. Brew. & Malt	30	Lake St. Elev. Ry	25
Chi. Brew. & Malt. pf	38	Mil. & Chi. Brew	25
Chicago P. & P. Co	51	Mil. & Chi. Brew. pf	34½
Chicago P. & P. Co. pf	48½	New-York Biscuit	34
Chi. So. Side Rapid Transit	52¼	North Chi. St. R. R.	240½
Chi. City Railway	305	National Railway	112
Chicago Telephone	150	North Chi. City Railway 1st 6s	106
Chi. Dock Co. 5s	98	North Chi. City Railway 4½s	94
Chi. P. & P. 6s	106	Nor. C. St. Ry. 1st 5s	97
Chi. & So. Side Rapid Transit 1st 5s	88½	Street's West. Stable Car Line	26¾
Chi. & So. Side Rapid Transit ex. 5s	78	West Chi. St. R. R.	147
Chi. City Ry. 4½s	96½	West C. St. Ry. 1st 5s	98
Chi. Pass. Ry. 6s	105	W. C. St. Ry. deb. 6s	99

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The statement of the United States Treasurer, showing the classified assets of the Treasury and demand liabilities to-day, is as follows:

ASSETS.

Gold coin and bullion	$161,463,027
Silver dollars and bullion	334,088,114
Silver dollars and bullion, act July 14, 1890	152,389,512
Fractional silver and minor coin	14,654,623
United States notes	18,687,342
United States Treasury notes	2,515,976
Gold certificates	477,050
Silver certificates	9,104,667
National bank notes	10,738,591
Deposits with national bank depositories: General account	12,557,121
Disbursing officers' balances	3,534,978
Total	$720,411,001

LIABILITIES.

Gold certificates	$79,656,819
Silver certificates	333,574,504
United States Treasury notes	152,289,280
Currency certificates	15,805,000
Disbursing officers' balances, agency accounts, &c	40,412,342

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $223,685, from customs $384,990, and miscellaneous $25,145.

The national bank notes received to-day for redemption amount to $464,215.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	.10	*Mexican	.75
Best & Belcher	1.25	*Ophir	1.30
Bodie Consolidated	.15	Potosi	.55
Bulwer	.10	*Savage	.50
Chollar	.35	*Sierra Nevada	.65
Consol. Cal. & Va	2.65	Union Consolidated	.40
*Crown Point	.30	Utah	.10
Gould & Curry	.55	*Yellow Jacket	.55
Hale & Norcross	.50		

*Asked.

NEW SECURITIES LISTED.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange listed the following securities to-day:

Wheeling and Lake Erie, $4,000,000 common stock, making the total listed to date $10,000,000.

New-York, Brooklyn, and Manhattan Beach, $50,000 first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, making the total listed $933,000.

State of Louisiana, $277,000 additional new 4 per cent. consols of 1914, making total amount listed $11,343,700.

Beech Creek Railroad Company, coupon bonds in place of $2,922,000 registered bonds.

New-York, Lake Erie, and Western, $3,000,000 additional consolidated mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, making total amount listed $7,500,000.

New-York Bay Extension Railroad Company, $200,000 first mortgage 55 years 5 per cent. gold guaranteed bonds of 1943.

Missouri, Kansas and Eastern, $4,000,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. guarantee gold bonds.

Norfolk and Southern, $35,000 additional first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, making total amount listed $660,000.

Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, $175,000 additional first mortgage extension and collateral 5 per cent. bonds, making total amount listed $40,712,000.

Wabash, $49,000 additional first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, making total amount to date $22,630,000, the remainder of an issue of $1,000,000 to be added to the list when exchanged for other bonds.

Duluth and Iron Range, $549,000 additional first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, making amount listed to date $5,788,000.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold the following securities to-day at 111 Broadway:

20 shares People's Trust Company of Brooklyn, $100 each, 250½.

$31,000 American Water Works Company's first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1907, (July, 1893,) coupons on, 75.

4 shares National Park Bank, $100 each, 292.

50 shares Central National Bank, $100 each, 120.

16 shares First National Bank of Utica, N. Y., $60 each, 177½.

$5,000 Ohio Southern Railroad first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, due 1921, (interest June and December,) 98½.

$10,000 Ohio Southern Railroad general mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds, due 1921, (interest May and November,) 47½.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

Atchison was Weak and Louisville and Nashville was Strong.

Special Cablegram to The New-York Times.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Americans opened dull to-day and remained so until dealings began for new account. The banks charged 2½ per cent. for fortnightly loans. Cantangoes ruled 3 per cent. Atchisons were weak on the reported delay in paying the September pay rolls. Louisville rose from 48½ and led the advance, closing 50 bid. The closing was at the best.

There were no tenders for Council drafts, but a third of the lack was specially allotted at 15¼d. Discounts advanced late in the day to 2¼ for short bills on a report that the issue of £2,000,000 Indian Treasury bills, running six months, would be advertised for tenders in Friday's Gazette.

American railway securities were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, 2⅝, to 65⅝; Illinois Central, 1, to 96½; Louisville and Nashville, 1, to 49⅝; Erie, ⅞, to 16; Atchison, ⅜, to 20¾; Union Pacific, ⅜, to 19; Northern Pacific preferred, ¼, to 23¾; Wabash preferred, ¼, to 16; Canadian Pacific, ⅛, to 75, and Kansas and Texas, ⅛, to 12½. Lake Shore sold at 132, Reading at 11⅛, and Ontario and Western at 16½. British consols were quoted at 97 13-16 for both money and the account.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—By the terms of a resolution adopted at a meeting of security holders of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, all holders of bonds and stocks of the company who desire to give their support to Mr. Isaac L. Rice in his efforts to secure a management loyal to the property and capable of developing its earning capacity are requested to send their address and the amount of their holdings to Richard B. Hartshorne, Chairman, 18 Wall Street, New-York.

—The Denver Consolidated Gas Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent., payable at the office of Messrs. Maitland, Phelps & Co. Nov. 10. The transfer books will be closed from Nov. 1 to Nov. 10 inclusive.

—The American Exchange National Bank has declared a dividend of 3½ per cent., payable Nov. 1. The transfer books will remain closed until Nov. 3.

—The Directors of the National City Bank have declared a dividend of 5 per cent., payable Nov. 1. Until that date the transfer books will remain closed.

—The German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent., payable Nov. 1.

—November coupons of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company will be paid at the office of the Central Trust Company.

SILVER OBLIGATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—An unofficial statement, prepared in the Treasury Department, gives the silver and silver obligations of the Government, not in the Treasury and redeemable at will, as of Oct. 1., as follows:

Paper silver certificates, $324,955,134; Treasury notes, $148,824,199; silver dollars in circulation, $58,832,668; subsidiary silver coin, $64,100,416. This, substantially, is the silver outstanding. Should the repeal bill become a law during the next ten days, the only change will occur in the amount of Treasury notes, which will be increased by the October purchases of silver not more than $2,000,000.

The Treasury gold reserve is showing a tendency to increase, standing to-day at $82,629,000.

Dividends.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Co.

Guarantee Fund Notes.

The COUPONS due Nov. 1, 1893, of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Company's Guarantee Fund Notes will be paid on presentation on and after that date, at the NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, 106 FRANKLIN ST., BOSTON.

Holders of the Guarantee Fund Notes, extending the time of the same, will receive check for cash premium, payable Nov. 1, when their Notes are presented for extension at the Company's office, No. 95 Milk St., Boston, after Oct. 24, inst.

J. W. REINHART, President.
Boston, Oct. 19, 1893.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 18, 1893.

The Board of Directors at their meeting this day adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That a dividend of 2½ per cent. be declared on the stock of the main stem for the six months ended June 30, 1893, payable on and after Nov. 15, 1893, at the Treasurer's office, Baltimore, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books, and that the discharge books in Baltimore and New-York be closed at 3 P. M. on Nov. 3 and the transfer books at 12 M. Saturday, Nov. 4, both to remain closed until 10 A. M. on Nov. 21, 1893. All discharged stock must be presented for registration in Baltimore or New-York before 12 M. on Saturday, Nov. 4, 1893.

ANDREW ANDERSON, Secretary.

THE DENVER CONSOLIDATED GAS CO.

The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of One Per Cent. (1 per cent.) for the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1893, payable at the office of Maitland, Phelps & Co., Transfer Agents, 24 Exchange Place, New-York, on Nov. 10, 1893.

The transfer books of the company will be closed from Nov. 1 to Nov. 10, inclusive.

A. H. BRANCH, Secretary.
DENVER, Col., Oct. 23, 1893.

THE NASSAU BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1893.

81ST CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.

A regular semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free from tax, was this day declared out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Nov. 1.

Transfer books closed until Nov. 2.

WM. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF
BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.,
31 SANDS ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y., Oct. 24, 1893.

Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Elevated Railroad Company of Brooklyn, due Nov. 1, 1893, will be paid at the Central Trust Company of New-York, 54 Wall St., New-York City, on and after Wednesday, Nov. 1, 1893.

ELBERT SNEDEKER, Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL Bank, 128 Broadway, New-York, Oct. 24, 1893.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. on the capital stock was declared, payable Nov. 1, prox.

Transfer books will close this day and reopen Nov. 3, prox.

EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

THE UNITED STATES LEATHER CO.

The coupons of the Debenture 6 per cent. Gold Bonds of this company, due Nov. 1 next, will be paid on presentation on and after this date at the National Park Bank, New-York City, or at the Eliot National Bank, Boston, Mass.

JAMES R. PLUM, Treasurer.

PACIFIC BANK,
470 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1893.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., payable on and after Nov. 1 next. Transfer books will be closed to Nov. 1, 1893.

S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

Meetings.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1893.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may pertain to the affairs of this company, will be held at the company's offices, No. 36 Wall St., New-York City, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Monday, Nov. 20, 1893.

The transfer books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, 31st October, until 10 o'clock A. M. on Friday, Nov. 24 next.

J. H. HOCART, Secretary.

MANHANSET IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, SHELTER ISLAND, SUFFOLK COUNTY, N. Y.
573 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1893.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the MANHANSET IMPROVEMENT COMPANY for the election of nine Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of Thomas H. Wood & Co., No. 573 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 21ST DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1893, at 3 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON.

HENRY K. MOTLEY, Secretary.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Mountain Lumber Company, Limited, of Plattsburgh, New-York, held Sept. 19, 1893, Section 1 of Article II. of the by-laws of said company was altered so as to read as follows: There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders on the third Thursday in November in each and every year, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of the New-York and Pennsylvania Company, Room 60, Times Building, New-York, N. Y.

CHARLES P. WATSON, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW-York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society will take place at the Guild Rooms of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, No. 5 East 45th St., on Thursday evening, the 26th inst., at 8:15 o'clock. Interesting reports will be read and an election for officers and to fill vacancies in the Executive Committee will be held.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, Nov. 2, at No. 115 West 38th St., at 8 o'clock P. M.

JAMES G. POWERS, Secretary.

Financial.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

CLEARING HOUSE BANKS IN THE FOLlowing list are arranged in the order of their Association number.

BANKS.

National City 52 Wall Street

Chemical National 270 Broadway

GALLATIN NATIONAL. CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000. 36 Wall Street

National Bank of Commerce CAP. AND SURPLUS, $8,664,000. 29 NASSAU ST.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL. Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000. 191 Broadway

National Bank of the Republic Wall Street and Broadway

Hanover National Bank CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,895,000. 9 AND 11 NASSAU STREET

The Nassau Bank Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets

National Park Bank 214 and 216 Broadway

Fourth National 16 Nassau Street

Central National 322 Broadway

Chase National 15 Nassau Street

Fifth Avenue Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street

Lincoln National 34 East 42d Street

Seaboard National 18 Broadway

Eleventh Ward Bank 147 Avenue D

Fourteenth Street Bank 3 East Fourteenth Street

Hide and Leather National 88 Gold Street

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company 18 Wall Street

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO. CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,000,000. 234 Fifth Av. and 18 Wall Street

Manhattan Trust Co. 20 Wall Street

NEW-ENGLAND LOAN AND TRUST CO. The Debentures of this corporation are a safe 6 per cent. investment. 160 Broadway.

New-York Security & Trust Co. 46 Wall Street

THE STATE TRUST CO. CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,800,000. 36 Wall Street

Washington Trust Company Stewart Building, 280 Broadway

Financial.

TO THE SECURITY HOLDERS
OF THE
PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.

Pursuant to a resolution adopted at the meeting of security holders held on Oct. 24, 1893, all holders of bonds and stock of the above company who desire to give their support to MR. ISAAC L. RICE in his efforts to secure a management loyal to the property and capable of developing its vast earning capacity are hereby invited to send their addresses and the amount of their holdings to the undersigned.

RICHARD B. HARTSHORNE,
CHAIRMAN OF THE MEETING,
18 WALL STREET.

MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL............$1,000,000

CORNER OF WALL AND NASSAU STS.

A Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds and General Deposits.

Liberal Rates of Interest Paid on Balances.

OFFICERS:
J. I. WATERBURY, President.
JOHN KEAN, JR., Vice President.
AMOS T. FRENCH, Second Vice President.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
August Belmont, H. L. Higginson,
H. W. Cannon, James O. Sheldon,
R. J. Cross, John Kean, Jr.,
John R. Ford, John I. Waterbury.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
THE VARIOUS ISSUES OF BONDS UPON THE
TOLEDO, ANN ARBOR AND NORTH MICHIGAN RAILROAD.

You are respectfully requested to call at once on the undersigned and are further cautioned against signing any Powers of Attorney or other papers, without a full understanding of the situation.

JOSEPH WALKER & SONS,
MILLS BUILDING.

50,000
CITY OF DETROIT, MICH.,
SEWER 4S,
DUE 1940.
PRICE 101 AND INTEREST.
Legal investment trust funds New-York State.
FARSON, LEACH & CO.,
2 WALL ST.

CONTINUED ADVANCE.

Favorable influences must have their effect. Stocks and Bonds have been selling below their real value and now furnish an unequaled chance for safe investment and large profits. THE ADVISABILITY OF PROMPT ACTION WAS NEVER MORE APPARENT THAN AT THE PRESENT TIME. Write or call to-day for our Stock and Bond circulars giving reliable information, also our Special Wheat letter and our 100-page "MANUAL," giving highest and lowest prices for ten years. ALL ISSUED GRATIS AND MAILED FREE. Benefit of twenty years' experience given when advice is requested. Margins, 3 to 5 per cent.; commission, 1-16; BANK REFERENCE FURNISHED.

HAIGHT & FREESE,
Bankers and Brokers, 53 Broadway, New-York.

Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Co.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
TRUSTEES' OFFICE, ROOM 88, DREXEL BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1893.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY DESIGnated, by lot, the following: 4, 37, 60, 124, 140, 356, 450, 492, 1,328, 1,384, 1,388, 1,437, 1,448, 1,461, 1,480, 1,487, 1,502, 1,511, 1,524, 1,553, 1,596, 1,619, 1,627, 1,633, 1,643, 1,652, 1,673, 1,695, 1,843, 1,861, 1,914, 1,975, 1,999, 2,050, 2,104, 2,108, 2,122, 2,150, 2,156, 2,158, 2,167, 2,246, 2,247, 2,304, 2,341, 2,450, 2,550, 2,584, 2,672, 2,773, 2,779, 2,783, 2,800, 2,808, 2,854, 2,856, 2,867, 2,870, 2,874, 2,882, 2,943, 2,970, 2,977, 2,978, 3,063, 3,073, 3,074, 3,076, 3,083, 3,163, 3,171, as the numbers of the seventy-one bonds, issued under the trust deed of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated Nov. 1, 1879, to be redeemed, by the operation of the sinking fund, on Nov. 1 next, at the office of Messrs. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., New-York, at 105.

ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
Of and for the Trustees.

FRED H. SMITH,
Stock and Bond Broker,
No. 8 Broad St.
MARGIN ACCOUNTS A SPECIALTY.
1-16 COMMISSION.
Interest allowed on balances. Market letter on application. Correspondence invited.

VERY SPRY IN THEIR OLD AGE

SOME BENEFITS OF BREATHING CONNECTICUT AIR.

A Jolly Old Man of Eighty-five Years Who Set Type with Horace Greeley and Can Still Do Work—A Tough Octogenarian of New-London Who Walked to Chicago in Forty-two Days on a Bet of $100—Ninety-three Years Old and Hopeful of Many Years Yet.

NORWICH, Conn., Oct. 25.—A smart little man, with leather-tanned face, a ruddy spot in the centre of each cheek, with clear blue eyes, dark hair, and sprightly step, is wont to march like a youngster about the streets of Norwich daily, tapping the flags with a cane as heavy as a club. The old gentleman is somewhat stout and his back is bowed a trifle, but he does not appear to be sixty years old. His face is smooth-shaven, but there is a light fringe of gray whiskers about his jaws. His eyes twinkle with fun and good spirits. He is eighty-five.

This spry and jolly old man has just gone alone to visit his relatives in Meriden. He does not need anybody to help him get over the ground. He is Joshua Barstow, and, without a doubt, is the only living printer who worked with Horace Greeley at the printing case. Mr. Barstow was born in Preston, which is a neighbor of Norwich. He learned his trade of setting type in this city. Then he went to New-York and worked by the side of Mr. Greeley. He set up type on The Log Cabin, The New-Yorker, and finally on The Tribune. Then he went to the war.

Not long ago he staid a year in a soldiers' home in Maine—altogether too dull for him; came to Norwich, and occasionally picks up type of a night in a local office still. He is unmarried. He is very proud to tell of his relations with Mr. Greeley. He wears his years jauntily, and is fond of a little excitement yet.

A tough and round little octogenarian, Ray Earl, sauntered into his home in New-London a day or two ago, after having walked from that city to Chicago on a wager in forty-two days. His wife received him at the door of his cottage, and naturally was delighted to welcome him back. Six or seven weeks ago Ray was chatting one evening with another lively old buck of the old harbor town, and the buck said:

"You are a pretty stiff old boy, I know, but when it comes to walking for any distance, of course, you ain't in it any more."

The remark was made banteringly, but Earl is testy about his staying powers, and he spoke up promptly: "Bet yer $100 I kin walk from New-London to the World's Fair in Chicago in forty-two days. Yes, Sir, if I am eighty years old."

"Yes, you'll walk there 'bout twice," replied the other, slightingly.

"Put up or shet up," said Earl.

"I'm seein' yer," responded the other buck.

Ray at once put up $100, and the other man put up a one-hundred-dollar bill. So Ray walked to the World's Fair in forty-two days, reaching there two or three hours ahead of time, and won his $100. He traveled right across country, starting out with only $5, and from every Post Office on his way dispatched a postal card to his wife, in which he said: "Tell 'em all in New-London that Ray Earl is dewin' well and gittin' thar."

Chicago made much of the old man. "'Bout 10,000 folks cheered me when I dropped into town," he says, "an' they toted me all 'round and wouldn't let me put out a cent. I tell ye, Chicago's the boss place on earth, an' I've traveled some." Ray came back in "a palace car an' all the fixin'," says he. There is no doubt that Ray Earl is the champion octogenarian walker of the age. He walked to Chicago from New-York about forty years ago, he says, and adds: "I don't see but I'm 'bout's good on the road as ever I was."

When he began his tramp he weighed 155 pounds. Arrived at the fair, his weight was 141. He slept in hay stacks and barns. During the last three days of his march he trod the stiff roads in his stockings alone, because his feet were swollen. He took along a bottle of horse liniment, saying to himself that "what's good for horse is equally good for man," and he rubbed it on himself for his rheumatism. He fell in with a tramp, though, who told him that mutton tallow "beat liniments all holler," and Ray tried it, and says, "the tramp's right about taller." Chicago didn't let it cost the old man a penny to see the fair.

New-London has another wonderful old man, Charles Chapman of Washington Street, who is ninety-three and as smart as many a man of forty. He is hale, rugged, hearty, and hopeful, and believes he will be on deck on the morning of Jan. 1, 1900.

The oldest twins in Connecticut are Mrs. Eunice Pierce of New-Haven and Mrs. Louvicy Williams of 42 Maple Street, Meriden. They are eighty-seven, and as bright, smart, spry, healthy, industrious, and cheerful bodies as any in the State. Mrs. Pierce has just been paying her annual visit to her sister in Meriden, and the twins had a happy time of it for a week or so. They are members of a family of nine children, all of whom are dead except themselves and a brother in Kansas.

Charles Griswold of New-Britian is one of the best bicycle riders of his town. He is only sixty-two.

Mrs. Kate O'Mara of the same town is not smart because she is very old, for she is a comparatively young woman. She works in the screw factory in New-Britain. A month ago she told the screw factory men that she "guessed she would run across the sea and get her two daughters in Ireland." She went home and "baked up" bread enough to last the bairns while she was away, put on her bonnet, and set sail. She was back in New-Britain with the two daughters in less than twenty-one days. She "baked up" a lot more bread, and a day later was at work again in the screw factory.

Another old fellow, as spry as a cricket, is C. C. W. Cleveland of Bridgeport, ninety-one years old, who went alone to visit his son in Bristol not long ago. He has had two wives and sixteen children, and is a second time a widower. He has chewed tobacco since he was twelve years old and smoked three times a day since 1824. His first wife used to smoke with him. He is the youngest of fourteen children. He was a Commissioner of Schools in Greene County, N. Y., once, and Town Collector in the Catskills.

Won't Vaccinate Police Till After Election.

It had been intended by Dr. Doty, Chief of the Division of Contagious Diseases, to have the work of vaccinating the members of the police force begin during this week, but at the request of Superintendent Byrnes it has been postponed until after the election. The Superintendent concluded that it would be unwise to have so many policemen going about with sore arms when much extra duty devolves upon the force owing to election. The Board of Health is very anxious to extend the area of vaccination as much as possible. The request is made that dwellers in private houses and apartment houses inform the Secretary of the board when they desire the services of a vaccinator and the vaccination will then be performed at their houses or apartments, when most convenient.

Passengers for Europe.

The Teutonic, which sailed yesterday for Liverpool, had among her saloon passengers Lady Henry Somerset and Henry Somerset, Joseph Pulitzer and the Misses Pulitzer, Arthur Brisbane, Mr. and Mrs. H. Montague Allan, Charles R. H. Bruce, Hall Case, C. C. Colt, Baron Gudenus, H. S. Leon and the Misses Leon, C. S. Lescher, Herman Lescher, Prof. G. Bonet Maury, Sir Richard Musgrave, the Right Rev. Mgr. Nugent, Col. Arthur Paget, Horace Plunkett, Thomas W. Ratsey, Col. W. H. Reynolds, Charles E. Shaw, E. H. Van Ingen, Sir Peter Walker, and George O. Watson. Among those who sailed by the Rhynland, for Antwerp, were T. C. Henry, J. L. Bromley, Dr. R. A. Van Angelbeek, F. Werner, the Rev. M. Stanilaus, and the Rev. P. Theodoroff and Mrs. Theodoroff.

Reckless Blasting in Harlem.

William G. Sesson of 471 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, a contractor, was remanded in the Harlem Police Court yesterday on charges of reckless blasting at One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Convent Avenue. Twelve blasts, it was said, were fired, and only thirteen logs were used, although the law says eight logs must be used for each blast. A new house near by was badly damaged, a large hole being knocked in the wall. The shutters on three other houses were broken and much glass was shattered. Mrs. Pauline R. Judd of 726 St. Nicholas Avenue was hit on the head by a flying fragment of rock and received painful injuries. The police are looking for the man who had charge of the blasting. His name is Walsh.

Mrs. Fitzgerald Pleads Not Guilty.

Mrs. Katherine Fitzgerald, who killed Mrs. Carrie Pearsall, wife of Policeman Pearsall, on Oct. 2, was arraigned before Justice Fitzgerald in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, charged with murder in the first degree. She pleaded not guilty and was sent back to the Tombs.

ITS NEW BUILDING DEDICATED.

Historic Grammar School No. 7 in a Home to be Proud Of.

The new building of Grammar School No. 7, at Chrystie and Hester Streets, in the Tenth Ward, which was erected at a cost of $500,000, was formally dedicated yesterday afternoon, the orchestral music being provided by the school's own band, under the leadership of Michael Brown of the class of '90. The opening prayer was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Maynard. Israel Walowitz of the fifth grade delivered the valedictory. Addresses were made by Adolph L. Sanger, President of the Board of Education; ex-Assistant Superintendent Jones, nearly eighty years old, the oldest living graduate of Grammar School No. 7; Charles Cohen of the class of '81, Abraham Sarasohn, '84, L. E. Pendergast, '76, and Orestes Cleveland, ex-Mayor of Jersey City. Principal J. Frank Wright gave a most interesting historical account of Public School No. 7.

A gold badge was presented by Principal Wright to Sergt. Charles L. Kelly, Company C, Sixty-ninth Regiment, who drilled the boys of School No. 7 for the schoolboy parade on Columbus Day. Medals for good work were also presented to Samuel Orange, Joseph Rosenberg, and Joseph Mauss, sixth grade, and Isaac Fry and Jacob Orange of the seventh grade.

Among those on the platform were Charles B. Stover, Chairman of the School Trustees of the Tenth Ward; his colleagues, Dr. Louis Haupt, Patrick Carroll, John Hogan, and Henry Henschel; Joseph J. Little, William Lummis, Charles Bulkley Hubbell, Miles M. O'Brien, James W. McBarron, Robert Maclay, John J. Burke, Timothy Hayes, Philip Heipershausen, M. J. Mahoney, D. F. Mahoney, C. B. J. Snyder, Charles Cohen, Louis Jarmulowsky, Henry Gottheimer, John Ficken, Maximilian L. Adler, Frederick C. Dierking, Solomon Lichtenstein, Abraham Lubelsky, Maximilian Seideman, Moses Fisher, William Homan, and George Ficken.

The new building is one of the most magnificent schoolhouse buildings in the city. It was authorized Oct. 21, 1891, and was finished and occupied Sept. 21 last.

The modest two-story building, costing in all, with site included, but $15,000, from which the present structure is the outgrowth, was erected in 1826, when New-York had but 140,000 inhabitants. It was the seventh public-school building erected. Its first Principal, Dr. Stephen R. Kirby, in 1827 opened under its roof the first evening school of New-York City.

In 1857 the scholars of the Tenth Ward had become so numerous that a third story was added to the building. In 1876 the building was thoroughly renovated and its capacity increased to 1,500 pupils, at a cost of $50,000. Still the tide of school population grew apace, and in 1891 the building which had seen service for so long was condemned and abandoned, 13,500 additional square feet of land being purchased, at a cost of $150,000, for the new site.

The present building has forty-five classrooms, and, with capacity for 3,000 pupils, has already a list of 2,500.

After the dedicatory exercises, a meeting of old graduates and members of the George T. Trimble Association, which is composed of graduates of the ninth class from 1843, when Dr. Kirby was Principal, to 1846, when John W. Kelchum resigned that position, met to arrange for a reunion dinner, to be given at Adelphi Hall, Saturday evening, Nov. 4.

RECENT GIFTS TO HARVARD.

Among Them Is One from Dr. H. W. Williams of $25,000.

BOSTON, Oct. 25.—The largest of any of the recent gifts to Harvard is that of Dr. Harry Willard Williams, who has given $25,000 as a special fund toward the maintainance of a Professorship in Ophthalmology in the Medical School. In 1891 Dr. Williams resigned this professorship, which he had held for twenty years. The next largest amount is $8,333.33, the second installment of Mr. Frederick L. Ames's subscription of $25,000 for the Arnold Arboretum. The Arboretum has also received from Mr. John L. Gardner for current expenses the sum of $2,000, the second installment of his subscription of $6,000.

The legacy of $6,000 given by Claudius Marcellus Jones has been devoted to the establishment in the Medical School of a scholarship bearing his name, with an income at present of $250 a year. The Medical School has also received from Miss Lucy Ellis $2,000 for current expenses.

Of the sum of $3,500 guaranteed by Mr. Arthur Rotch for instruction in architecture in the Lawrence Scientific School, for 1893-4, $1,000 has been received.

The Law School has received, through Mr. Louis D. Brandei the additional sum of $1,000, to provide for the course in the Law School for 1893-4, on the peculiarities of Massachusetts law.

The Botanic Garden has received from Miss Anna C. Lowell $1,000, and from Mrs. Henry Draper of New-York about $1,700, on account of the Draper Memorial, toward the expenses of the observatory.

James Gordon Bennett has presented $1,000 to the college, the interest to be awarded annually to the senior who shall submit "the best essay in English prose upon some subject of American governmental, domestic, or foreign policy of contemporaneous interest."

Dr. Momerie of London on Agnosticism.

The Rev. Dr. Momerie, Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in King's College, Oxford, England, who recently returned from the Parliament of Religions at the World's Fair, delivered a lecture upon "Agnosticism" yesterday before the students of the Union Theological Seminary. He said that the name "agnosticism" had been manufactured by Prof. Huxley to express the intellectual attitude of those persons who assert that they know nothing about God, claiming that there can be no proper conception in the human mind of such a being. Dr. Momerie took issue on this point, claiming that man could conceive of God. Herbert Spencer had said that we can believe the soul exists, but cannot know that it exists. Dr. Momerie asserted that the knowledge of the soul is more certain than the knowledge of matter. Considering the claim made by agnostics that the Absolute, or God, is unknowable, Dr. Momerie drew a distinction. He said the Absolute, or God, was knowable, because, while an ideal Absolute may be unknowable, the real Absolute, or God, must be knowable because the fact, undisputed, that we can think of the Absolute imposes such a condition on the Absolute that it thus comes into intellectual relations with the human mind. The lecturer was introduced by President Hastings, and Dr. Francis Brown, Dr. Briggs, and several other members of the seminary's Faculty were present.

Fraudulent Appeals for Charity.

General Secretary Charles D. Kellogg of the Charity Organization Society warns the public that great caution is necessary at the present time in responding to the appeals of persons soliciting subscriptions for benevolent enterprises. He said yesterday to a reporter for The New-York Times: "Unless personally known to the person to whom they apply, they should in all cases be required to show their authority, which ought to be of unquestionable character. From information which comes to us here, we believe that unauthorized persons are working in various parts of the city, taking advantage of the present emergencies to appeal to charitable persons for contributions. In a case just reported a woman solicited aid for an alleged church enterprise in Harlem from a member of this society, representing herself to be the wife of a prominent city official. Her fraud was only exposed by the fact that one member sent a check to the official who had been mentioned for his wife's use."

Mr. Munro Cannot Sell the Vamoose.

The steam yacht Vamoose cannot be sold until Frank T. Morrill has a chance to prove in court that Norman L. Munro is under contract to transfer the vessel to him for $10,000. Judge Barrett of the Supreme Court yesterday decided to grant Mr. Morrill's application for an injunction restraining Mr. Munro from disposing of the Vamoose, pending the settlement of the suit. In granting the motion, the Judge said that if the boat was sold by Mr. Munro during the pendency of the action, that would end Morrill's case, so far as the actual possession of the vessel was concerned. "It is by no means certain," the Judge says, "that damages in money compensation would here be adequate."

Helen Dauvray Wants a Divorce.

Helen Dauvray, the actress, now playing in "The Prodigal Daughter," has brought suit against her husband, John M. Ward, Captain of the New-York baseball team, for absolute divorce on the statutory grounds. Her counsel is ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, and papers were served on Mr. Ward about three weeks ago. So far as is known he has not yet put in an answer. These are the first divorce proceedings instituted, although the couple have been legally separated. Miss Dauvray was seen at the American Theatre last night. She confirmed the report, but refused to discuss the matter. Mr. Ward left the city on Tuesday on a hunting trip.

NEWS OF FOREIGN NAVIES.

According to The United Service Gazette (British) the new Spanish cruiser Infanta Maria Teresa has completed her eight hours' natural draught trial, steaming out from Ferrol Arsenal. The results were extremely satisfactory, the power indicated by the engines being above that specified for. The mean speed on the eight hours' run was 18.48 knots, the highest attained having been 18.8 knots. The contract was for 18 knots, any less speed demanding the payment of a fine of 80,000 pesetas for each tenth of a knot less than the speed given, but the results as indicated exceed the guarantee by half a mile. The starboard engine made on the average 105 revolutions and developed 4,686 horse power, while the port engine ran at 106 revolutions and indicated 4,872 horse power. The collective horse power of the two engines was 9,558, with the boilers working at a steam pressure of 145 pounds to the square inch, while the vacuum was 27½ inches. The fans in the stokehold were only run to insure ventilation, but the air pressure was carefully measured by water gauge, and the mean throughout the eight hours was only 3-16 inch.

* * *

The old British war ship Devastation has been so fitted up and repaired as to be almost entirely new. She is deemed of a good design, but comes under the objection of Sir E. J. Reed, raised against the Victoria, for she has an armor belt right fore and aft, although the fighting citadel, 156 feet in length, has a deeper and thicker belt than the fore and aft one. The Devastation has been fitted with new machinery. Under natural draught and 140 pounds steam pressure on the boilers, the engines have developed 6,000 horse power, and the ship attained a speed of 13.2 knots an hour. Under forced draught a speed of 14.6 knots was attained. The highest horse power development attained was 7,214. A modern armament has been placed aboard the Devastation. In the turrets there are now two twenty-nine-ton breechloading guns for each turret.

* * *

Foreign naval advices state that under a new decree which has recently been published the whole of the German coast on the Baltic and North Seas is divided into six districts, over each of which a naval officer is appointed to act as District Inspector. The first district embraces the coasts of East and West Prussia, the second the coasts of Pomerania and Mecklenburg, the third the coasts of Lubeck and the east coast of Schleswig-Holstein, the fourth district includes the west coast of Schleswig-Holstein, the fifth the coast line included between the Elbe and Weser Rivers, and the sixth the coasts of the Jade, East Frisia, and the Island of Helgoland. The coast District Inspectors are to be held responsible for the signal stations, buoys, and pilot service within their respective districts, in so far as these are under the Admiralty.

* * *

British naval authorities are congratulating one another over the recent showing made by the British cruiser Melpomene in steaming from Callao to Victoria, a distance of over 5,000 miles, in twenty-two days, without making a stop for coal. It is said this is an achievement which has seldom been paralleled and never surpassed. The Melpomene is a steel cruiser of 2,950 tons displacement. Her principal features are: Length, 265 feet, beam, 41 feet, and draught, 17 feet 6 inches. She is capable of attaining a speed of 19.75 knots an hour. Her bunkers have a capacity for 400 tons of coal. It is said she can steam 8,000 miles at a speed of 10 knots an hour. In general features the Melpomene approaches close to the new United States cruisers Cincinnati and Raleigh. She is less powerful, however, than either.

* * *

The second-class cruiser Bugeaud, which was launched at Cherbourg on Aug. 29, is a sister ship to the Chasseloup-Laubat and the Friant, launched in April last. Each of these vessels has a total length of 254 feet 3 inches, a breadth of 43½ feet, and a displacement of 3,722 tons, with a maximum draught of 20 feet 10 inches. Their estimated speed is 18 knots under natural and 19¼ knots under forced draught. Their protective decks vary from 2¾ inches to 3.94 inches in thickness. The armament consists of six sixteen-centimeter, four ten-centimeter, eight forty-seven-millimeter, and twelve thirty-seven-millimeter guns, all quick-firing, with six torpedo discharge tubes. The Bugeaud has two military masts, with double tops, armed with forty-seven-millimeter and thirty-seven-millimeter guns.

* * *

The new British battle ship Ramillies was commissioned on the 16th inst., at Portsmouth, as flagship of Admiral Sir M. Culme-Seymour, Bart., the new Commander in Chief on the British Mediterranean station. The Ramillies will carry Capt. F. C. Bridgeman-Simpson as commanding officer. Commander Jellicoe, recently of the ill-fated Victoria, has been assigned to the Ramillies as executive officer. The Ramillies will replace the Victoria as flagship of the British Mediterranean squadron. The Ramillies is deemed to have no superior as a fighting ship afloat.

* * *

At Nantes, France, will shortly be launched the Lansquenet, which, it is said, will be the largest torpedo boat that ever put to sea. The length of the Lansquenet is fifty meters, and it is estimated that she will attain a maximum speed of twenty-six knots an hour. She will be fitted out at Brest.

* * *

The British battle ship Howe, which, a year ago, stranded near Ferrol, Spain, is now said to be stronger than before the accident. The Howe is at Chatham, England. She is now ready to make her steam and other trials.

* * *

The British flagship Camperdown, the vessel which rammed the Victoria, is again cruising in the Mediterranean in company with the ships of the British squadron. Rear Admiral Markham is in command.

* * *

The new British cruiser Bonaventure has been ordered to take the place of the British cruiser Orlando, as flagship of the British Australian squadron.

FEDERAL AND STATE COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Supreme Court of the United States. Present, the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Field, Mr. Justice Harlan, Mr. Justice Gray, Mr. Justice Brewer, Mr. Justice Brown, Mr. Justice Shiras, and Mr. Justice Jackson.

Calendar.—No. 50—Jesse P. Farley, appellant, vs. James J. Hill et al.—Passed until Monday next. Nos. 288 and 289—Ellis G. Hughes, plaintiff in error, vs. The Dundee Mortgage and Trust Investment Company, (Limited.)—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Oregon. Dismissed, with costs, on motion of Mr. J. N. Dolph for the plaintiff in error.

No. 60—The Empire Coal and Transportation Company, appellant, vs. The Empire Coal and Mining Company et al.—Submitted by Mr. A. H. Garland and Mr. H. J. May for appellants. No counsel appeared for appellees.

No. 53—J. Leslie Thompson, receiver, &c., et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The Sioux Falls National Bank of Sioux Falls, Dakota.—Argument continued by Mr. George A. Madill for defendant in error and concluded by Mr. Thomas B. McMartin for the plaintiffs in error.

No. 52—The Lane & Bodley Company, appellant, vs. Joseph M. Locke.—Argued by Mr. L. M. Hosea for the appellant and by Mr. T. A. Logan for the appellee.

No. 54—Edward H. Teague, administrator, &c., et al., plaintiffs in error and appellants, vs. Fletcher Maddox et al.—Argument commenced by Mr. H. J. May for the plaintiffs in error and appellants.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

The day call for Thursday, Oct. 26, will be as follows: Nos. 54, 55, (and 310,) 58, 29, 59, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65.

COURT OF APPEALS.

In the Court of Appeals yesterday the following business was transacted:

Causes Argued.—Lavinia Beard et al., appellants, vs. Mary A. Beard et al.—Argued by George Hoadly for appellants, S. H. Steele and O. T. Beard for respondents. F. D. Locke et al., as executors, vs. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company and another, as trustees, respondents, and Magdalina Rings et al., appellants.—Argued by J. G. Milburn for appellants, Rings, et al.; Sherman Evarts for respondents. Annie J. Parshall vs. The New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, appellant.—Argued by L. E. Carr for appellant, W. F. O'Neil for respondent.

The calendar for to-day is Nos. 86, 84, 69, 89, 121, 99, 107, 122.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT — Chambers — Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30. Calendar called at 11. Class I.—1—Twelfth Ward Bank vs. Canda. 2—Herneis vs. Claussen. Class II.—3—Clegg vs. Aikens. 4—Ryan vs. Healy. Class IV.—5—Matter of Welsbach Incandescent Gaslight Company. 6—McCreery vs. Ghormley. 7—Jones vs. Jones. 8—Dietz vs. Judson. 9—Winans vs. Satenstein. Class VI.—10—Farrow vs. Holland Trust Company. Class VII.—11—Rubber Reclaiming Company vs. Lowenthal. 12—Wiechers vs. Smith. 13—Wessels vs. Boettcher. 14—Milbank vs. Gorman. Class VIII.—15—Central National Bank vs. Seligman. 16—Veiller vs. Oppenheim. 17—Ryan vs. Healy. 18—Gilbert vs. Waller. 19—Hart vs. The Mayor, &c. 20—Scripture vs. Winans. 21—Oakes vs. Kennedy. 22—Battin vs. Battin. 23—Phillips vs. Equitable Life Assurance Society. 24—St. Amant vs. Auld. 25—W. J. Johnston Company vs. Stump. 26—Hahn vs. Niagara Shoe Manufacturing Company. 27—United Electric Light and Power Company vs. Mansfeld. 28—Pino vs. Peters. 29—Gustaveson vs. Ottis. 30—Holworthy vs. United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company. 31—Matter of Lord. 32—Kroupa vs. Kroupa. 33—Cohn vs. Peters.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30. Case on. Law and Fact.—1004—Pike vs. Wasserman. 1227—Oppenheim vs. Owen. 1210—Milhau vs. Milhau. 238—Jaques vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 122—Clinical Construction Company vs. same. 123—Same vs. same. 404—Connor vs. same. 71—Allen vs. same. 85—Purcell vs. same. 86—Nordlinger vs. same. 324—Streets vs. same. 88—Wagner vs. same. 343—Weisberger vs. same. 285—Knoth vs. same. 284—Newmark vs. Manhattan Railroad Company. 198—Hull vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 199—Same vs. same. 349—Stewart vs. same. 339—Ward vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 428—Dohm vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 341—O'Reilly vs. same. 783—Bruns vs. Bruns. Highest number reached in regular call, 966.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30. Case on. Law and Fact.—267—McGuire vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company and nineteen other elevated railroad cases. 946—Donohue vs. The Mayor, &c. 947—Nineteenth Ward Bank vs. Rutsky. 948—Lapinsky vs. Lapinsky. 950—Bailey vs. Hornthal. 951—Tudor vs. Kugelman. 952—Hedges vs. Sandifer. 953—Toel vs. Haussmann. 956—Smith vs. Bernhard. 957—Nolte vs. Nolte. 958—Bucki vs. Bucki. 960—Belt vs. Lancashire Insurance Company. 961—Dickerson junior vs. Wave Crest of Far Rockaway. 963—Cromwell vs. Lyons. 965—Copeland vs. Stevenson. 966—McCaslin Machine Company vs. McCaslin.

CIRCUIT COURT—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Room. Cases will be sent from this calendar to the different parts in the order as called for trial. 1078—Parr vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1202—Shute vs. Drake. 891—Aldrich vs. Baker. 944—Penton vs. Scott. 1508—Third National Bank vs. Merchants' National Bank. 1161—Samuels vs. Fidelity and Casualty Company. 2459—Salino vs. New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company. 1536—Willadsen vs. Phelps. 489—Upington vs. Keenan. 1074—Ramsey vs. Ramsey. 1079—McCovey vs. Forty-second and Grand Street Ferry Railroad Company. 1261—Donohue vs. Consolidated Gas Company. 1278—Davidson vs. Duff. 1312—Garland vs. Thompson. 1320—Peters vs. Empire Manganese Company. 1453—Meier vs. Manhattan Shade and Cloth Company. 1531—Mercantile National Bank vs. Fuller. 1532—Same vs. same. 1533—Same vs. Mitchell. Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1566.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term (Additional.)—Bischoff, P. J., and Giegerich, J.—Opens at 11. Appeals from District Courts.—16—American Type Founders' Company vs. Conner. 24—Wennerstrom vs. Kelly. 26—Kelly vs. Walton. 27—Mensing vs. Birnbaum. 29—Scanlan vs. H. B. Claflin Company. 31—Kaufman vs. Bloch. 32—Stover vs. Chase. 33—McLaughlin vs. New-York Lighterage and Transportation Company. 34—Shapiro vs. McLaughlin. 35—Steinam vs. Bell. 36—Vorzimer vs. Shapiro. 37—Pollatschek vs. Grieff. 38—Rubenstein vs. Kahn. 39—Sier vs. Bache. 42—Halperin vs. Schermerhorn. 45—Eschbach vs. Hughes.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Adourned until Nov. 1.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 11. Case on. Cases answered ready will be sent from this calendar to Parts II. and III. for trial. 1065—Webb vs. Farrell. 1476—Pope vs. Klock. 1860—Ressler vs. Ressler. 1082—Wasserman vs. Block. 1455—Glynn vs. Miner. 1456—Kettell vs. Ketchum. 1204—Swenarton vs. Le Boutillier. 1205—Same vs. same. 1461—Dunning vs. Strout. 1922—Brant vs. Perlhefter. 1471—Seixas vs. The Mayor, &c. 1478—Schlotterer vs. Levy. 1481—Desmond vs. Hundgeburth. 1514—Macfarlane vs. Mosher. 1484—Lapreto vs. Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company. 1491—Hartman vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 1518—Wilson vs. Press Publishing Company. 1519—Sulzberger vs. Dobbins. 1520—Whitaker vs. Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company. 1521—Koenig vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 1522—Hiscox vs. New-Yorker Staats Zeitung. 1523—Ryan vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 1524—Heard vs. Tull. 1525—Exiner vs. Exiner. 1527—Hitchings vs. Koehler. 1528—Lawson vs. Long. 1529—Preble vs. Franklin. 1530—Malay vs. Mount Morris Electric Light Company. 1531—Hill vs. Wilcox. 1532—Cole vs. Ballenberg. Highest number reached in regular call, 1532.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part II.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 11. Cases to be sent from Part I. for trial. Case on.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part III.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 11. Cases to be sent from Part I. for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30. Case on. 106—Wayne vs. Manhattan Railway Company. Also eight other elevated railroad cases.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10. Calendar called at 11. Calendar clear. Demurrer.—264—Hitchings vs. Clark. Equity Cases.—513—Weill vs. Weill. 477—Day vs. Day. 504—Prell vs. Paustein. 482—Leshinsky vs. Leshinsky.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Sedgwick, C. J.—Opens at 10:30. No day calendar. Highest number reached in regular call, 1539.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30. Calendar clear. 979—Kaplan vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. 1303—Von Moppes vs. American Diamond Rock Boring Company. 1191—Donaldson vs. Blum. 1182—Curtis vs. Reckling.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30. Calendar clear. 1318—Tolanz vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 1242—Smith vs. Coogan. 1796—Muller vs. Menken. 1262—Schaufelberger vs. Hausling. 1280—O'Hara vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Ransom, S.—Opens at 10:30. Issues of Fact. Estates of: 59—John Carroll. 54—Felix E. O'Rourke. Testimony to be taken before the Probate Clerk at 10:30: Isaac Hochhenser, Ernest A. Bullwinkle, Gottfried Mitchell, Edward F. Wadhams, Mary E. Swan, Sophie Engelhard, Catherine Rhodes, George Williams, Hannah Pizer, Gilbert C. W. Gamage, Dorothea Cook.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Brownstone Building, 32 Chambers Street. Contested will of: 897—Joseph F. Johnson.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Recess.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall.—Opens at 10. Motions must be made returnable at 10.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Ehrlich, C. J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall.—Opens at 10. Case on. 641—Trier vs. Hammond. 996—Osterhout vs. Stover. 997—Schmeid vs. same. 998—Ernstein vs. same. 999—Johnson vs. same. 1000—New vs. same. 1001—Hitchcock vs. same. 818—Koeble vs. Dietz. 646—Pratt vs. Gedney. 693—Bonwell vs. Auld. 41—Roome vs. Jennings. 978—Schneider vs. Kelly. 980—Clark vs. Shoppell. 994—Murray vs. Aaronson. 658—Seton vs. Martin. 1713—Feigel vs. Dreyer. 153—Simonds Manufacturing Company vs. Maillard.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall.—Opens at 10. Case on. 574—Wolfman vs. McConaughy. 1033—Burr vs. Keller. 1021—Murray vs. Whitlock. 538—Strobridge Lithographing Company vs. Forrest. 855—Mack vs. Hankinson. 532—Bank for Savings vs. Sullivan. 296—Salinger vs. Pucker. 557—Dunican vs. Canda. 623—Roe vs. Cummins. 601—Cohen vs. Schwartz.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzsimons, J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall.—Opens at 10. Case on. 287—Greenbaum vs. Siegel. 454—Birnbaum vs. Lord. 7780—Hennessey vs. Dunne. 924—Phillips vs. Kassing. 729—Kirby vs. Develin. 346—Forrester vs. May. 420—Cunningham vs. Wronkow. 941—Jaffe vs. Sullivan. 321—Vrooman vs. Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—McGown, J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall. Opens at 10. Calendar clear. Short Causes.—2004—Moritz vs. Sonborn. 1090—Leslie vs. Nicol. 1858—Keller vs. Merzbacher. 1544—Onderdonk vs. Crank. 1988—Chenewith vs. Hunter. 1675—Vermont Marble Company vs. Niebuhr. 1943—Katz vs. Kinkenstein. 1638—Koehler vs. Daubenstein. 2034—Ferrier vs. Richardson. Highest number reached in regular call in general calendar, 1077.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Brown, J.; Part II.—Landon, J.—374—O'Shaughnessy vs. Press Publishing Company. 752—Bryan vs. Grant. 391—Gilbert vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 588—Sweet vs. Brooklyn Bridge Storage Company. 649—Spike vs. Canavan. 818—Whitlach vs. Casualty Company. 559—Woolley vs. Loew. 665—McAuliffe vs. American Sugar Manufacturing Company. 41—Richard vs. Sanford. 215—Golinsky vs. Stetson. Highest number reached on regular call, 802.

REFEREES AND RECEIVERS.

Referees Named Yesterday.

SUPREME COURT—Barrett, J.—Stemroyd vs. Mansfield—Hamilton Odell. Blumenthal vs. Einstein—Lemuel Arnold. New-York Savings Bank vs. Rost—Thomas P. Wickes. Buchanan vs. Rothstein, matter of Bach—Robert L. Redfield.

Andrews, J.—Johnson vs. Johnson—Charles W. West.

Receivers Appointed Yesterday.

SUPREME COURT—Barrett, J.—Matter of the Great Remance Gold Mining Company—Edward C. Perkins. James F. Howard vs. Thomas J. Conroy—Herman Vogel. Leopold Plant vs. Electroloid Manufacturing Company — John Hoye.

COMMON PLEAS—Giegerich, J.—William B. Lawson vs. House, Lawson & Connor—Michael E. Bannin.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—Marcus Rosenthal vs. Wilhelmine Lange—David B. Cahn.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 25, 1893.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Haverstraw hard bricks are worth $5@$5.25 per 1,000; Fishkills, $4.87½@$5.25; up-river hard, $4.50@$4.87½; Jerseys, $3.87½@$4.25; pale, $2; Croton dark and red, $12; Croton brown, $11; Philadelphia front, $22; Trenton front, $20....Rosendale cement is worth 85@95c per bbl; American Portland, $1.80@$2; Belgian Portland, $1.90@$2.10; English Portland, $2@$2.29; German Portland, $2.10@$2.50....Rockland common lime is worth 90@95c per bbl and do finishing, $1.10; State common lime, 80@90c, and do finishing, $1.05@$1.10....Laths are worth $2 per 1,000....Goat's hair is worth 21@24c per bushel; cattle hair, 16@18c.

COFFEE—The spot market continues dull at steady at 18⅝c for No. 7....Sales, 1,500 bags Santos, Nos. 4 and 5, at 19⅝c for No. 5, and 500 bags Santos No. 9, arrived from Europe, at 17⅝c....In the option line, sales and exchanges of 22,750 bags of Rio were made here, with the market closing steady at 5@30 points advance, as following Europe. Havre was steady at ¾@1c advance. Hamburg was firm at ¼@½ pfennig advance....October deliveries stood here at the close at 17.45@17.50c, (selling at 17.45@17.50c for 2,750 bags,) November at 16.95@17c, (selling at 16.95@17c for 4,000 bags,) December at 16.75@16.80c, (selling at 16.75@16.80c for 6,750 bags,) January at 16.40@16.50c, (selling at 16.45@16.50c for 1,500 bags,) February at 16.30@16.40c, March at 16.20@16.25c, (selling at 16.20@16.30c for 5,000 bags,) April at 16@16.10c, May at 15.90@15.95c, (selling at 15.90@16c for 2,750 bags.)....Stock of Rio and Santos at New-York to-day, 157,458 bags, and at the other distributing ports, 28,955 bags....Warehouse deliveries here yesterday, 5,429 bags.

COTTON—Futures closed firm at a decline of 8@9 points, with a fairly active trade, and influenced by the free receipts, together with a disappointing Liverpool market....Aggregate business in future deliveries here to-day, 206,500 bales. ....October deliveries stood here at the close at 8.03@8.04c, (selling at 7.98@8.03c for 800 bales,) November at 8.02@8.03c, (selling at 7.98@8.06c for 13,900 bales,) December at 8.11@8.12c, (selling at 8.05@8.14c for 23,100 bales,) January at 8.20@8.21c, (selling at 8.14@8.23c for 102,400 bales,) February at 8.27@8.28c, (selling at 8.20@8.31c for 14,000 bales,) March at 8.35@8.36c, (selling at 8.28@8.38c for 41,500 bales,) April at 8.42@8.43c, (selling at 8.36@8.43c for 2,400 bales,) May at 8.49@8.50c, (selling at 8.42@8.51c for 7,500 bales,) and June at 8.56@8.57c, (selling at 8.48@8.58c for 800 bales.)....And for prompt delivery, 672 bales sold to spinners at 1-16c decline; middling, 8 5-16@8 9-16c; new cotton offered at ⅛c under....Port receipts here to-day, 57,062 bales, against 42,128 bales same day last year, and thus far this week, 249,167 bales, against 191,199 bales last week.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand is better and prices are firm, with about 60,000 bbls city mills taken for the West Indies within a day or two, at $3.60@$3.65....Sales were about 14,950 pks, including 450 bbls Winter wheat patents at $3.60@$3.75; 8,100 bbls Winter wheat straights at $3.10@$3.35; 300 bbls Winter wheat clears at $2.90@$3.15; Spring wheat clears at $3.15; 300 bbls Spring wheat straights at $3.80; 6,800 bbls Spring wheat patents at $4@$4.20, and fancy up to $4.50; City Mills at $3.60@$3.65 for the West Indies, City Mills patents at $4.25@$4.50; 300 bbls No. 1 at $2.80; 300 bbls No. 2 at $2.50; fine at $2, supers at $2.25; 900 bbls Spring bakers' at $2.65@$2.85; 1,500 bbls Michigan straights at $3.35@$3.40, and 1,000 sacks Kansas at $3.15....Arrivals here since our last, 17,057 bbls and 23,950 sacks, and export clearances hence, 6,744 bbls and 8,859 sacks, and from four Atlantic ports, 17,468 bbls and sacks....And of RYE FLOUR, 250 bbls sold, in lots, at steady prices; bulk poor to choice superfine at $2.85@$3.10, and fancy at $3.15.... And of CORNMEAL, 300 bbls Brandywine sold at $2.85; city coarse yellow, in bags, quoted at 92c....HOMINY CHOPS at 90@95c....FEED at steady prices, quoted, 40 to 60 lb, at 75@77½c.... FLAXSEED quoted at $1.12½....COTTONSEED MEAL quoted at $25@$27 ton....RYE quiet; nominal; Western and State quoted at 50@55c, from track and for boatloads....BUCKWHEAT FLOUR selling at $2.40 for 1,000 bags....BARLEY dull; Milwaukee quoted at 60@67c....BARLEY MALT inactive; Canada country-made, 90@95c; two-rowed State, 70@75c; six-rowed do, 80@82½c; Western, 65@80c.

WHEAT—Spot was 1@1¼c lower and in moderate demand....Sales, 40,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 8,000 bushels No. 2 Toledo soft at ¼c under December, delivered, and 32,000 bushels No. 2 red at 2c under December, delivered.... Quotations for spot wheat at the close, free on board: No. 2 red, cash, at 69⅛c, store; do, early November, 69⅝c; choice No. 2 red, 70⅝c, afloat; No. 1 Northern, afloat, 73⅝c; No. 2 hard, afloat, 69⅛c. The clearances hence since our last were 80,269 bushels, and from the Atlantic ports, 99,701 bushels....The receipts here to-day were 245,900 bushels, while at all Atlantic ports they reached 327,864 bushels, and at the interior 950,809 bushels....Options were fairly active and irregular, closing weak at a decline of 1¼@1⅜c on local realizing, weaker West, small clearances, and an increase of 2,735,000 bushels east of the Rockies, 492,000 bushels on the Pacific coast, and 3,959,000 bushels in the world's visible as reported by Bradstreet's....Future sales were 5,275,000 bushels, including 10,000 bushels October at 68⅝@69⅛c, closing at 68⅝c; 10,000 bushels November at 68⅞@69⅛c, closing at 68⅞c; 2,650,000 bushels December at 70@71c, closing at 70⅛c; January closing at 71⅛c, February closing at 72⅞; 30,000 bushels March at 74⅜@75, closing at 74⅜c; 2,575,000 bushels May at 76¾@77⅝c, closing at 76¾.

CORN—Spot was a trifle easier and more active on export account....Sales, 174,100 bushels, of which 160,000 bushels to shippers, including 40,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 46⅞@47c, delivered; 40,000 bushels do at 47⅝c, free on board, afloat; 40,000 bushels do at 47¾c, free on board, afloat, and 40,000 bushels ungraded mixed at 46½@46¾c, delivered. The trade bought 8,900 bushels ungraded mixed at 46¼c, delivered, and 6,100 bushels No. 2 mixed at 47⅛c, buyer's option, first half November....The receipts for the day were 168,500 bushels, and at the Atlantic ports 303,451 bushels, with, in the interior, 727,846 bushels....The clearances hence were 34,039 bushels, and from the Atlantic ports 125,842 bushels....Options opened weak and declined ¼@⅝c, rallied ¼@½c with wheat, and closed firm at ⅛c under yesterday, with a dull trade....The sales of options were 495,000 bushels, with October closing at 46½c; 115,000 bushels November at 46¼@46½c, closing at 46½c; 170,000 bushels December at 46 11-16@47¼c, closing at 47c; 210,000 bushels May at 48⅝@49⅛c, closing at 49c.

OATS—Spot were ¼c higher and in moderate jobbing demand....Sales, 51,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 36¼@36½c for 12,000 bushels; No. 3 white at 35c; No. 2 white, clipped, at 37c; No. 3 do at 36½c; No. 2 mixed at 34@34¼c for 14,000 bushels; No. 3 do at 33½c; rejected white at 34c; rejected mixed at 32½c; No. 2 Chicago at 35@35¼c for 5,000 bushels; track mixed at 34@35½c for 2,000 bushels; track white at 36@40½c for 18,000 bushels....Options were moderately active and unchanged, with the close firm....Sales of options, 245,000 bushels, with October closing at 34⅛c; 40,000 bushels November at 34@34⅛c, closing at 34⅛c; 75,000 bushels December at 34½@34⅝c, closing at 34⅝c; 10,000 bushels May at 36½c, closing at 36½c; 5,000 bushels No. 2 white, October, at 36¼c, closing at 36¼c; 100,000 bushels November at 36⅝c, closing at 36⅝c....Receipts to-day, 78,750 bushels; exports, 1,176 bushels.

HAY AND STRAW—There is a good demand for prime hay and prices are quite steady, but under grades are dragging. Straw is easy. Hay, No. 1, is worth 85@90c per 100 lb; No. 2, 75@80c; No. 3, 60c; hay, clover, 50@55c; hay, salt, 50c; long rye straw, 55@60c; short rye straw, 45c; oat straw, 45@50c; wheat straw, 40c.

HOPS—The market is easy and very dull, with shippers taking only small lots....State quotations at 19@22c for medium to choice 1892 crop, and 19@22c for 1893 crop.

METALS—Tin dull; spot quoted at 20.70c bid. ....Copper steady at 9.65c....Lead firm at 3.45c.... Spelter firm at 3.60c.

MILK—Receipts are liberal. The demand is fair, but prices are easy.

OILS—For cotton seed, while the prices are hardly further changed, the feeling is rather easy, with prompt sellers, and slow responding of buyers. The arrivals will from this out enlarge steadily, and with this in mind, buyers are disposed to wait the assortments to be offered. There is a good deal of the oil offered to arrive, but bidding upon it is very slow. Sales are 140 bbls new crude at 36c for strictly prime, and 100 bbls yellow at 40c. Lard oil is inactive; held at 80c for small lots of city.

PROVISIONS—The hog products showed a decline on lard of 30 points on near deliveries, with subsidence of demand from the shorts, and were generally weak and dull....PORK is slow and steady; mess quoted at $20, $19.50@$21 for short clear, $20@$20.50 for family mess, and $14@$14.50 for extra prime....DRESSED HOGS are at about steady prices on fair demand; quoted at 8¾c for 160 lb average, 8⅜c for 200 lb, 8⅝c for 180 lb, 8⅞c for 140 lb, 9c for 120 lb, and 9c for pigs. Interior deliveries of hogs were about 50,000 head....CUT-MEATS are slow and unchanged; pickled bellies, 12 lb average, 11@11½c, 10@10½c for hams, and 7½c for pickled shoulders. Of Western meats, at Western prices, sales of 100 tcs skinned hams, 16 lb average, at 9½c, and 75 tcs California hams at 7¼c....BEEF was dull and unchanged; extra India mess, in tierces, at $21@$23....HAMS were quiet and firm, with, at the West, $15@$15.50 quoted, while here $16.50@$17 was quoted.... LARD—Western steam shows a radical decline on near deliveries, as a reaction from the spurt of yesterday, with absence of material demand from the shorts for the day. Cash lard was taken up more freely by exporters, or to the extent of 1,000 tcs at $10.40@$10.50, closing at $10.40 bid. City steam is at $9.87½@$10, with 125 tcs sold. Options, no sales; October closed at $10.40, nominal; November closed at $9.60, nominal; January closed at $8.85, nominal. Refined is quiet; continent, $10.80; South America, $11. Compound lard at $8@$8.25....TALLOW—There was a little export demand to-day and a moderate home trade inquiry which kept the market steady at 5 1-16c for city, at which 200 hhds were sold, including 100 hhds for export.... STEARINE—Lard stearine is quiet and nominal at 12c asked for city. Oleostearine is in light supply and firm, with 10½c bid for city; no sales. ....BUTTER—There is a little better demand for fine fresh creamery, and a more confident feeling over prices; otherwise the position is unchanged. Western creamery, 28c for extra; do, poor to prime, 20@26c; do, June, 21@25c; State creamery, 27@27½c for extra tubs and 26½@27c for pails; State dairy, half tubs, best, 26½@27c; do, poor to prime, 19@25c; imitation creamery, 19@24c; Western dairy, 17½@22c; Western factory, 17@20c.... CHEESE—A moderate home trade demand, but nothing doing for export; prices continue steady. Full cream is within the range of 9@11⅝c, with fancy at 11@11⅝c and 10½@12c for small sizes; part skims at 4@9½c; full skims at 2@3½c.... EGGS—There is a moderate call for the finest stock, and at steady prices. State and Pennsylvania, 22@23c; Western, 21½@22½c; do, seconds, per case, $3@$4.50; icehouse, 18@20c; limed at 19½@20c.

SUGAR—The market continues entirely nominal through absence of demand....Quotations: Muscovado, 89 degrees test, at 3⅛c; molasses sugar, 89 degrees test, at 3c; centrifugal, 98 degrees test, at 3⅝@4c....Refined are steady and in slow demand....Cutloaf and crushed, 5⅛@5 13-16c; powdered, 5 7-16@5⅝c; granulated, 5 3-16@5⅛c; standard A, 5 3-16@5⅜c; off A, 4 13-16@5⅛c; yellow, 3¾@4 15-16c.

TEA—The auction sale of 8,420 pks was at easier prices on Congou, while other kinds were steady, and included: Moyune—224 pks Young Hyson, 30½@9c; 47 pks Gunpowder, 26½@20c; Ping Suey—36 pks Young Hyson, 10½c; 71 pks Imperial, 12½c; 645 pks Gunpowder, 30½@9½c; Japan—99 pks pan fried, 17½@18c; 90 pks Siftings, 13½@4c; 470 pks Congou, 18@10½c; 55 pks India and O. Pekoe, 21@17½c; Oolong—637 pks Foochoo, 16@11½c; 1,056 pks Formosa, 33@15c.

FREIGHTS—There is a little more life to the berth freight market, and rates, as a rule, are firm, Antwerp alone showing weakness. Engagements hence: To Liverpool, 2,000 bales cotton at 11-64d; to Hull, 32,000 bushels grain at 4d; to London, 3,000 sacks flour at 12s 6d; to Hamburg, 36,000 bushels grain at 37½ pfennigs; to Antwerp, 40,000 bushels grain at 2¼d; to Glasgow, 24,000 bushels grain at 2d; to Copenhagen, 1,000 sacks flour at 20s. Chartering slow, both steam and sail, and the market generally steady for sail, and for steam tonnage very firm. Charters: A British steamer, with cotton from West Point, Va., to Liverpool at 32s 6d; a Swedish steamer, 581 tons, with cotton, &c., hence to Passages, at £750; a British steamer, 703 tons, West India time charter, at 9s 3d; a British ship, with deals from St. John, N. B., to west coast England supposed 37s 6d; a schooner, 218 tons, with fruit from Jamaica to Philadelphia at $650 net; a British schooner, with lumber from Pascagoula to Havana, two trips, $5.75, Spanish gold; a schooner, with lumber from Pascagoula to New-York at $6; a schooner, with coal from Philadelphia to Galveston at $2; a schooner, with phosphate from Philadelphia to Jacksonville on private terms; a schooner, with fertilizer from Carteret to Weymouth at $1.15 and river towage; a number of schooners, with coal from local points to ports beyond Cape Cod at $1 to Plymouth, 87½c to Bangor, 70c to Salem.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

Wheat Was Easier, Oats Were Dull, and Provisions Opened Weak.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—The market for wheat was easier to-day, with a fair amount of trading. The opening was very irregular, and ranged from ⅛c to ⅜c lower than the close of yesterday. A further decline of ¼@½c took place, then rallied ⅝@¾c for December, and ½@⅝c for May, but again declined ⅞@1c, and the close was ⅞c lower for December, and ⅞@1c lower for May than yesterday. The feeling was unsettled. Operators yesterday were taken rather by surprise at the action of the market, but upon reflection were more disposed to sell than to follow the advance. It looked as if some one was feeding the market upon each rally. It is quite certain that several short lines have been largely increased.

There was nothing new or definite regarding affairs at Washington. Cables quoted Liverpool ⅛c higher and Continental markets unchanged to ⅝c ⅌ bushel higher. Bradstreet's made an increase in stocks of wheat, both coasts, of 3,227,000 bushels, and this was the cause of the late decline. Receipts at Chicago of 134 cars, were 34 over estimates, and the Northwest continue liberal, 874 cars arriving to-day. Exports were light at 218,000 bushels, including wheat and flour. There was some talk of purchases at Duluth for shipment, which caused a slight feeling of firmness about the middle of the session, but as no confirmation was received, the effect was but temporary. Pardridge was credited with selling freely early in the day. Withdrawals from store were 189,578 bushels. Receipts at Western points were 993,853 bushels, and at Eastern points 327,864 bushels. Shipments from Western points were 599,892 bushels and from Eastern points 99,701 bushels.

Corn was not very active, the speculative element being somewhat mixed on the situation. The bulk of the trade was by "room traders," outside orders being moderate. Receipts were light at 375 cars, and the prospects are that they will not be large for a few days at least. Early cables quoted Liverpool ¼d higher, but late ones reported a similar decline. Domestic markets were easier. The market opened about unchanged from yesterday's close, and declined further ⅜@½c. Later a reaction of ⅛@¼c took place, and the market closed steady with a loss of ⅛c for the day. Beerbohm reported an increase in stocks of 698,000 bushels. There were 383,440 bushels inspected out and freight engagements made for 380,000 bushels more. Receipts at Western points were 757,740 bushels and shipments 661,528 bushels. Receipts at the seaboard, 303,351 bushels and the shipments 125,842 bushels. The cash demand was very light and prices were about unchanged.

Oats were dull and featureless. What little trade there was centered in the May option. The range covered 3-16 of a cent, and the close was ⅛c lower than yesterday. Receipts, 161 cars, were 30 less than the number estimated. Withdrawals from store were 43,501 bushels, and charters were made for 50,000 bushels more. Bradstreet's reported an increase of 523,000 bushels, both coasts. Cash demand was fair, with prices steady.

Provisions opened weak and lower on a larger run of live hogs at the yards than estimated. A prominent packing house offered freely, and, as most of the "shorts" had been run in lately, there was not much demand and prices sagged. The demand for shipment was fair. Receipts were moderate of meats and light of lard, while shipments were fairly liberal. Domestic markets were lower. Cables were steady and quiet under a moderate demand. January pork closed 27½c lower, January lard 10c lower, and January ribs 17½c lower.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 160 cars; corn, 290 cars; oats, 150 cars; hogs, 27,000 head.

Freights—Vessel room was in good supply and rates rather easy, but no change made. Charters to Buffalo were at 2¼c for wheat and 2c for corn.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
Oct	63¼	63½	62½	62⅝
Dec	65¼	65½	64½	64⅝
May	72½	72⅝	71⅝	71¾
Corn, No. 2—				
Oct	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
Nov	38¼	38¼	37⅞	38⅛
Dec	38¼	38¼	37¾	37¾
May	42¼	42¼	41⅞	42
Oats, No. 2—				
Nov	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
Dec	28¼	28¼	28	28⅛
May	31⅝	31¾	31½	31⅝
Mess pork, ⅌ bbl—				
Oct	$16.50	$16.50	$16.50	$16.50
Jan	14.50	14.50	14.32½	14.32½
Lard, ⅌ 100 lb—				
Oct	9.85	9.85	9.80	9.80
Nov	9.22½	9.22½	9.12½	9.12½
Jan	8.45	8.45	8.35	8.37½
Short ribs, ⅌ 100 lb—				
Oct	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.55
Jan	7.55	7.55	7.40	7.40

Cash quotations were as follows: No. 2 Spring wheat, 62⅝@63c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 57@64c; No. 2 red, 63c, sellers; No. 2 corn, 37¾c; No. 2 oats, 27¾c; mess pork, ⅌ bbl, $17.50@$18; lard, ⅌ 100 lb, $9.80@$9.85; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $9@$9.37½; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $7@$7.25; short clear sides, (boxed,) $9.25@$9.50.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Wheat, bushels	180,713	248,828
Corn, bushels	657,926	571,937
Oats, bushels	588,813	356,138

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

Beef and Pork Supply Poor—Cotton on the Decline.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 25—3:45 P. M.—Beef and Pork—The supply is poor. Hams—Holders offer freely. Bacon—Holders offer moderately. Shoulders, about 12 to 18 lb, steady at 37s 6d. Cheese—Holders offer sparingly. Tallow—Holders offer freely; prime city easy at 27s 3d. Spirits of Turpentine—Holders offer sparingly; firm at 22s 6d. Resin—Holders offer moderately. Lard—Spot—Holders offer moderately; futures—Holders are not offering; prime Western, spot, steady at 51s. Wheat—Holders offer moderately; No. 2 red Winter firm at 5s 3½d; No. 2 red Spring firm at 5s 5½d. Flour—Holders offer moderately; St. Louis fancy Winter steady at 7s. Corn—Spot—Holders offer sparingly; futures—Holders offer moderately; mixed Western, spot, steady at 3s 11¾d; November steady at 3s 11¾d; December steady at 4s 1d. Hops at London—Pacific Coast—The supply is poor.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed barely steady at the decline; American middling, low middling clause, October delivery, 4 26-64@4 27-64d; October and November delivery, 4 24-64@4 25-64d; November and December delivery, 4 23-64@4 24-64d; December and January delivery, 4 24-64d, sellers; January and February delivery, 4 25-64d, value; February and March delivery, 4 26-64@4 27-64d; March and April delivery, 4 28-64@4 29-64d; April and May delivery, 4 30-64@4 31-64d; May and June delivery, 4 32-64d, buyers.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 25.—American live cattle, sinking the offal, 5⅛d ⅌ lb.

LONDON, Oct. 25—Beet Sugar—October, 13s 3d; March, 13s 2¼d.

LONDON, Oct. 25—4:30 P. M.—Produce—Calcutta linseed, spot delivery, 41s 9d ⅌ quarter; October and November shipment, 42s. Spirits of turpentine 22s 4½d ⅌ cwt.

HAVANA, Oct. 25.—Exchange quiet; on the United States, short sight, 11@11¼ premium. Sugar quiet.

STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, Oct. 25.—Spring Wheat—Sellers were taken out of the market except a light amount of New-York stuff; sales, 3,000 bushels No. 1 hard, spot, 70¼c; 5,000 bushels do, cost, insurance, and freight, 67⅞c; 6,500 bushels No. 1 Northern, spot, 68¾c; 8,000 do, cost, insurance, and freight, 67¼c; closing: No. 1 hard, spot, 69⅜c; do, cost, insurance, and freight, 67⅞c; No. 1 Northern, spot, 68⅜c; do, cost, insurance, and freight, 66⅞c. Winter wheat dull, but firm; No. 2 red, 66½c; No. 1 white, 68½c, asked. Corn active and fairly steady; sales, 60 cars No. 2 yellow, 43¼c; 12 cars do, 43½c; 48 cars No. 2, 42½c; 8 do, 42¼c; closing, No. 2 yellow, 42@42½c; No. 2 yellow, 42¾@43c; outside prices for corn in good position. Oats higher; strong; sales, 2 cars No. 2 white, 34c; 3 cars No. 3 white, 33@33¼c; 1 car No. 2 mixed, 32c, track. Barley quiet; easy for low grades; No. 1 Western, 66@67c; No. 2, 60@61c; lower grades, 48@55c; State, 68@70c. Rye—No. 2, to arrive, quoted 53c. Flour in good demand and firm; best Spring, $4@$4.10; Winter straights, $3.20@$3.40. Rye flour, $3@$3.15. Millfeed steady; unchanged. Canal freights strong; higher; wheat, 5¼c; corn, 4⅞c; barley, 4½c; seed, 5¼c bid for boats. Receipts—Flour, 66,000 bbls; wheat, 744,000 bushels; corn, 535,000 bushels; oats, 100,000 bushels; barley, 11,000 bushels. Shipments—Canal—Wheat, 105,800 bushels; corn, 17,300 bushels; seed, 42,500 bushels. Rail—Flour, 59,000 bbls; wheat, 211,000 bushels; corn, 282,000 bushels; oats, 48,000 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 25.—Flour exceedingly dull; receipts, 3,720 bbls; shipments, 8,328 bbls; patents, $3@$3.20; extra fancy, $2.70@$2.80; fancy, $2.40@$2.50; choice, $2.15@$2.75; family, $2@$2.10. Rye flour, $3.10@$3.25. Bran steady; prices were obtainable and there was enough demand to absorb all offered; sales, country points, 3 cars bulk, at 52c; 4 cars sacked at 58c; east track, 2 cars sacked at 59½c; 23 cars do at 60c; 2 cars fancy at 69c; track, this side, 98 sacks at 62c. Wheat lower; receipts, 82,337 bushels; shipments, 7,200 bushels; October, 59⅜c; November, 59⅜c; January, 61⅜c; May, 69c. Corn lower; receipts, 42,675 bushels; shipments, 80,274 bushels; October closed at 36c; November, 34½c; December, 33⅞c; year, 33⅜c; January, 33⅞c; May, 37⅝c. Oats—Same as yesterday; receipts, 18,700 bushels; shipments, 21,757 bushels; October, 26¾c; November, 27c; May, 31⅜c. Pork—Standard mess selling at $18.25; on orders, $18.75. Lard—Prime steam, 10c. Dry-salt Meats—Shoulders, 7c; longs and clear ribs, 9⅛c; shorts, 9¾c. Bacon—Boxed shoulders, 7c; longs and clear ribs, 9½c; shorts, 9¾c; clear ribs, 10⅜@10½c. High wines firm at $1.14.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 25.—Flour—Spring patent, $3.95@$4.20; fancy, $2.90@$3.25, and family, $2.75@$3. Wheat—Market steady at 62c for No. 2 red. Corn—Market slow and lower. Oats—Receipts are fair, but the demand is dropping off. No. 2 white, 31c; No. 3, white, 29½c; No. 2, mixed, 29c; rejected mixed, 28½c. Rye—Market is steady at 52c for No. 2. Pork steady; sales, mess pork, $17.50; clear mess, $19; family pork, $16; clear family, $19.50. Kettle lard steady; sales of steam lard at 10¼c; kettle dried at 10½c; leaf lard at 10½c; bakers' lard, 10c. Bacon steady; shoulders, 8½c; short rib sides sell at 10½c; short clear sides sell 10¾c. Whisky—Market remains steady. The sales of distillers' on the basis of $1.14 were 454 bbls.

PEORIA, Oct. 25.—Corn active; higher; No. 2, 37½c; No. 3, 36½c; receipts, 26,000 bushels; shipments, 11,700 bushels. Oats firm; irregular; No. 2 white, 29@29½c; No. 3 white, 27@28c; receipts, 50,600 bushels; shipments, 55,000 bushels. Rye quiet; nominal; new No. 2, 43@46c; receipts, 1,800 bushels; shipments, 600 bushels. Whisky—Market steady on the basis of $1.14 for high wines; receipts, 130 bbls; shipments, 1,040 bbls.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 25, 1893.

Receipts for this day:

	Beeves.	Cows.	Veals and Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Hogs.
Jersey City	808	6	166	4,015	2,904
Fortieth St	....	....	....	....	3,513
Sixtieth St	117	228	1,292	5,733	....
Hoboken	200	52	51	409	....
Total	1,125	286	1,509	10,157	6,417

BEEVES—Receipts were 62 cars: 44 cars at Jersey City, 6 cars at Sixtieth Street, and 12 cars by the Lehigh Valley Railroad; 16 cars consigned to slaughterers; 46 cars, with 6 cars carried over, for the market. Latest cable advices quote refrigerated beef at 8c lb and American steers at 9@10½c lb, estimated dressed weight. Shipments to-morrow—82 cattle for various shippers, and 40 sheep for L. S. Dillenback on the Orinoco. The market was a little more active, but prices were 10c cwt lower on medium to good cattle, while common stuff remained about steady. The pens were nearly cleared at the close. Colorados sold at $3.20@$4.40 cwt; common to prime native steers at $3.90@$5.25; scrubs at $3; stags and oxen at $3@$4.20; 2 extra oxen at $5.05; bulls at $1.80@$2.50; cows at $1.25@$2.40. SALES.—S. SANDERS—38 Colorados, 1,148 lb average, at $3.95 100 lb; 27 do, 1,275 lb, at $3.40; 27 do, 1,265 lb, at $3.40; 15 Ohio steers, 1,405 lb, at $4.95; 17 do, 1,315 lb, at $4.65; 1 do, 1,230 lb, at $4.25; 19 Virginia do, 1,317 lb, at $4.55; 21 West Virginia do, 1,151 lb, at $4.10; 19 oxen, 1,382 lb, at $3.10; 2 Ohio do, 1,725 lb, at $5.05; 10 do, 1,580 lb, at $4.20; 6 do, 1,283 lb, at $3.55; 4 bulls, 1,062 lb, at $2.40; 19 Pennsylvania cows, 850 lb, at $1.60. SHERMAN & CULVER—16 Colorados, 1,266 lb, at $4.35; 59 do, 1,126 lb, at $4; 20 do, 1,125 lb, at $3.90; 15 Ohio steers, 1,393 lb, at $5; 18 do, 1,334 lb, at $4.65; 29 do, 1,248 lb, at $4.40; 2 do, 1,040 lb, at $4; 24 do, 1,134 lb, at $3.90. J. SHAMBERG & SON—19 Colorados, 1,161 lb, at $3.70; 17 do, 1,215 lb, at $4.40; 12 Indiana steers, 1,266 lb, at $4.75; 17 do, 1,363 lb, at $4.70; 16 do, 1,235 lb, at $4.40; 6 do, 1,163 lb, at $4.25; 6 do, 1,180 lb, at $4.25. D. M'PHERSON & CO.—35 Virginia steers, 1,261 lb, at $4.75; 2 do, 1,140 lb, at $4.15; 8 Ohio do, 1,279 lb, at $4.75; 9 do, 1,289 lb, at $4.60; 9 do, 1,250 lb, at $4.40; 6 do, 1,265 lb, at $4.10; 1 do, 1,090 lb, at $4; 2 State scrubs, 950 lb, at $3; 6 Colorados, 1,211 lb, at $4.10; 17 do, 1,220 lb, at $3.90; 6 do, 1,246 lb, at $3.90; 19 do, 1,195 lb, at $3.80; 6 do, 1,376 lb, at $3.40; 17 do, 1,173 lb, at $3.20; 20 Kentucky oxen, 1,208 lb, at $4.10; 2 State do, 1,315 lb, at $3.70; 3 do, 1,433 lb, at $3.70; 1 do, 1,040 lb, at $3.25; 7 do, 1,158 lb, at $3.10; 1 stag, 1,460 lb, at $3; 3 bulls, 746 lb, at $2.25; 3 cows, 810 lb, at $1.70; 1 do 920 lb, at $1.25; 12 do, 778 lb, at $2.20. NEWTON & GILLETT—17 Kentucky steers, 1,514 lb, at $5.25; 1 ox, 1,800 lb, at $3.85; 1 bull, 1,620 lb, at $2.50; 1 do, 1,240 lb, at $1.80; 9 cows, 925 lb, at $2.40; 15 do, 933 lb, at $2; 5 do, 720 lb, at $1.50; 5 do, 712 lb, at $1.45. S. JUDD & CO.—2 oxen, 1,535 lb, at $3.30; 2 bulls, 835 lb, at $2.50; 4 do, 907 lb, at 2.35; 1 do, 640 lb, at $2.20; 18 cows, 833 lb, at $1.70; 2 do, 850 lb, at $1.50. WILKERSON & SHERMAN—17 Kentucky steers, 1,394 lb, at $4.80. G. DILLENBACK—3 bulls, 953 lb, at $2.40; 2 cows, 840 lb, at $2.30; 14 dry cows at $12.50 each. HUME & MULLEN—2 bulls, 850 lb, at $2.30; 1 stag, 940 lb, at $2.10.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts were 47 cars: 18 cars at Jersey City, for the market; 27 cars at Sixtieth Street, of which 8 cars, with 2 cars at Hoboken, were consigned to slaughterers. Market more active for sheep and lambs, without any improvement in prices. Sheep sold at $2.50@$3.50 cwt for poor to good; culls at $2@$2.25; lambs at $3.50@$4.75 for common to prime; 1 car of choice at $5; culls at $3.25; sheep and lambs at $3.50@$4. SALES.—M. COLLINS—174 State lambs, 75 lb average, at $4.75 100 lb; 195 do, 69 lb, at $4.50; 226 do, 70 lb, at $4.25; 81 do, 73 lb, at $4.50; 98 do, 64 lb, at $4; 197 Pennsylvania do, 64 lb, at $3.75; 139 do, 63 lb, at $3.75; 68 State sheep and lambs, 78 lb, at $4; 277 Western lambs, 58 lb, at $3.50; 247 do, 58 lb, at $3.25; 77 do, 68 lb, at $4; 116 do, 67 lb, at $4.25; 20 State sheep, 93 lb, at $3.25; 52 do, 100 lb, at $3; 38 do, 95 lb, at $2.75; 96 do, 91 lb, at $2.50; 34 Pennsylvania do, 88 lb, at $2.50. D. M'PHERSON & CO.—238 Virginia lambs, 74 lb, at $4.50; 115 State do, 53 lb, at $3.75; 97 State sheep, 71 lb, at $2.25; 110 Virginia do, 79 lb, at $2.87½; 102 do, 77 lb, at $2.75. S. JUDD & CO.—193 State lambs, 75 lb, at $4.75; 84 do, 68 lb, at $4.37½; 49 do, 73 lb, at $4.25; 91 do, 68 lb, at $4; 190 Pennsylvania do, 63 lb, at $4.25; 25 State sheep, 73 lb, at $2.75; 25 do, 115 lb, at $3; 13 State culls, 93 lb, at $2; 10 Pennsylvania do, 84 lb, at $2. NEWTON & GILLETT—172 State lambs, 72 lb, at $4.40; 27 State sheep, 104 lb, at $3.50. WILKERSON & SHERMAN—186 Kentucky sheep, (culls,) 86 lb, at $2.20. S. SANDERS—101 Pennsylvania sheep, (few lambs,) 78 lb, at $3.15. D. HARRINGTON—204 State lambs, 74 lb, at $5; 40 do, 62 lb, at $4.50; 172 do, 64 lb, at $4.37½; 159 do, 72 lb, at $4.12½; 97 do, 62 lb, at $4.20; 22 State sheep, 111 lb, at $3.25; 49 do, 92 lb, at $3; 46 do, 86 lb, at $2.50. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—198 Canada lambs, 77 lb, at $4.70; 199 Western do, 76 lb, at $4.75; 210 do, 78 lb, at $4.65; 208 State do, (few sheep,) 61 lb, at $3.80. HUME & MULLEN—14 State lambs, 77 lb, at $4.62½; 14 do, 73 lb, at $4; 449 Western do, 71 lb, at $4.50; 246 do, 65 lb, at $4.25; 14 State sheep, 97 lb, at $3; 19 do, 87 lb, at $2.50. G. DILLENBACK—13 State lambs, 84 lb, at $5; 95 do, 66 lb, at $4.62½; 79 do, 67 lb, at $4.50; 33 do, 59 lb, at $4. J. G. CURTIS—193 State lambs, 64 lb, at $4.50; 34 do, 56 lb, at $4; 40 do, 54 lb, at $3.75.

VEALS AND CALVES—Included in the receipts were 437 head consigned direct to butchers. Market slow but unchanged for everything. Grassers sold at $1.50@$2.25 cwt; fed calves at $2.40@$3; common to choice veals at $5@$8; Westerns at $4. SALES.—HUME & MULLEN—54 veals, 155 lb average, at $8 100 lb; 11 do, 169 lb, at $7.50; 7 do, 140 lb, at $7; 28 do, 127 lb, at $6.50; 2 do, 235 lb, at $6; 16 do, 108 lb, at $5; 14 fed calves, 316 lb, at $2.50. G. DILLENBACK—6 veals, 170 lb, at $8; 2 do, 230 lb, at $7; 11 do, 118 lb, at $6.62½; 3 do, 170 lb, at $6; 3 do, 120 lb, at $5; 2 fed calves, 295 lb, at $3; 4 do, 250 lb, at $2.50; 10 grassers, 230 lb, at $2.25. J. G. CURTIS—46 veals, 133 lb, at $8; 8 do, 148 lb, at $7.75; 3 do, 144 lb, at $7; 4 do, 125 lb, at $6; 2 do, 124 lb, at $5.50; 3 do, 136 lb, at $5; 7 do, 186 lb, at $4.50; 2 fed calves, 260 lb, at $2.50. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—4 veals, 150 lb, at $7.75; 24 do, 175 lb, at $5.50; 25 fed calves, 235 lb, at $3; 60 grassers, 200 lb, at $2; 6 do, 142 lb, at $1.75. J. P. NELSON—2 veals, 170 lb, at $8; 62 Western calves, 301 lb, at $4; 17 grassers, 212 lb, at $2. S. JUDD & CO.—14 veals, 149 lb, at $8; 3 do, 136 lb, at $7.75; 33 do, 123 lb, at $7.50; 3 do, 120 lb, at $6; 9 do, 113 lb, at $5; 2 fed calves, 410 lb, at $3; 12 grassers, 236 lb, at $2.25. S. SANDERS—6 veals, 133 lb, at $7.50; 4 fed calves, 235 lb, at $2.40; 2 grassers, 235 lb, at $2.25; NEWTON & GILLETT—12 grassers, 251 lb, at $2.25; 39 do, 215 lb, at $1.90; 3 do, 380 lb, at $1.50. M. COLLINS—35 grassers, 248 lb, at $2; 12 veals, 136 lb, at $7. D. M'PHERSON & CO.—12 grassers, 370 lb, at $2.

MILCH COWS—Receipts liberal, but market firm at $25@$50 head. D. McPherson & Co. sold 2 cows, calves included, at $45 each; 4 do at $25. J. G. Curtis, 5 cows at $48; 3 do at $140 for the lot. Hallenbeck & Hollis, 11 cows at $30@$57. Hume & Mullen, 1 cow at $33.

HOGS—The arrivals were 41 cars: 19 cars at Jersey City and 22 cars at Fortieth Street; 4 cars for sale. Market steady at $6.50@$7.20 cwt. SALES.—D. M'PHERSON & CO.—19 State hogs, 139 lb average, at $7.20 100 lb; 3 do, 310 lb, at $6.75; 4 roughs, 282 lb, at $5.50. NEWTON & GILLETT—16 State hogs, 154 lb, at $7.20; 1 do, 220 lb, at $6.75; 1 rough, 300 lb, at $5.50. S. JUDD & CO.—30 State hogs, 130 lb, at $7.20; 18 do, 150 lb, at $7.15; 12 do, 128 lb, at $7.10; 1 rough, 400 lb, at $6; 1 do, 450 lb, at $5. HUME & MULLEN—40 State hogs, 178 lb, at $6.87½; 3 roughs, 247 lb, at $5.87½.

BUFFALO, Oct. 25.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 2,140 head; total for week thus far, 10,020 head; for same time last week, 9,680 head; consigned through, 2,080 head; to New-York, 7,800 head; on sale, 1,200 head; market opened dull, but steady; closed weak for common; fair to good heifers, $2.75@$3.10; stockers, $2.25@$2.65, for common to fair. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 11,250 head; total for week thus far, 50,400 head; for same time last week, 58,530 head; consigned through, 7,800 head; to New-York, 3,150 head; on sale, 5,250 head; market opened stronger for good light grades; others steady; closed steady; bulk sold; Yorkers, good to choice, $6.65@$6.70; light, $6.55@$6.60; good mixed, $6.65@$6.70; mediums, $6.70@$6.75; choice heavy, $6.75@$6.80; pigs, $6.45@$6.55. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 3,400 head; total for week thus far, 23,600 head; for same time last week, 26,800 head; consigned through, 1,200 head; to New-York, 1,800 head; on sale, 3,200 head; market opened slow for all but choice lambs; sheep dull and unchanged; closed dull for sheep; steady for good lambs; good to best lambs, natives, $3.90@$4.40; common to fair, $3.25@$3.75; common to fair sheep, $2.25@$2.50; good to choice, $2.75@$3; choice wethers, $3.25@$3.50; Canada lambs, $4.60@$4.75.

EAST LIBERTY, Oct. 25.—Cattle—Receipts light; market steady at unchanged prices; prime, $4.75@$5.10; good, $4.25@$4.50; good butchers', $3.75@$4; rough fat, $3.60@$4.10; fair light steers, $2.60@$3; good fat cows and heifers, $2.60@$3.10. Hogs—Receipts, 10 loads; demand fair; market firm at yesterday's quotations; prime Philadelphias, $6.75@$7; best mixed, $6.90@$6.95; best heavy Yorkers, $6.70@$6.75; best light Yorkers, $6.65@$6.75; grassers, $6.25@$6.50; common to best pigs, $6@$6.60; roughs, $5@$6. Sheep—Supply light; market steady on good grades and slow on common and medium grades at unchanged prices; extra, $3.50@$3.75; fair, $2@$2.50; yearlings, $2@$3.25; Spring lambs, $2.50@$4.50; veal calves, $4.50@$5.60; heavy and thin calves, $2.50@$3.50.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 25.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,700 head; market quiet and firm. Hogs—Receipts, 3,100 head; market steady; heavy, $6.10@$6.50; mixed, $6@$6.55; light, $6.30@$6.65. Sheep—Receipts, 500 head; market steady.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Cattle—Receipts, 22,000 head; market weak; common to extra steers, $3@$5.75; stockers and feeders, $2.25@$2.75; cows and bulls, $1@$3.40; calves, $2@$5.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 25,000 head; market firm; later became weak; heavy, $6.10@$6.65; common to choice mixed, $6.10@$6.70; choice assorted, $6.75@$6.85; light, $6.30@$6.70; pigs, $5.65@$6.50.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 25.—Cotton easy; good middling, 8c; middling, 7¾c; low middling, 7½c; good ordinary, 7⅛c; net receipts, 19,401 bales; gross, 20,632 bales; exports, to the Continent, 5,600 bales; sales, 5,750 bales; stock, 188,609 bales.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 25.—Cotton steady; middling, 7⅝c; low middling, 7¼c; good ordinary, 6⅞c; net and gross receipts, 10,382 bales; exports, coastwise, 3,627 bales; sales, 425 bales; stock, [illegible] bales.

GALVESTON, Oct. 25.—Cotton steady; middling, 7 13-16c; low middling, 7½c; good ordinary, 7 13-16c; net and gross receipts, 11,61[illegible] bales; sales, 1,009 bales; stock, 150,427 bales.

Miss Koster Wants Her Damages.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Oct. 25.—Edward Kren, a tailor, was arrested to-day on an execution for default upon a judgment of $10,000 obtained against him by Annie M. Koster, a dressmaker, for breach of promise of marriage.

OCT 1893

CANADIAN PACIFIC SCHEMES

VAN HORNE'S METHODS OF RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

Money Freely Spent to Influence Elections and to Control Newspapers—Alleged Diversion of Surplus Earnings Which Were Set Aside to Pay Dividends—President Van Horne's Relations with the Manitoba Free Press—He Deposes an Editor Who Opposed Him.

W. C. Van Horne, the President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, has gone to England for the purpose, chiefly, of endeavoring to raise some money for the prosecution of his schemes by the sale of preferential stock. The report that his trip across the Atlantic was in the interest of a new fast steamship line is denied by his railroad associates.

The fund placed by the Canadian Pacific Company in the hands of the Canadian Government to guarantee dividends to stockholders became exhausted in August, while the earnings of the road will aggregate less in 1893 than in 1892. At the last meeting of the company's shareholders authority was obtained by the President and Directors to sell $8,000,000 worth of preferential shares for the purpose of raising money to make improvements on the main line of the road, and to construct the new road through the Crow's Nest Pass of the Rocky Mountains. The St. Paul and Regina Road has been completed with money loaned by the Canadian Pacific Company out of its "surplus"—its purpose being to make a further inroad upon the traffic of the Northwestern and Pacific States.

When seeking authority to issue and sell preferential stock, President Van Horne referred to the exhaustion of the guarantee fund in the hands of the Government, but said that the company had in hand or "invested," an amount made up of surplus earnings sufficient to pay 3 per cent. dividends upon the $65,000,000 of common stock for two years, and that by that time the road would be self-sustaining. There are reports current, however, to the effect that the "surplus earnings" to which Mr. Van Horne referred have been used to build the road from St. Paul to Regina, or invested in other ways, and that the money to be derived from the sale of preferential stock will go to replace the amounts thus used up.

Some shareholders now regret that they did not ask for a full statement as to how the "accumulated earnings" have been invested or in what the surplus spoken of by Mr. Van Horne consists at the last meeting of the company. Recent developments indicate that a portion, at least, of the company's funds has been invested at various times in Canadian newspapers, with the patriotic view of keeping public opinion in the Dominion in harmony with Mr. Van Horne's projects.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Oct. 14.—When the correspondence between the chiefs of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and Mr. W. F. Luxton, late chief editor and principal proprietor of The Manitoba Free Press, is published there will be a sensation in railway and journalistic circles. It will be shown that the Canadian Pacific Company has been applying its money to secure control of newspapers, and using the latter in a most unprincipled way for the purpose of coercing Governments. Mr. Luxton is in possession of some letters and telegrams from Mr. Van Horne which, when he publishes them, will not add to the railway magnate's reputation for wisdom or honesty. Canadians generally know that the President of the Canadian Pacific Company is an authority upon the theory and practice of the game of "draw poker," and he has been applying the tactics of skilled players to the management of his railway. His great trick is "bluff," and having an enormous pile of "chips" before him, in the shape of huge cash subsidies, enormous land grants, and subservient Legislatures, he is able to "raise out" the weak players at will. Those whom he can neither coerce nor destroy he seeks to win to his side by improper methods.

The story of the Canadian Pacific Company's relations with The Manitoba Free Press during the past five years will serve to indicate why so many Canadian papers are always at Mr. Van Horne's beck and call. In 1888 Mr. Luxton, who had made The Free Press an excellent property, desired to borrow $40,000 to buy out a rival journal, The Sun. He applied for this sum to Sir Donald Smith, an old personal friend, from whom he had obtained loans before. Sir Donald advanced the money, taking as security therefor a certain amount of stock in the paper. Subsequently, Sir Donald, who is one of the Directors of the Canadian Pacific Company, transferred his Free Press shares either to the company or to Mr. Van Horne.

After fighting the Canadian Pacific Company's monopoly in Manitoba until it was abolished, The Free Press and Mr. Luxton quarreled with the Greenway Provincial Government. Mr. Van Horne took advantage of this to try and induce The Free Press to abandon its political principles, and support the Conservatives or Protectionists at the election for the House of Commons, which took place in 1887. As a large shareholder in The Free Press, he appealed to Mr. Luxton to help the Canadian Pacific in its schemes. It was of the utmost importance to the company, he explained, that the Conservatives should be kept in control of the Dominion Government, because, if the reformers obtained a majority, they might adopt a policy hostile to the company. More especially did he wish to see the Conservatives successful because the latter had promised to help him float a loan in England to put the company in funds to build its Sault Ste. Marie extension. Mr. Van Horne admitted to Mr. Luxton that he had given a large amount of money and agreed to put forth all the power of his company to help the Conservatives, although a few weeks before he had affected indifference to, if not a leaning toward, the reformers.

Mr. Luxton refused to support the protective policy, even to please Mr. Van Horne, but he did what was quite as effective and quite as foolish, viz., denounced all the reformers who were seeking election to the House of Commons on the ground that they were friends and supporters of the Provincial Government, with which he had quarreled. Mr. Van Horne was satisfied, and the elections turned out as he desired. Subsequently he put up more money to help the Conservatives in the by-elections, or, rather, "buy elections," which took place last year. Things went along smoothly between Mr. Luxton and Mr. Van Horne. The Free Press continued to boom the Canadian Pacific Company's projects and to keep up a losing fight against the Greenway Government until a few weeks ago, when the forty-thousand-dollar loan obtained by Mr. Luxton from Sir Donald Smith fell due. Some local financiers had agreed to take over the loan, but failed to carry out their engagements, and Mr. Luxton applied to Sir Donald for an extension of time.

Mr. Van Horne, in the meantime, came to Winnipeg and requested Mr. Luxton to stultify himself and his paper by making a volte-face. He demanded that The Free Press become a supporter of the Greenway Government, giving an idea of his regard for principle by stating that the Greenway Government had agreed to subsidize certain of his railway projects. In a letter to Mr. Luxton, Mr. Van Horne denounced the members of the Greenway Government, describing them as a lot of rascals "who had had their knife into the Canadian Pacific, and would get it there again if they could," but stating that he desired to stand in with them for the purpose of getting subsidies, and calling upon Mr. Luxton to assist him. This the newspaper man declined to do.

In reply to Mr. Luxton's request for an extension of time in which to repay the $40,000, Sir Donald Smith cabled that he had left the whole business in Mr. Van Horne's hands, subsequently intimating that the request would be complied with. Mr. Luxton's letters and telegrams to Mr. Van Horne in regard to the loan were not answered, and finally, when a meeting of The Free Press Company's stockholders took place, Mr. Van Horne's proxies appeared and with the $40,000 of stock, added to their own, voted Mr. Luxton out of the management, replacing him with Mr. M. St. John, who for some time acted as a sort of "personal companion" to Mr. Van Horne, and who was at the time the Canadian Pacific Company's advertising agent.

There is not the slightest doubt that Mr. Van Horne has secured control of a great many Canadian newspapers by means similar to those by which he enslaved The Manitoba Free Press. By controlling the press he controls the Government and Parliament to a great extent, and silences criticism of his methods. His huge schemes for hoodwinking the taxpayers and getting possession of public property are defended by phrases such as "national development," and "patriotic efforts to conserve the country's trade." Mr. Luxton promises to publish his correspondence with Mr. Van Horne as soon as he gets his new paper started. Meanwhile, the Canadian Pacific magnates are in a fair way of enslaving the Manitoba Government by supplying its members with money for election purposes. It is generally understood in political circles here that the moneys used in getting control of newspapers and in carrying elections for friends of the company are classed as part of the "invested surplus earnings," out of which Mr. Van Horne proposes to pay dividends to shareholders during the coming two years.

ORDNANCE OF OUR NAVY.

What Has Been Accomplished by Capt. Sampson's Bureau in a Year.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—An exhaustive review of operations in the Bureau of Naval Ordnance during the year ended Oct. 1 is contained in the annual report of Capt. W. T. Sampson, chief of the bureau, to the Secretary of the Navy. He estimates that $7,145,801 will be required for ordnance work during the next fiscal year, in which is included $6,500,000 toward the armament of vessels already authorized by Congress. For arming and equipping naval militia $25,000 is asked, and $117,000 for machinery for the gun plant at the Washington Navy Yard.

During the year covered, orders were received for 453 guns for new vessels, and 358 have been delivered. The number of guns completed is 298, and 188 are afloat. The calibres of these guns range from four inches to thirteen inches, but the thirteen-inch gun has not been tested, difficulty in obtaining satisfactory steel castings having greatly delayed the completion of its mount. Forgings for nine of the thirteen-inch guns have been received.

Work on the secondary batteries of new vessels has been satisfactory, 360 of 480 orders having been completed. Work has been begun on a new eight-inch fifty-calibre high-power rifle, firing a high explosive projectile with great velocity. Experimental work with smokeless powder has been continued at the naval torpedo station at Newport, R. I., and also at the Dupont Guncotton Works, but a point has not yet been reached in its development that would justify the issue of this powder to the service.

Capt. Sampson calls the attention of the department to the danger of overheating the magazines of various ships, and the consequent deterioration of the powder due to the proximity of the magazines to the firerooms, and he states that various improvements that tend to lessen the danger from this source have been made.

Main-battery mounts completed to date number 238, and 167 are in course of construction. The old war ship Hartford, which is to be rebuilt, is to be fitted with modern batteries, to consist of 13 five-inch, 4 six-pounder, and 2 ten-pounder field guns. The old Essex is also being fitted with a battery of 8 rapid-fire four-inch guns, 2 six-pounders, and 2 one-pounders. The cruiser Atlanta is to have a number of changes made in her battery, and the Chicago's secondary battery has been changed to a battery of the latest guns and mounts.

Contracts for 8,668 armor-piercing shells have been made and 4,749 have been delivered. "These shells," says Capt. Sampson, "are of excellent quality, and against such armor as has been hitherto used their efficiency leaves little to be desired. The advent of hard-faced armor and its probable general adoption, however, necessitates a further development of the armor-piercing projectile, and the bureau is experimenting with a view of obtaining a shell which will not be broken up on impact with this armor."

Armor contracted for during the year mounted to 19,376 tons, of which 6,893 tons were delivered to Oct. 1, 1893, leaving 12,480 tons yet to be delivered. The armor delivered during the year has been of nickel steel. The department having thoroughly satisfied itself that the application of the Harvey process produces a more resisting armor, arrangements were made early in the year to Harveyize as much of the armor under the old contracts as was not too far advanced in manufacture to admit of the change or would not seriously delay the shipbuilders. Under this arrangement 8,639 tons will be submitted to that process.

Thirty Howell and twenty-eight Whitehead torpedoes have been accepted. Capt. Sampson anticipates that the Howell torpedoes will be well adapted for use in torpedo boats, while the Whitehead torpedoes are equal in every way, in his opinion, to those made abroad. In mentioning that the Holland boat has been recommended as the best type for the submarine torpedo boat authorized by Congress, Capt. Sampson says the utility of a submarine boat for war purposes has yet to be demonstrated. The bureau has recommended the construction of this boat under such guarantees as will secure the Government against loss in case the main features of the requirements are not attained by the builders.

Concerning the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, with her pneumatic guns, it is stated that the trials of these guns showed that at times their practice was very satisfactory, but under apparently the same conditions at another time the practice was not satisfactory, and Capt. Sampson adds this comment: "The bureau is of the opinion that radical changes in the system might be made which would greatly improve it, and is informed that the company has this now in hand. It is, however, believed that the guns on board the Vesuvius cannot be made successful.

"It is respectfully recommended that the $450,000 appropriated by the act of March 2, 1889, for building a vessel similar to the Vesuvius, may be made available for building torpedo boats. If these were contracted for at one time it is probable that four boats of improved type could be constructed. These would be of undoubted service."

Suit Against Archbishop Corrigan.

The suit of Mrs. Mary T. Upington against Archbishop Corrigan was tried yesterday before Judge Lawrence of the Supreme Court, who reserved decision. The action was tried once before. Mrs. Upington is a grandniece of Mrs. Henry Davy. About thirty years ago Mrs. Davy deeded thirty-two lots on One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, near Boston Avenue, to Archbishop Hughes. The deed provided that the conveyance should become void if a church was not erected on the ground "within a reasonable time." Mrs. Upington's contention is that a "reasonable time" has elapsed, and as no church has been built, she wants the property.

A Brooklyn Life-Saving Squad.

Police Commissioner Hayden of Brooklyn yesterday detailed a number of extra men for duty on Fulton Street, between the bridge and Flatbush Avenue, to protect pedestrians from the dangers of the trolley cars. It is his intention to establish a Fulton Street squad, similar to the Broadway squad in this city.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Oct. 28 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

THURSDAY.—At 5 A. M. for Jamaica and Greytown, per steamship Miranda, (letters for Truxillo, Puerto Cortez, Guatemala, and Belize, must be directed "per Miranda";) at 1 P. M. (supplementary 1:30 P. M.) for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco; at 1 P. M. (supplementary 1:30 P. M.) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Cienfuegos; at 2 P. M. for Para, Manaos, Maranham, and Ceara, per steamship Cyril, (letters for other parts of Brazil and La Plata countries must be directed "per Cyril.")

FRIDAY.—At 3 P. M. for Bluefields, per steamship Morgan, from New-Orleans; at 5 P. M. for La Plata countries direct, per steamship Amaranth.

SATURDAY.—At 2:30 A. M. for France, Switzerland, Italy, Portugal, Spain, and Turkey, per steamship La Champagne, via Havre; at 2:30 A. M. for Jamaica, per steamship Ethelwold, from Boston; at 3:30 A. M. for Europe, per steamship Campania, via Queenstown, (letters for Germany, France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Turkey must be directed "per Campania";) at 5:30 A. M. for Germany direct, per steamship Elbe, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, must be directed "per Elbe";) at 6 A. M. for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia";) at 11 A. M. for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Saratoga, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Saratoga";) at 1 P. M. (supplementary 1:30 P. M.) for Cape Haiti, San Domingo, and Turks Island, per steamship Saginaw; at 2 P. M. for Netherlands direct, per steamship Edam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Edam";) at 8:30 P. M. for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. *27 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. *25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, New-Zealand, Hawaiian, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. *11 at 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China, Japan, Hawaii, and Australia, via Vancouver, (specially addressed only,) close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, (sailing Mondays and Thursdays,) close at this office daily at 2:30 A. M. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 A. M.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to San Francisco daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit to San Francisco. Mails from the East arriving on time at San Francisco on the day of sailing of steamers are dispatched thence the same day.

* Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1893.

TO FIGHT FOR THE RIVER WALK.

Commissioner Dana Thinks the Rights of the People Are at Stake.

Park Commissioner Dana will push his fight for the outer, or riverside, sidewalk on the proposed Harlem River Drive. Mr. Dana thinks it would be an outrage upon the public not to provide for this sidewalk. At yesterday's meeting of the Park Board Mr. Dana gave notice that at next Wednesday's meeting he would call up the following resolution for discussion:

Whereas, The city has obtained possession of two miles of the Harlem water front for purposes of public recreation, which property includes the two parks known as High Bridge Park and Washington Bridge Park;

Resolved, That the public's right of access to the water front of the two parks aforesaid should not be abridged, but should be maintained in respect to them and to the entire length of the property to be known as the Harlem River Driveway.

The plans already adopted do not provide for the outer walk. If the other Park Commissioners oppose the amendment of the plans, Mr. Dana will take the matter before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. This board must pass upon the matter before any of the bonds for the work can be issued. The specifications and form of contract for the first section of the speedway between One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and High Bridge will be presented at next Wednesday's meeting of the Park Board by Mr. Kellogg, the Chief Engineer of the department.

Brokers Meet with Disaster.

S. G. Doran was unable yesterday to meet a call he had issued on Sugar at the Consolidated Exchange, and retired from the floor with a possible shortage of $1,500. He thought he would straighten out the matter to-day. The transaction did not affect his firm. John Zorn dwelt too long on the short side of the market, and got himself into trouble at the Consolidated. He expects to settle in full very soon. Sugar and St. Paul worked mischief at the same place with J. R. McKee, Jr., and 91,000 bushels of wheat were sold for his account under the usual rule.

Public Notices.

NEW-YORK WATER SUPPLY.

Public notice is hereby given to all persons who own or have or who claim to own or have estates or interests in or liens upon any lands or real estate bordering on the Croton River in the Counties of Westchester, Putnam, and Dutchess, and any of the tributaries of such river, or bordering on or being adjacent to any reservoir, lake, pond, or stream the waters of which are owned, used, or controlled by the City of New-York for its water supply; and public notice is also given to any and all persons who own or have or who claim to own or have estates or interests in or liens upon any real estate bordering on the Bronx River or Byram River, Kensico Reservoir, Byram Pond, or Rye Pond, Bear Gutter Creek, or either of their tributaries, or bordering on the storage reservoir known as William's Bridge Reservoir, in the City of New-York; that the State Board of Health of the State of New-York, for the purpose of protecting the water supply of the City of New-York from contamination, and acting under and in pursuance to the authority conferred upon them by Chapter 661 of the Laws of 1893, did hold a meeting at the City of New-York on the 25th day of August, 1893, at which meeting certain amendments to the rules and regulations for the sanitary protection of the Croton River and its tributaries were adopted; and public notice is further given that the following is a copy of the minutes of the meeting of the said State Board of Health, held as aforesaid, and a copy of the amendments to such rules and regulations.

Amendments to the rules and regulations for the sanitary protection of the Croton River and its tributaries in the Counties of Westchester, Putnam, and Dutchess, and of so much of the Bronx and Byram Rivers and their tributaries as are now used for the supply of water for the City of New-York.

The State Board of Health, at a meeting held in the City of New-York on the 25th day of August, 1893, a quorum being present, did then and thereafter having heard the report of a committee of the board, duly appointed for the purpose of examination into the subject, which committee was appointed at a meeting of the board held in the City of Albany, the 27th day of July, 1893, at which meeting a quorum was present, amend and alter the rules made by it for the sanitary protection of the Croton River and its tributaries in the Counties of Westchester, Putnam, and Dutchess, and of so much of the Bronx and Byram Rivers and their tributaries as are now used for the supply of water for the City of New-York, in accordance with and under the provisions of Article V. of Chapter 661 of the Laws of 1893 in the following particulars, to wit:

That, taking into consideration the character of the soil and of the sub-strata of the soil and the angle of the slopes, the distances at which privy vaults, slaughter houses, hog pens, barnyards, or any and all places or things which tend to pollute and render impure and dangerous water taken from the several sources enumerated and set forth in said rules may be maintained, is increased to three hundred feet, horizontal measurements, or the high-water mark in any lake, pond, or reservoir in said water shed, and to two hundred and fifty feet, horizontal measurements, of the high-water mark or precipitous bank of any spring, stream, or water course tributary to said lakes, ponds, or reservoirs.

FLORENCE O'DONOHUE, M. D., President.

[L. S.] LEWIS BALCH, M. D., Secretary and Executive Officer.

Dated New-York City, September 13, 1893.

MICHAEL T. DALY, Commissioner of Public Works, 31 Chambers St., New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned Commissioner of Public Works of the City of New-York, acting for and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, and pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 189 of the Laws of 1893 deems it necessary to acquire and take certain real estate and impose certain sanitary conditions on certain other real estate in the village and town of Patterson, County of Putnam, also in the village of Towners, town of Patterson, Putnam County; also certain real estate bordering on the east branch of the Croton River, in the town of Southeast, County of Putnam, and certain other real estate bordering on and lying adjacent to the west branch of the Croton River, town of Carmel, County of Putnam; also certain real estate bordering on and lying adjacent to Lake Gilead, town of Carmel, County of Putnam, and certain other real estate in the towns of North Castle and Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., bordering on and being adjacent to Bear Gutter Creek, Byram Pond, and the outlet of Big and Little Rye Ponds, for the purpose of protecting the water supply of the City of New-York from pollution.

Notice is further given that an opportunity will be afforded any and all persons to be heard respecting the acquisition, taking, or extinguishment of the real estate, on Wednesday, the fifteenth day of November, 1893, at the office of the undersigned, No. 31 Chambers Street, New-York, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated New-York, October 16th, 1893.

MICHAEL T. DALY, Commissioner of Public Works, No. 31 Chambers St., New-York.

Legal Notices.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—DAVID H. M'ALPIN, plaintiff, against PATRICK H. M'MANUS, Mary McManus, Elliot Smith, Ambrose Olivit, Lucian C. Landy, Annie Cordes, Bernard Abel, and the unknown persons who are or may be heirs of Emmeline E. Smith, deceased, wife of the defendant, Elliot Smith, and the people of the State of New-York, defendants.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, 12th September, 1893.

JOB E. HEDGES, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, 111 Broadway, New-York City.

To the defendants, the unknown persons who are or may be heirs of Emmeline E. Smith, deceased, wife of the defendant, Elliot Smith: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Edward Patterson, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 2d day of October, 1893, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House in the City of New-York.

JOB E. HEDGES, Plaintiff's Attorney, 111 Broadway, New-York City.

o5-1aw6wTh

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York. — ELKIN FARMER, plaintiff, against EMMA C. BARNES, defendant.—Summons:

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, October 16, 1893.

TOWNSEND, DYETT & EINSTEIN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Post Office address and office, No. 247 Broadway, New-York City.

To the defendant, Emma C. Barnes: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Edward Patterson, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, dated the 18th day of October, 1893, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the Court House in said city.—Dated October 18th, 1893.

TOWNSEND, DYETT & EINSTEIN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 247 Broadway, New-York.

o19-1aw6wTh

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—KINGS County.—WILHELMINA MEICKEL, plaintiff, against JACQUES FLOTAT and THERESA FLOTAT, defendants.—To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Brooklyn, Aug. 30th, 1893.

DAILEY, BELL & CRANE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, No. 16 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Notice.—To Theresa Flotat, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Willard Bartlett, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 27th day of September, 1893, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City of Brooklyn, within the State of New-York.—Dated September 27th, 1893. Yours, &c.,

DAILEY, BELL & CRANE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, 16 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. s28-1aw6wTh

Legal Notices.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, on the 26th day of September, 1893, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against JULIUS KERN, lately doing business in the City of New-York, that they are required to present their claims, with vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of said Julius Kern, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, No. 423 East 92d St., New-York City, on or before the 10th day of January, 1894.

THOMAS J. CROMBIE, Assignee.

ASHBEL P. FITCH, Attorney for Assignee, 93 Nassau St., New-York City. s28-1aw6wTh

Surrogate Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to SARAH M. F. WEBSTER, Julia K. Benjamin, Susan Le Roy Rogers, Cicely J. M. Northcote, an infant; Hugh H. S. Northcote, an infant; Hamilton Fish, Jr., an infant; Hamilton Fish Webster, Hamilton Fish Benjamin, an infant; Julian A. Benjamin, an infant; Julia Fish Rogers, Hamilton S. Fish, an infant; Julia K. Fish, an infant; Hugh Oliver Northcote, St. Luke's Hospital, The Bellevue Training School for Nurses, The Trustees of Columbia College in the City of New-York, send greeting:

Whereas, Nicholas Fish, Hamilton Fish, Stuyvesant Fish, and Sidney Webster have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the eighth day of June, 1892, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Hamilton Fish, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the thirteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety three, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of our said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Rastus S. Ransom, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the twentieth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three. [L. S.]

JAMES F. McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

PEABODY, BAKER & PEABODY, Attorneys for Petitioners, 2 Wall St. s28-1aw7wTh

WADE, WILLIAM.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Elijah S. Wade, William Wade, Edward H. Wade, Mary Elizabeth Wade, Sarah Wade, Phœbe Farrow, James Farrow, and the Presbyterian Church of Springfield, New-Jersey, Edward A. Newell as executor, etc., under the will of William Wade, deceased, and Katharine S. Wade as executrix, etc., under the will of William Wade, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Katharine S. Wade of Morristown, N. J., has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 13th day of December, 1892, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of William Wade, deceased, late of the City and County of New-York, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of , one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of our said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Rastus S. Ransom, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 20th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three. [L. S.]

JAMES F. McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

EDWARD J. NEWELL, Attorney for Petitioner, 99 Nassau Street, N. Y. City. s21-1aw6wTh

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to SUSAN HELLE, Louisa Ferdon, Emilie Uffelmeyer, and to all persons interested in the estate of Ferdinand Meyer, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the twelfth day of December, 1893, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Henry C. Meyer and Gustave Meyer, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Rastus S. Ransom, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the twenty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three. (L. S.)

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

o26-1aw6wTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Rastus S. Ransom, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY F. SPAULDING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 22 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of April, next.—Dated New-York, the third day of October, 1893.

KATE B. SPAULDING,
HORACE E. GARTH,
HENRY E. MALIN,
FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO.,
Executors.

BUTLER, STILLMAN & HUBBARD, Attorneys for said executors, 54 Wall St., New-York City. o5-1aw26wTh

BURRILL, JOHN E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Rastus S. Ransom, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN E. BURRILL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of George Zabriskie, an attorney at law, No. 21 Broad Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of October, 1893.

MIDDLETON S. BURRILL,
EDWARD L. BURRILL,
Executors.

GEORGE ZABRISKIE, Attorney for Executors, 21 Broad Street, New-York City. o26-1aw6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN M'CARVILLE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Leopold Turk, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of April, next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of September, 1893.

WAUHOPE LYNN, Administrator.

LEOPOLD TURK, Attorney for Administrator, No. 280 Broadway, N. Y. City. o5-1aw6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Rastus S. Ransom, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY KLOPPENBURG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of March, 1894.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of September, 1893. METTHA KLOPPENBURG, Executrix; FREDERICK KLOPPENBURG, JOHN H. MILLER, Executors. DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Executrix and Executors, 115 Broadway, N. Y. City.

s21-1aw6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against John C. McLoughlin, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of R. & E. J. O'Gorman, No. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-fourth day of May, 1893.

ROBERT J. HOGUET, Executor.

R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Attorneys for Executor, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, New-York City.

my25-1aw6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTIN BURKE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of James W. Cairns, her attorney, No. 26 Broad Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of September, 1893.

FRANCES DUNNIGAN, Administratrix.

JAMES W. CAIRNS, Attorney for Administratrix, 26 Broad Street, New-York City. s28-1aw6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Rastus S. Ransom, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HANNAH C. FAITOUTE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, the office of Messrs. Miller & Wells, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of September, 1893.

ROSWELL HART ROCHESTER, Executor.

s14-1aw6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Rastus S. Ransom, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Moody B. Smith, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 19 Park Place, (Room 46,) in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of October, 1893.

MARGARETTE E. SMITH, Executrix.

o26-1aw6mTh

IT WILL COST NOTHING EXTRA TO leave your advertisement in the nearest American District Messenger Office. Advertising rates are the same as at THE TIMES Publication Office.

Surrogate Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ANNE CLARKE, Julia M. Fincke, Adelaide Hardenbergh, John S. Muirheid, Benjamin C. Muirheid, Anne Thomson, Frank G. Thomson, Clarke Thomson, Walter G. Muirheid, Mary Muirheid Myers, and Julia Lois Muirheid, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 12th day of December, 1893, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why William Runkle should not be appointed by an order of this court trustee under the will of William Muirheid, deceased, to administer the trusts therein and thereby created, in place of the said William Muirheid and Benjamin G. Clarke, deceased, and why the petitioners herein should not have such other and further relief in the premises as they are entitled to receive, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Rastus S. Ransom, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 19th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three. (L. S.)

JAMES F. M'LAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

WILSON & WALLIS, Attorneys for Petitioner, 48 Wall Street, New-York City.

o19-1aw6wTh

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to JOSEPHINE HELEN FRY, James H. Hallinan, John Hallinan, Henrietta Hallinan, Addie Woodruff, Marie Louise Paine as administratrix of Dr. O. Sprague Paine, deceased, and to all persons interested in the estate of Georgina Hallinan, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of November, 1893, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of William A. Hankinson as sole surviving executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Rastus S. Ransom, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 25th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three. [L. S.]

JAMES F. McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

JAS. W. CAIRNS, Attorney for Executor, No. 26 Broad St., N. Y. City. s28-1aw6wTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Louise Wilcke, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 15 Bond Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of May, 1893. EDWARD WILCKE, Administrator.

my25-1aw6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. FRANK T. FITZGERALD, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Jane Stewart, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of June, 1893. FRANKLIN B. LORD, Executor.

jul-1aw6m Th

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $70 and upward; II. cabin, $45 and $50 a berth. Steamers sail from foot of 2d St., Hoboken.

Elbe, Sat., Oct. 28, 9 A. M.
Aller, Tu., Oct. 31, 10 A. M.
Saale, Sat., Nov. 4, 7 A. M.
Spree, Tues., Nov. 7, 9 A. M.
Trave, Sat., Nov. 11, 9 A. M.
Lahn, Tu., Nov. 14, 9 A. M.
Ems, Sat., Nov. 18, Noon.
Havel, Tu., Nov. 21, 8 A. M.
Elbe, Sat., Nov. 25, 9 A. M.
Aller, Tu., Nov. 28, 9 A. M.

MEDITERRANEAN LINE.

New-York to Genoa less than eleven days.

Fulda, Nov. 4
Werra, Nov. 18
Kaiser, Nov. 25
Fulda, Dec. 9
Werra, Dec. 30
Kaiser, Jan. 6
Spree, Jan. 16
Fulda, Jan. 27
Kaiser, Feb. 10
Spree, Feb. 17
Fulda, March 3
Kaiser, Mch 17

Passage, $70 and upward a berth, first cabin.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON.

New-York, N. 1, 11:30 AM
Paris, Nov. 8, 6 A. M.
Berlin, Nov. 15, 9:30 A. M.
New-York, N. 22, 3:30 PM

From Pier 43 N. R., foot of Christopher St.

Shortest and most convenient route to London.

Passengers land at Empress Dock, avoiding inconvenience and exposure of transfer by tender.

First cabin passage to Southampton, London, or Havre, $60 and upward, according to steamer. Second cabin, $35 to $60. Steerage at low rates.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Campania, Oct. 28, 7 A. M.
Umbria, Nov. 4, 2 P. M.
Lucania, Nov. 11, 7 A. M.
Etruria, Nov. 18, noon.
Campania, N. 25, 6:30 AM
Umbria, Dec. 2, 1 P. M.
Lucania, Dec. 9, 6 A. M.
Etruria, Dec. 16, 10 A. M.

From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.

Cabin passage, $50 and upward; second cabin, $35 and upward, according to steamer and location. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

RED STAR LINE.

Sailing from New-York and Antwerp weekly.

WESTERNLAND....Wednesday, Nov. 1, 11 A. M.
NOORDLAND......Wednesday, Nov. 8, 5:30 A. M.
WAESLAND....Wednesday, Nov. 15, 9:30 A. M.

First cabin, $50 upward; second cabin, to Antwerp, $38; from Antwerp, $45; reduction on round trip. Apply for "Facts." Steerage at low rates.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION CO., 6 Bowling Green.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
PACKET COMPANY.
FAST LINE TO LONDON.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, HAMBURG.

Twin-screw express steamer.

Columbia..........................Nov. 2, 12 M.

First cabin, $75 and upward; second cabin, $50 and upward.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET Co., 37 B'way, N. Y.

COOK'S NILE STEAMERS.
Sailings from CAIRO for the
FIRST and SECOND CATARACTS of the NILE

every few days during the season. First departure Nov. 14.

SELECT PARTIES TO PALESTINE leave New-York Jan. 4, 18, Feb. 10, 17, 22, March 8 and 24, (for Greek Easter in Jerusalem.)

Berths, programmes, and information from THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 B'way, N. Y.

INSULAR NAVIGATION COMPANY,
FOR THE
AZORES, MADEIRA, AND LISBON.

Connecting for the Canary and Cape Verde Islands.

S. S. VEGA, ABOUT NOV. 22.

Steamer fitted with electric lights, baths; carries surgeon, stewards; all improvements.

For rates, &c., illustrated pamphlet, apply to FALCK & COMPANY, General Passenger Agents, 29 Broadway.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE every Saturday.

LA CHAMPAGNE, Laurent...Sat., Oct. 28, 6 A. M.
LA BRETAGNE, Collier......Sat., Nov. 4, 1 P. M.
LA GASCOGNE, Santelli.....Sat., Nov. 11, 6 A. M.

A. FORGET, General Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

HEARN. West 14th St.

Trunks, Satchels, Bags, Steamer Chairs, Rugs, &c.

Largest stock and best values in New-York.

COLUMBIAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—COLON.

Panama, South Pacific, Central America, Mexico, and California,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Sailings from Pier 34, foot Canal St.:

S. S. City of Para..............Monday, 30th Oct., noon
S. S. Newport....................Friday, 10th Nov., noon
S. S. Colombia..................Monday, 20th Nov., noon

For freight, passenger, and general information, apply to the General Agents,

STAMFORD PARRY, HERRON & CO., 35 Broadway, or pier foot Canal St., N. R.

SAVANNAH LINE.—THREE STEAMERS Weekly from New Pier 35 N. R., foot of Spring St.

S. S. City of Birmingham....Friday, Oct. 27, 3 P. M.
S. S. Nacoochee..............Saturday, Oct. 28, 3 P. M.
S. S. Tallahassee..............Monday, Oct. 30, 2 P. M.
S. S. City of Augusta....Wednesday, Nov. 1, 3 P. M.

Connecting with C. R. R. of Georgia and S. F. and W. R'y for all points in GEORGIA, FLORIDA, SOUTH CAROLINA, ALABAMA, and LOUISIANA. Unsurpassed accommodations. First-class table d'hôte. For freight and passage apply to J. D. HASHAGEN, E. Agt. W. H. RHETT, Gen'l Agt. S. F. & W. R'y, 261 B'way. Central R. R., 317 B'way. R. L. WALKER, Agent Ocean Steamship Co. G. M. SORREL, Manager, New Pier 35 North River.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.

From Pier 29, E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.

YEMASSEE..............................Friday, Oct. 27
SEMINOLE...............................Monday, Oct. 30
IROQUOIS...........................Wednesday, Nov. 1
CHEROKEE..............................Friday, Nov. 3

All steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts., 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacks. Grt. So. Frt. & Pass. Line via Charleston. T. G. EGER, Gen'l Agt., 379 B'way, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C. —Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND via JAMES RIVER—Wed. and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va.—Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West. Apply at general office of company, on pier, or at 5, 11, 229, 239, 261, 287, 317A, 362, 849, 944, and 1,225 Broadway.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Germanic, Nov. 1, 11 A. M.
*Majestic, Nov. 8, 6:30 A. M.
Britannic, Nov. 15, 9 A. M.
*Teutonic, Nov. 22, 3 P. M.
Germanic, N. 29, 9:30 A. M.
*Majestic, Dec. 6, 3:30 P. M.
Britannic, Dec. 13, 9 A. M.
*Teutonic, D. 20, 3:30 P. M.

From White Star Dock, foot of 10th St.

Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin on these steamers, $40 and $45. Steerage to or from the old country, $25. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St.

H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FOR GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., foot of West 24th St.

Furnessia, Oct. 28, 8 A. M.
Devonia, Nov. 4, 2 P. M.
Anchoria, Nov. 18, noon
Circassia, Nov. 25, 3 P. M.

Cabin, $45 and upward. Second cabin, $30. Steerage, outward, $23; prepaid, $24. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. For drafts, tours, &c., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green.

GUION LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

From Pier B, foot of Grand St., Jersey City.

ALASKA............Saturday, Nov. 4, 2:30 P. M.

Cabin passage, $50 and upward; second cabin, $35; steerage, $25. A. M. UNDERHILL & CO., Telephone, 3,095 Cortlandt. 35 Broadway.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS

All trains arrive at and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street; the only railroad station in the City.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:

EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Fastest train in the world. No extra fare.

CHICAGO FAST MAIL.
9:10 A. M.—Daily for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Chicago. No extra fare.

NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO LIMITED.
10:00 A. M.—Daily for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Chicago. Wagner Service.

DAY EXPRESS.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Saturday train runs to Cleveland and Detroit only.

WORLD'S FAIR SPECIAL.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 1:45 P. M. next day. Wagner Service.

SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7:30 P. M. No extra fare.

EXPOSITION FLYER, (LIMITED.)
GREAT 20-HOUR TRAIN TO CHICAGO.
FOR THROUGH PASSENGERS ONLY.
3:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 10 A. M. next day. Complete Wagner Service.

ALBANY, TROY, & SARATOGA SPECIAL.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. Wagner Drawing-room Cars to Albany and Troy.

NORTH SHORE LIMITED.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. Due Detroit 8:55 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Wagner Service.

FAST WESTERN EXPRESS.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 9:00 P. M., St. Louis 7:45 A. M. Wagner Service.

NORTHERN EXPRESS.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. Due Burlington 4:45 A. M., Plattsburg 5:08. Montreal 7:30 A. M.

BUFFALO & NIAGARA FALLS SPECIAL
7:30 P. M.—Daily. Due Buffalo 7:30 A. M., Niagara Falls 8:50 A. M.

LIMITED FAST MAIL.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Sleeping Car Passengers for Rochester only carried on this train.

CHICAGO NIGHT EXPRESS.
9:15 P. M.—Daily for Chicago; also through sleeping car for Ogdensburg.

PITTSFIELD, LENOX, NORTH ADAMS, AND THE BERKSHIRE HILLS, VIA HARLEM DIVISION.

Two through trains, with Drawing-room Cars, to Pittsfield daily, except Sunday: 9:01 A. M., due Pittsfield 1:35, North Adams 2:30 P. M.; 3:50 P. M., due Pittsfield 8:10, North Adams 9:10 P. M.

For time of local trains, tickets, and space in Sleeping Cars apply at Grand Central Station or at 113, 261, 413, 785, 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 333 Washington St., 726 Fulton St., and 74 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Above trains, except those leaving at 8:30, 9:10 A. M., 3:00, 3:30, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M., stop at 138th St.

Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

(N. Y. C. and H. R. R. R. Co., Lessee.)

World's Fair Round Trip Tickets, good until Nov. 15, $28.00.

Trains leave West 42d St. Station, New-York, as follows, and 15 minutes earlier from foot of Franklin St.:

3:30 A. M. Daily local to Suspension Bridge, except Sundays, west of Coeymans Junction.

7:30 A. M. Daily local to Albany and Saratoga. Parlor Car to Albany Sundays only.

10:10 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago, except Saturday for Toronto.

11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor cars to Bloomville, Saratoga, and Caldwell.

4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Catskill Mountains and Albany.

5:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago.

6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Parlor car to Kingston.

8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago.

Haverstraw Locals, 7:00 A. M., 2:45, *5:35, 7:45 P. M. Newburg Locals, 8:25, *10:10 A. M., *1:15, 4:30, 5:15, *6:30, *11:45 P. M. *Daily.

Wagner Sleeping Cars for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago on all through trains.

For tickets, time tables, parlor and sleeping car accommodations, or information, apply offices: Brooklyn, 333 Washington St., 726 Fulton St., Annex Office, foot Fulton St.; New-York City, 113, 291, 363, 785, and 942 Broadway, 143 Bowery, 31 East 14th St., 53 West 125th St., and at stations.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R.R.

Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Sts.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN COACHES.

EXCURSION TICKETS, $28.00, GOOD UNTIL NOV. 15.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Waterville, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman parlor cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for CHICAGO, arriving at 11:15 next morning.

7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman parlor cars.

4:1 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman parlor cars.

7:3 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO LIMITED EXPRESS. Pullman sleepers. Arrives at 7:15 A. M.

8:50 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 73 Murray St. and 429 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 785 and 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 285 Columbus Av., New-York; 333 Washington St., 726 Fulton St., and 74 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time table, giving full information, at all stations.

WESTCOTT EXPRESS COMPANY will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE LINES.

Through trains for Chicago and the West leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., daily as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

10:00 A. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Pullman sleeper via Chautauqua Lake. Parlor car New-York to Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Dining car.

3:00 P. M.—Vestibule Limited. Solid train for Chicago via Chautauqua Lake. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining car.

6:30 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago via Niagara Falls. Sleepers to Buffalo and Chicago.

8:30 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 261, 291, 401, 849, and 957 Broadway, 156 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Fast Express Trains to
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, and all points West.
PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.

Leave New-York foot of Liberty Street.

For CHICAGO, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For PITTSBURG, 1:30 P. M., 12:15 night.

For CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 9 A. M., 6 P. M.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 9:00 A. M., (11:30 A. M., Dining Car,) 1:30, 3:30 P. M., (Dining Car,) 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night. All trains run daily.

For Norfolk, Bay Line, 1:30 P. M., except Sunday.

Ticket offices: 172, 261, 415, 849, and 1,140 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 400 Grand St., New-York; 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn, STATION FOOT OF LIBERTY ST., C. R. R. of N. J.

New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,

In Effect Oct. 15, 1893.

9:00 A. M. COLUMBIAN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis. Arrives Cincinnati 6:35 A. M., Indianapolis 7:55 A. M., Chicago 10:00 A. M. next day.

9:00 A. M. FAST LINE.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Parlor and Sleeping Cars.

10:00 NOON. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Drawing and State Room, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 12:00 noon.

2:00 P. M.—ST. LOUIS, CINCINNATI, AND CHICAGO EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrives Cincinnati 10:50 A. M., St. Louis, 7:30 P. M., Chicago 5:30 P. M.

6:30 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Cars to Pittsburg, Chicago, and Cleveland. Dining Car to Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 11:40 A. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M. next day.

7:50 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS week days, 7:45 P. M. Sundays.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6:00 P. M., St. Louis 7:00 A. M. second morning.

8:00 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Chicago. Arrives Chicago 7:30 A. M., (second morning.) Toledo 11:20 P. M., Columbus 7:15 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 P. M., week days.

2:00 P. M.—SHENANDOAH VALLEY ROUTE, daily, with Sleeper to New-Orleans.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH.

10:00 A. M.—"Washington Limited," week days. Pullman Parlor Cars and Dining Car.

3:20 P. M.—"Congressional Limited," daily. Pullman Parlor Cars and Dining Car, arriving Washington 8:25 P. M.

ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS: 8, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., 2:10, 4:30, 5, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 4:30, 5, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

9:30 A. M.—Atlantic Coast Line Express, daily. Sleepers to Charleston, Columbia, Jacksonville, and Port Tampa 9 P. M. daily. Sleeper to Jacksonville.

4:30 P. M.—Richmond and Danville Express, daily. Sleepers to Augusta and New-Orleans.

5:00 P. M.—Daily for Chesapeake & Ohio Railway. Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M. week days, and, with Through Sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY, 1 P. M. week days, with Through Buffet Parlor Car.

FOR CAPE MAY, 1 P. M. week days.

For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:45 P. M. week days. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M. (Do not stop at Asbury Park and Ocean Grove on Sundays.)

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Express: 6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, 10, 11 A. M., (12 noon, Penn'a Limited,) 12:20, 1, 2:10, 3, 4, 4:30, 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, Express, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, 10 A. M., (12 noon, Limited,) 2, 4, 4:30, 5, 6:30, 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

Ticket offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 113, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, 134 East 125th Street, 251 Columbus Avenue, 737 Sixth Avenue, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn; 129 Hudson Street, Hoboken; Station, Jersey City.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY

(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.
Time Table in Effect Oct. 16, 1893.

ROYAL BLUE LINE
TO
PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

For Philadelphia, week days, 4:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 3:30, (Dining Car,) 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 5:00, 6:00, 7:30, 8:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 9:00, 10:30, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 3:30, (Dining Car,) 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Baltimore and Washington, week days and Sundays, 9:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 3:30, (Dining Car,) 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 4:30, 5:45, 7:30 to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30, 7:15 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 8:45 A. M., 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 4:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night, except Saturday night. Sundays, 1:00, 3:30, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Harrisburg at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 4:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night, excepting Saturday night. Sundays, 1:00, 5:30 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Pottsville at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45, 11:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 4:00, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night, except Saturday night. Sundays, 1:00, 3:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night, except Saturday night. Sundays, 7:15 A. M., 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30, A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:00, 4:20, (5:38 to Red Bank and Branchport,) 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD,

Farmingdale, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 4:20 P. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highland Beach, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:45 to Monmouth Beach and Seabright,) 4:00, 4:20, 5:38 P. M.

Tickets and parlor car seats can be procured at 172, 235, 261, 415, 849, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 134 East 125th St., 264 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New-York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

N. Y., ONTARIO & WESTERN R. R.

Excursion Tickets, New-York to Chicago and Return, $28.00.

Trains leave foot of West 42d St. as follows, 15 minutes earlier from Franklin St.:

8:25 A. M. (daily except Sunday) for Wallkill Valley R. R. stations, Middletown, Ellenville, Fallsburgh, Liberty, Carbondale, Scranton, Walton, Delhi, Sidney, Norwich, Utica, Rome, Oneida, Fulton, and Oswego.

3:15 P. M. (except Sunday) Sullivan Co. Express for Wallkill Valley Railroad stations, Campbell Hall, Middletown, Ellenville, Mountain Dale, Centreville, Fallsburgh, Hurleyville, Liberty Falls, Liberty, Parksville, and Livingston Manor.

7:45 P. M. (daily) for Middletown, Summitville, Fallsburgh, Liberty, Livingston Manor, Rockland, Walton, Sidney, Norwich, Oneida, Fulton, Oswego.

7:15 P. M. daily, via Niagara Falls. Reclining-chair car (seats free) New-York to Niagara Falls. Through Pullman sleepers New-York to Chicago. Arrives Detroit 9:40 P. M., Chicago 7:30 A. M., St. Louis 8:00 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 371 Broadway. New-York Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage to destination.

J. C. ANDERSON, G. P. A., 56 Beaver St., New-York.

New-York and Boston All Rail.

N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections,
From Grand Central Station.

Leave.	By way of	Due.
9:00 A. M.,	Springfield and Worcester,	3:30 P. M.
10:00 A. M.,	**New-London & Providence,	3:00 P. M.
10:03 A. M.,	New-London and Providence,	4:30 P. M.
11:00 A. M.,	Springfield and Worcester,	5:30 P. M.
12:00 M.,	‡Springfield and Worcester,	5:40 P. M.
12:03 P. M.,	Hartford and N. Y. and N. E.,	6:30 P. M.
1:00 P. M.,	New-London and Providence,	7:30 P. M.
2:00 P. M.,	‡New-London and Providence,	7:40 P. M.
3:00 P. M.,	*Willimantic and N. Y. & N. E.,	†8:40 P. M.
4:00 P. M.,	*Springfield and Worcester,	10:00 P. M.
5:00 P. M.,	*New-London & Providence,	11:00 P. M.
11:00 P. M.,	*Springfield and Worcester,	6:15 A. M.
12:00 P. M.,	*New-London & Providence,	7:00 A. M.

*Runs daily, including Sundays.
**Five-hour limited, all parlor cars. Fare, $7, including parlor-car seat.
†Arrival on Sunday twenty minutes later.
‡All parlor cars.
Return service same hours and by same route.
Through parlor or sleeping cars by each train.

C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

NORWICH LINE.

Favorite inside route. Fares Reduced. To New-London, $1.00; Norwich, $1.25; Worcester, $2.00; Boston, $3.00. Corresponding reduction to all points east. Steamers leave Pier 40 (old number) North River, (next pier above Desbrosses St. Ferry,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 5 P. M., connecting with vestibuled express train leaving New London at 5:35 A. M., reaching Worcester 7:55 and Boston 9 A. M.

STONINGTON LINE.

Favorite inside Sound route.

BOSTON, ONLY $3. PROVIDENCE, $2.25.

FARES REDUCED TO WORCESTER and all other points. Famous steel screw steamers MAINE and NEW-HAMPSHIRE leave new Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, except Sunday, connecting at Stonington wharf with three express trains to Providence and Boston. First express has through parlor car.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Magnificent new twin-screw steel steamer RICHARD PECK, the flier, fastest steamer on Long Island Sound, and palatial steamer C. H. NORTHAM leave Pier 25 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and the North. N. B.—On and after Nov. 1 steamer RICHARD PECK leaves 4 P. M., arriving at New-Haven 8:15 P. M., and 11:30 P. M. steamer withdrawn temporarily.

HARTFORD.—New twin-screw steel steamer HARTFORD and sister boat CITY OF SPRINGFIELD leave Pier 24 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., reaching Hartford in time for early trains for Springfield, Boston, and Albany.

ALBANY BOATS.—Steamer City of Troy or Saratoga leaves Pier 46, West 10th St., daily, except Saturday, 6 P. M. Sunday steamer touches at Albany.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE boats leave every week day from Pier 48, foot of West 11th St., N. R., at 6 P. M. connecting at Hudson with Boston and Albany R. R. for all points East.

TIMES, UPTOWN OFFICE,

1,269 Broadway..........Near 32d Street.

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